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p Coats—ages 7 to 16—$6.50
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13.50.
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ield" Underwaists (the best)
2½ to 11—50c, 75c & 85c.
ield" Shirt Waists—$1 and
we introduce this season, is
satisfactory, everday suit, for boys
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are all wool, navy blue and fancy
ts have double seats and knees
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ELD & CO.
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—per yard $1.00
sk—per yard 90c
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 245. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

JAPAN'S BLUFF.

Effort to Control Hawaii and Prevent Annexation to the United States.

DOLE'S JUDICIOUS ACTION.

Shrewdly and Firmly Maintaining the Policy of the Progressive Party.

UNCLE SAM'S WARSHIPS.

They Are Exerting a Wholesome Influence in Holding the Oriental Nation in Check.

NO HOPE FOR THE ROYALISTS.

[SPECIAL BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.]

Honolulu, Aug. 25, via San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—Royalty in Hawaii is as extinct as the craters of its famous volcanoes. I only mention this incidentally now because a sort of renaissance of loyalty to ex-Queen Liliuokalani is promised. The former Queen's followers are still quiet, but they are giving signs of a weight upon their minds. Letters are passing to and from the United States which are supposed to be freighted with meaning. Until the expected developments come, however, I shall not take up the space of THE TRIBUNE with them, to the exclusion of live news.

It happens that the relations between Japan and Hawaii are still strained. They have a more important bearing on the future of the islands than extinct monarchy. The remnant of the Royalist party is not purely native. It has in it a select pro-British element. There is the head of an English commercial house which makes great sums of money out of the favored trade conditions with the United and wants to keep on making money without meeting the responsibilities of upholding the American flag in the waters of the Pacific. There is also the Bishop of the Anglican Church, factionally called the only one of the great powers who has not recognized the Republic of Hawaii. He does not permit prayers to be said for its President. This Anglican Bishop is a rare mosaic in royalist settings. He went away to attend the Lambeth conference, and in his absence no just estimate of his influence can be made. So I forbear.

The smothered activity in behalf of the ex-Queen may be part of the sugar trust campaign against annexation. We do not know much about those things out here, yet the agents of the trust are probably too shrewd to stake anything on Liliuokalani. Their plan appears to be to work on the feelings of the natives and secure a demonstration against annexation. But without mixing the monarchy in it everything is hazy and the scheme does not seem to have matured yet. It may rot at the core before ripening.

Complications with Japan.

The Japanese dispute is a hot coal. Somebody's fingers may be burned with it. The actual situation is as serious as when Minister Shimamura delivered the ultimatum that his government must have redress, and requested not an early but an immediate answer. The reply of the Hawaiian government was a suggestion that the issues be arbitrated. It was supposed Japan had assented. President Dole and the Executive Council are digesting the note which was presented to them by the Japanese Minister from his government a week ago. They will need another week before making their communication. Mr. Shimamura waited word which could be sent by this steamer to San Francisco and then be cabled to Tokio. The analysis of Japan's note has satisfied the Executive council that Japan proposes an untenable basis for the arbitration. Acceptance on the part of Japan is more limited than at first hinted. It sweeps away the claim of 1,100 immigrants who were refused landing by the Hawaiian government last winter.

The question for arbitration, Japan says, is not whether this was a bona fide immigration. The issue is whether Hawaii's immigration laws are in contravention of the treaty of 1871. Japan assumes that this is a perpetual treaty which under the favored nation clause would give its subjects all the rights of Hawaiian citizens. It claims the application of the treaty to the immigration dispute and is willing to arbitrate the status of the treaty. Of course Hawaii cannot submit that question to the King of Belgium, the President of the Swiss republic, or anybody else. If a beginning was made in this way the government might gradually arbitrate itself out of existence.

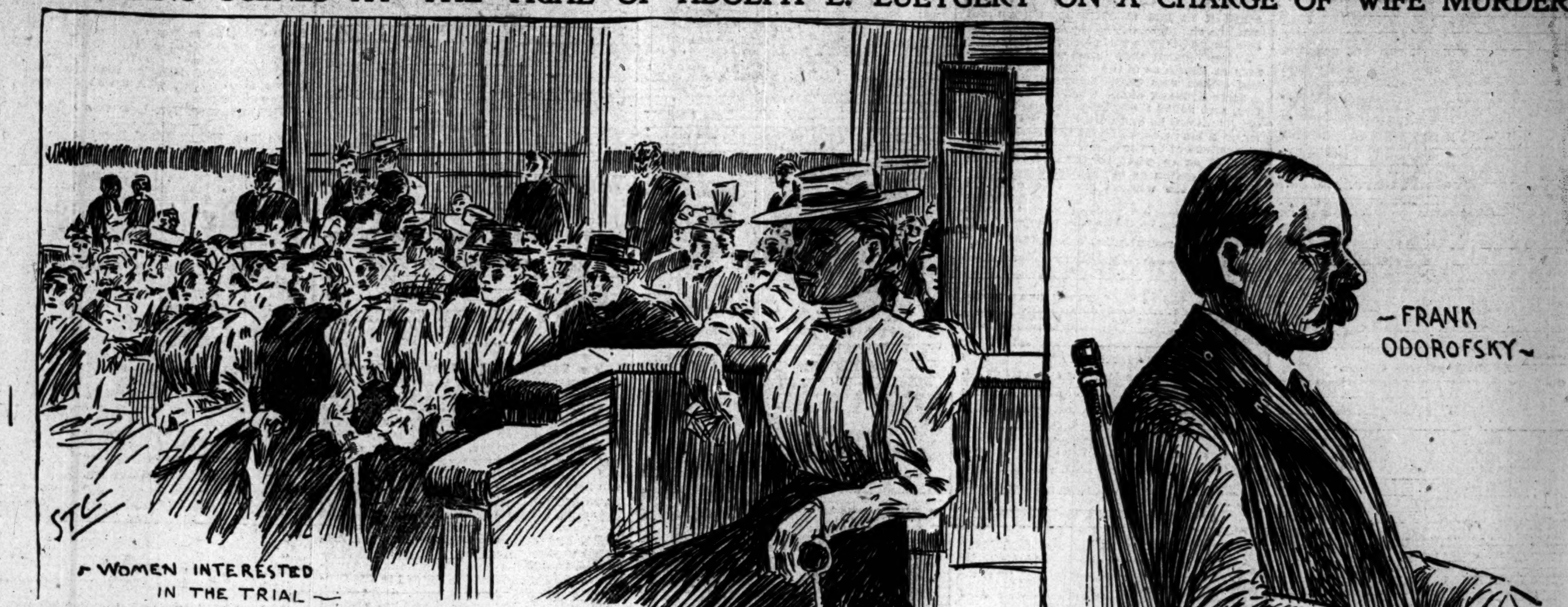
Japan also has a grievance on account of the present liquor duty. This duty hits the importation of sake, the favorite Japanese drink, to the extent of $1 a gallon. It was not favored by President Dole, who vetoed the measure, which was then passed over his veto. That, however, is a domestic affair. The spirits duty is part of the Hawaiian laws just as an act passed over the veto of President McKinley would be part of the United States statutes. While Japan has not made formal demand that the tax on sake be remitted, it is one of the grievances which may be pressed in the future. If Hawaii cannot pass immigration laws for her own protection against Japan's construction of the treaty she will be equally helpless in making tariff laws. It would then be only a question of time when, with Japanese immigration unchecked and with a Japanese veto power on legislation the Hawaiian Isles would be in fact a colony of Japan whatever they might be in name.

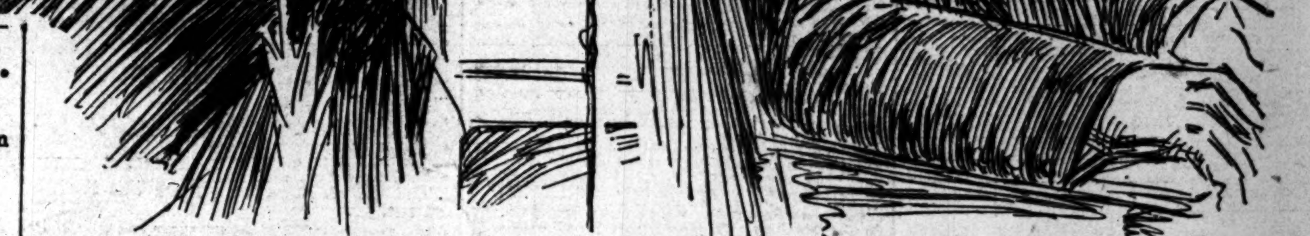
Japan's Adroit Play.

While the Hawaiian government has not fully formulated its reply the outline heretofore given stands. It will seek to bring Japan back to the original issue, which it holds to be whether the 1,100 immigrants were wrongfully turned back and if so what damage they suffered. The bona fide nature of this immigration as a subject of inquiry by the arbitration will be insisted on. The violation of the immigration laws and not the status of the treaty of 1871 is still, in the opinion of the Executive council, the only subject matter which can be submitted to arbitration. This disagreement between the two governments as to the basis of arbitration makes it certain that the subject will drag along till Congress is in session and the annexation treaty is under discussion. This delay serves Japan's purpose. Though her diplomatic notes are couched in firm language and on the surface im-

(Continued on fifth page.)

INTERESTING SCENES AT THE TRIAL OF ADOLPH L. LUETGERT ON A CHARGE OF WIFE MURDER.





LOSERS IN SKAKEL'S CLOCK GAME IN A RAGE.

Cashiers Refuse to Cash Holdover Tickets on "Tyndall," Which Jumps from 19 to 40—Angry Crowds Make a Rush for Manager Schumann and His Men, but Armed Detectives Repulse Them.

The mental wrecks who, day after day, month in and month out, make believe they are speculating in grain and stocks by buying chances in William Skakel's clock games, had visions of untold wealth yesterday morning, but it slipped through their fingers, and there was almost a riot in all of Skakel's establishments. The clerks were threatened with violence, and the manager, "Dick" Schumann, surrounded himself with half a dozen private detectives to keep from being mobbed.

At 124-126 South Clark street one of the heaviest players demanded his money back. It was refused him, and he drew a revolver on Schumann. He was unceremoniously "bounced" by the detectives.

A similar scene was witnessed at 48 Dearborn street. In this instance Schumann was pressed so close by the angry crowd he drew a revolver and shoved it under the nose of the leader. The mob fell back, and Schumann quickly made his escape, accompanied by his husky detectives.

Big Advance in "Tyndall."

The trouble all arose over "Tyndall," a "mining stock." "Tyndall" closed at 19 the night before and opened yesterday at 40. This would have pleased those who held "Tyndall" mightily if Schumann had not refused to recognize their tickets, claiming that, under a rule posted on Tuesday, all trades had to be closed out on the last of the month.

The players refuse to admit the right of the house to "freeze them out" in this manner. They declare the invariable custom has been to open at the closing price of the previous day, and the new rule requiring trades to be closed on the last day of the month, they assert, was coined for the purpose of recouping Skakel for losses on wheat.

It is said "Tyndall" earned Skakel from $25,000 to $35,000 yesterday. The man who made the strongest objection to the play at 124-126 Clark street showed tickets amounting to $1,300. He had been "margining" the stock from 48 in hopes of staying in the game until the inevitable rebound should come. Several hundred others had been playing this stock for months. It was a "low-priced security" in the make-believe language of Skakel's establishments, and predictions it would rise again were the common talk of the "suckers" and worn-out Board of Trade operators who form the majority of Skakel's patrons.

Fads of Clock Players.

"It must turn some time, and when it does, I can't lose with my system," was the usual way the matter was put. Everybody who plays the clock games has a system.

"Tyndall" has been forced down steadily from the neighborhood of 50 to 18. It closed at 19 on Tuesday. Those whose systems required them to stay in the game until the stock should take an upturn refused to hand in their tickets on Tuesday evening.

"Skakel can't make a rule contrary to the law of Illinois," they declared. It is one of the fixed delusions of the clock gambler that the law concerns itself with their make-believe transactions.

About the only class to obey the rule requiring trades to be closed Tusday were those who stood to win if their favorite stock went down two "ticks." Others put their tickets in their pockets. It is a mania for most of the clock gamblers to preserve their tickets and speculate on what would have been the result if they had bought instead of selling, or sold instead of buying.

Skakel's Specialties.

In addition to the two places already named Skakel has a bucket shop at 186 South Clark street and another at Powers & O'Brien's saloon, 170 Madison street. At all of them there are blackboards on which are marked daily the prices of certain New York stocks, of wheat, and on another blackboard of four fictitious stocks which are sold under the letters H, P, T, and G. All the quotations are delivered by a tape machine. The four last mentioned stocks—Skakel's specialties—are supposed to represent a mine somewhere on earth. Quotations for these stocks are fed to the tape machine by a clock in Skakel & Co.'s office. The bulk of the trading is in these stocks. It is said the house lost some money on wheat and New York stocks when everything was advancing and that trades in anything but mining stocks have been refused since wheat reached 90 cents.

So much in the way of explanation to those who are fortunate never to have entered a bucket shop.

Refuses to Cash Tickets.

When the Skakel places were opened yesterday morning H, P, and G were marked down at the closing prices. T—"Tyndall"—on the contrary, had been advanced to 40.

Holders of "Tyndall" attempted to cash in their tickets. They met with a calm refusal. Then they demanded the return of the margins they had been putting up on "Tyndall" and were again rebuffed.

The man who had lost $1,300, reinforced by another whose losses amount to $700, and a third whose tickets amounted to $500, declared they intended to get their money back or make trouble.

They blockaded the approaches to the desks and declined to give way to prospective traders in "Honolulu" or "Gould," the favorite stocks yesterday. An excited mob of traders surged around the desks, threatening to have the place raided or to break up the furniture with the chairs.

Rushes Made for the Dealers.

Several rushes were made at the "dealers," as the clerks are known, and a messenger was sent by H. A. Bassett to summon "Dick" Schumann. Schumann scented trouble and arrived accompanied by a force of detectives. It required their united exertions to keep the crowd from closing in on Schumann, and it was well for him they did, for some of the more desperate were ready for any kind of revenge.

Schumann got away from the Clark street place as quickly as possible, and went over to 48 Dearborn, where he met with a similar reception. He spent as little time as possible around the various shops operated by Skakel & Co., and never appeared without his escort. William Skakel is said to be in Indiana.

There was talk of securing a warrant against Skakel & Co., but no one feared this. Men with money enough left to back a prosecution would not like to be known as patrons of Skakel, it is explained, and nothing is to be feared from the others. They turned their attention to "Gould" and "Honolulu."

IMPORTANCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

Map Shows That Ownership Is an Absolute Necessity from Both Political and Commercial Standpoints.



The above map clearly illustrates the great importance of the Sandwich Islands to the United States from their midpacific locality. North and southeasterly, Hawaii is distant from Vancouver 2,360 miles, from San Francisco 2,100, from Panama 4,600, and from Callao 5,240 miles, while north and southwesterly it is distant 3,670 miles from Vladivostok, the proposed terminus of the transsiberian railroad, 3,440 miles from Yokohama, 4,890 miles from Kongkong, and 4,360 miles from Sydney. Thus it is almost equidistant from Canada, California, South America, Japan, China, and Australia. As a midpacific station no other locality in that great ocean so completely answers our needs, whether as a station for our navy or from the commercial point of view, and the latter is emphasized by the fact that over 90 per cent of the commerce of the islands is with this country. The ownership of these islands, therefore, is an absolute necessity both from political and commercial standpoints. From the practical point of view it may be said that if the United States does not take possession of them Japan or Great Britain will, and that before long.

In reply to the objections of some anti-American Yankees that if the United States owned the islands it would need a powerful fleet and big army to retain possession of them it may be said that if any nation attempted to attack and seize them it would have to fight the United States to a finish before it could hold them, and it would have to pay us an enormous fine for costs when peace was made. If the islands are not annexed we shall certainly be involved in war to prevent their seizure. If they are annexed to the American republic the knowledge of the facts stated above will deter any nation in the future from seizing them.

ASK ANDREWS TO REMAIN.

CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY CHANGES FRONT.

After a Long Session of the Trustees and Board of Fellows It Is Decided to Take the Above Action—Many Prominent Men Advise This Course—Strong Letter from Ex-Secretary of State Olney—It Is Thought President Andrews Will Remain.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The corporation of Brown University met today and considered the resignation of President E. Benjamin Andrews, which was precipitated by a request that he moderate the expression of his views on free silver. The corporation held an all day secret session and as a result at 5:30 o'clock turned a complete somersault in that they requested a withdrawal of the resignation.

The corporation is composed of the trustees and the fellows. All but seven of the thirty-five trustees were present and all but two of the Board of Fellows.

A stack of communications a foot high on the all absorbing topic whether Andrews should go or stay was received and considered. Among these was one signed by 800 of the alumni, professors against the acceptance of the resignation, one from all the younger professors to the same purport, and one from various eminent men, including the Presidents of Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and other universities in the same tenor. There was also a long letter from Dr. Andrews himself explaining he was not a believer in independent free coinage of silver, but that he was a believer in international bimetallism.

Long Discussion Held.

The committee that was appointed at the previous meeting of the corporation to consult with the President as to the best interests of the university also reported in extenso. A long and acrimonious discussion followed. There were many recriminations and explanations.

Out of it all was developed the fact that Dr. Andrews had claimed to friends that he misinterpreted the intent and feeling of the corporation and regretted his hasty resignation. Several resolutions were presented and discussed. Finally they were all referred to a discreet committee of three, who were instructed to frame a letter as the sense of the corporation, requesting Dr. Andrews to withdraw his resignation.

Unanimous View of Board.

This was the unanimous view of the Board of Trustees and only six of the Board of Fellows voted against it.

Text of the Resolution.

The request was embodied in a resolution containing the following to the President of Brown University:

"The corporation of Brown University has this day received with the greatest regret your resignation as President. It most earnestly desires that you will withdraw it. It conceives that it was written without full knowledge of the position of the corporation. With the earnest hope that a statement to you, bearing the formal sanction and approval of the governing body of the university as a whole, may bring us again into hearty accord, the corporation desires to assure you that it in no way sought the severance of our official relations, which, so far as it knows, have been most cordial from the time of your acceptance of the Presidency.

"The only vote and only expression hitherto made by the corporation bearing upon the question at issue was at the last June meeting, and consisted of the appointment of a committee to confer with you as to the interests of the university. The extent of authority thus given its committee was that of conference, which it fully believes you would unhesitatingly admit was a legitimate and friendly exercise of its privileges, relating in the terms of the vote to the 'interests of the university, which you have closely at heart.'

Difference on Silver.

"It is perfectly true that the vote in question was occasioned by the differing views entertained on the one hand by you and on the other hand by most and possibly all of the members of the corporation as to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, so far at least as affecting the interests of the university and the fear that your views, publicly known or expressed, might perhaps in some degree be assumed to be representative and not merely individual. It was not in our minds to prescribe the path in which you should tread, or to administer to you any official rebuke, or to restrain your freedom of opinion or reasonable liberty of utterance, but simply to intimate that it would be the part of wisdom for you to take a less active part in exciting partisan discussions and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the college.

"Having, as it believes, removed the misapprehensions that your individual views of this question represent those of the corporation and the university, for which misap-

(Continued on seventh page.)

DR. HALL WILL NOT RETURN

WIFE OF THE EMINENT CLERGYMAN THE BEARER OF A MESSAGE.

Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Will Accept No Pulpit Engagements for a Year at Least—He Is Suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, but of His Ultimate Recovery There Is Not Any Doubt—Will Remain in Europe This Winter.

Mrs. Thomas C. Hall, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, is in Chicago to convey to the many friends and admirers of the latter a final message from her husband, who is at present detained in Germany, that he will not return to Chicago. Some time ago his resignation was received, and for a year at least he will accept no pulpit engagements. At the end of that time, it is believed by his physicians, he will have recovered from the nervous exhaustion that has resulted from his illness of last winter.

Mrs. Hall's present sojourn in Chicago is limited. She arrived in New York last Saturday on the Normannia, and on Saturday of this week she will leave for the East, preparatory to sailing again on the 9th. In the meantime she has a thousand duties to perform that have grown out of Dr. Hall's enforced resignation, and the probable necessity of moving his residence to some other city upon his return to America a year hence, for it has been thought expedient that he give up every thought of returning to his old charge, that no haunting sense of labor unperformed may retard his recovery.

No Doubt of His Recovery.

But of Dr. Hall's ultimate restoration to perfect health Mrs. Hall has no doubt. While the attack of septic pneumonia with which he was stricken last January was exceedingly severe, and was, moreover, an ailment which few persons ever survive, he has come out of the ordeal without any organic disease, and with the perfect use of all his faculties. At present the only difficulty is apparently a general exhaustion of the nervous system, which only time and the complete surrender of all responsibility can mend.

This is the true reason for his recently announced resignation. Some had urged him to obtain a further extension of his leave of absence, thinking that rest alone would accomplish the desired result. But this was out of the question, considering that he could not escape the sense of obligation due his beloved charge, to which he could not give attention. He feared the church would suffer harm if it were left much longer without a pastor, and so saw no course open to him except to permanently sever his connection, and thus leave the way open for some one else.

Dr. Hall Now in Germany.

Dr. Hall is at present living with Mrs. Hall's family in Göttingen, Germany. He has been there the greater part of the time since he left Chicago early last March, and will remain there during the winter. Mrs. Hall says the climate there agrees with him exceedingly well, and, moreover, the surroundings are the most pleasant, for it was there that he studied in his earlier days, and there he met Mrs. Hall. The opportunities for study and research are, of course, as good as ever, but, as a precaution, he is not allowed to read except in the morning.

Mrs. Hall said last evening, in the course of a brief interview:

"I have come to America, although I will not be able to stay here much more than a week, because Mr. Hall felt that one of us ought to come back and say a word of farewell to the friends whom we love so dearly in Chicago. I cannot tell you how hard a struggle it was for him to resign his charge here. And yet he knew it would not be right for the charge to be left vacant for so long a time, as it must necessarily be before he has fully recovered. And then, too, there is no doubt he has worried over his inability to return and take up his duties again.

Must Take a Year of Rest.

"But it is only recently that we decided he should take this year of rest. We had intended to sail for America on Sept. 9, but we had found that Mr. Hall grew tired easily, and when in this condition his voice became weak. This was, of course, something that made preaching quite out of the question.

"But I wish to say emphatically that we have no fear of his ultimate recovery. I have several times consulted Professor Eichhorst of Zurich, and he has assured me that Mr. Hall has no organic disease and that his only ailment is nervous exhaustion. He says, moreover, that Mr. Hall has doubtless had the best of medical attention, and to this he attributes his recovery. It is a high compliment he pays our American physicians."

Mrs. Hall adds that no plans have been made for the future beyond this of passing a year in Göttingen. They will come back to America, but as to the locality in which he will return to his labors they have no design of inquiring.

SUICIDE BY USE OF FIRE.

MISS MARIE HENROTIN ENDS HER LIFE IN A CONVENT.

Chicago Woman Dies After Three Days of Terrible Agony at Montreal—Her Brother, Dr. Fernand Henrotin, Starts for the Medical Congress, Intending to Bring Her Home with Him—Arriving at Montreal, He Is Shocked to Find Her Dead.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Lonesome, tired of the battle with disease, unwilling to go home among relations and friends who she thought would only be troubled with her, and partly demented, Miss Marie Henrotin of Chicago committed suicide in the hospital of the Hotel Dieu Convent by burning herself to death.

The attempt was made early on Friday morning and, suffering terrible agonies, she lived until Monday, when she finally succumbed. The tragedy was kept very quiet till now through the efforts of the nuns.

It was known that Dr. Fernand Henrotin, her brother, was here because he had been invited by the British Medical association to read a paper, but no one suspected the ordeal he passed through since he arrived here. He meant to pass a few days with his sister and had notified her by telegraph that he was coming, but when the telegram arrived here she was dead and the nuns received it.

Dr. Henrotin Is Told.

The nuns went to meet him, and as he stepped off the train, anticipating he would soon see his sister, they told him that she was dead and that dying she had stated she had set fire to herself on purpose. They did not tell him then how she had suffered, and when he saw her body the face did not show it, but his medical skill told him upon further examination that her suffering must have been terrible.

He was present at the inquest last night, and this morning took the body with him to Chicago. No one saw him or spoke to him beyond the nuns and the officials.

Dr. Henrotin's Statement.

The only statement on the part of the brother, Dr. Henrotin, that is available is that which he made to the Coroner and the Coroner's jury. He told them that though his sister was always ill she was a great fa-

(Continued on fifth page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; warmer.
Sun rises at 5:27; sets at 6:32.
Moon sets at 9:18 p. m.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Pavonia	Belgenland.
LIVERPOOL	Waesland	
NEW YORK	La Campania	St. Louis.
NEW YORK	Patria	Noordland.
NEW YORK	Amsterdam	Majestic.
NEW YORK	Aurania	
QUEENSTO'N	Servia	
ROTTERDAM		Obdam.
SOUTHAM'T'N	St. Paul	Trave.

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BLOW IS DEALT.

Last Saturday Night's Experiment at the Luetgert Factory Discounted.

DRAMATIC STORY TOLD.

Frank Odorofsky Gives Damaging Testimony in the Great Murder Trial.

AUDITORS ARE SPELLBOUND.

Frank Bialk Undergoes a Severe Cross-Examination, but Does Not Flinch.

DEFENSE MAKES A GOOD POINT.

Frank Odorofsky, the Polish smoker at the Luetgert sausage factory, dealt a serious blow to the experiment made by the defense last Saturday night by the testimony which he gave on the witness stand yesterday. For the first time since the arrest of Luetgert it was indicated that the vat had been covered over with three doors and with pieces of gunny sack to keep in the heat while the alleged destruction of Mrs. Luetgert's body was going on.

Luetgert's attorneys all along have proceeded on the theory it would be asserted by the State that the body was boiled with the vat uncovered. The cadaver that was partly destroyed in the sausage factory on Saturday night to test the strength of the caustic soda was boiled with the vat uncovered in accordance with that idea. Instead, it was testified for the first time yesterday that three doors and pieces of gunny sack were found near the vault the day after the alleged murder, and were wet and daubed with the red slime that had flowed out of the vat over one whole side, as though they had formed a cover to keep in the steam. The prosecution will hereafter proceed on the assumption that the vat was covered.

Tells a Dramatic Story.

Odorofsky told a dramatic story yesterday afternoon of the way he broke up the barrel of caustic potash under Luetgert's orders, burning his hands and face with the fiery stuff, and how it was subsequently dumped from three barrels into the middle vat, to be changed, apparently, to red and bad smelling, sticky slime the day after, which covered the floor and dripped on into the sewer.

It required the closest attention of his interpreter to follow the swift relation of the details, and at times Odorofsky became so wrapped up in the dramatic recital that he left the witness chair, stood before the jury, and tried to show with his hands and arms what his tongue failed to express.

Luetgert, for the first time since the trial began, became nervous and excited at what the witness was telling. When Odorofsky related how Luetgert had promised him a place for life in return for his clearing up the red slime on the floor and in the vat Luetgert seemed ready to jump up and protest, and his broad face drew out into deep wrinkles and became a safron yellow. Then he settled back in his seat and watched the jury to see what effect the story of Odorofsky was having on them.

Odorofsky had been a laborer at the Luetgert establishment since the factory was built. He is a Pole, but told his story in German, through an interpreter, with long sentences and dramatic pauses and gestures, that made the interpreter frequently break his sentences in two to let the court understand.

Cautioned by Luetgert.

He began by telling how Luetgert came to him in March and ordered him to scrape out the middle vat and clear out all the dirt that had accumulated in it. He had nothing else to do at the time, and Luetgert ordered him to take the barrel of caustic potash, which had been delivered a short time before, and carry it to the basement. The barrel was too heavy to be carried alone and Odorofsky had to have help. Luetgert cautioned him to look out for the potash, as a slight touch of it would burn his hands.

On the way to the basement some of the stuff fell out of the barrel and Luetgert ordered it cleaned up. Then he told Odorofsky to break the potash into small pieces and distribute it in three barrels beside the vat.

Odorofsky told how the powerful stuff flew out when he tried to crumble it and burned his hands and face like live coals. He covered his hands with old rags, but the strong stuff burned them still, and the broken pieces left scars on his face for many days afterwards. When the perspiration began to come out on his face the fine dust from the potash ate into his face like an acid.

Luetgert finally told him to take the bottom out of the barrel and to break the stuff with a long iron rod. The rod was rusty and broke, and after awhile Luetgert came into the basement again and told him to take his time. The stuff finally was broken up after Odorofsky had received many burns.

What He Saw in the Basement.

The day after the murder is said to have been committed Odorofsky said he went into the basement and looked at the vat. A sticky, slimy substance was flowing from it into the sewer and covered the floor. Luetgert came down and knocked the bung out of the vat to let the stuff flow off faster. A shovel stood against the vat and this also was covered with the red slime.

Odorofsky caused Luetgert to look up when he went on to say that he scooped some of the stuff off the floor with the shovel, took it to a window, and stirred it with an old spoon, and found bits of bone mixed in it. The latter facts had not appeared at either of the previous examinations.

More new evidence came out when Odorofsky told of the three doors taken off the steam houses, that were standing near the vat, covered on one side with the same red slime, and still wet as though they had been thoroughly steamed. He told also of seeing the gunny sacks on the floor near the doors, smeared with slime.

Odorofsky described the stuff that flowed from the vat in a ghastly way that made the women in the audience shiver, though they did not understand his German. He reiterated again and again that the stuff was "sleimische," with much emphasis

and long hisses, as if he had been impressed by its ghostly character.

Helped Clear Away the Stuff.

State's Attorney Deneen conducted the examination of Odorofsky and brought out the fact that the latter had helped clear away the stuff for Luetgert. He recited how he had burned part of the débris in the smoke house for his employer, first pouring kerosene over it to make it burn faster.

Just before court adjourned State's Attorney Deneen questioned him again regarding the doors. Odorofsky stated emphatically that doors nor anything else had ever been used to cover the vats on other occasions, as the vats were used only for dipping sausages to color them.

Before Odorofsky went on the stand, Frank Bialk, the watchman at the factory, was cross-examined by Attorney Vincent for the defense, with the result that the latter also claim some surprises for the State.

Attorney Vincent bore down on the fact that Bialk had been living with an officer since Luetgert's arrest. It was also attempted to show that Bialk had no business about the vats and did not know what was usually going on there, but Bialk showed that he had.

Bialk Stands the Fire.

Bialk stood the fire of the defense like a mountain on all but one point. It was indicated by the defense from his answers that there were other ways he might have entered the factory on the night of May 1 than through the door which he claimed was barred. Bialk denied all influence of the police on his testimony, or even talking to any one as to what he was going to testify to.

During the cross-examination Luetgert, with his vest unbuttoned full length and looking as if he had dressed in a hurry, went up to the witness stand to have his garments and shoes identified by Bialk as the ones he had worn on May 1, and the audience had a chance to get a good look at him. Apparently he ignored the stir he made among the spectators.

The State waived temporarily the right to question Bialk about his [Luetgert's] relations with Mary Siemering, and the court will rule on the defense's objection later, when Bialk will be recalled.

Odorofsky probably will be on the stand all this morning, and then Jacob Lavandofsky, another laborer at the factory, who helped handle the potash, will be put on by the State.

Luetgert Expresses His Opinion.

Luetgert expressed his opinion of the witnesses from Mrs. Tosch down to the last on the stand yesterday by saying they were a "pack of damned perjurers."

"If these people got their deserts there would be a lot of them in jail for perjury," he said, as he was starting for the jail last night. "They are telling a lot of lies, but it is plain to everybody they have been too stupid to learn by heart everything the police have tried to teach them. I don't believe their testimony will have much effect."

Attorney Vincent also expressed his contempt for the way Bialk had been kept hidden from the defense and in a policeman's company till he was ready to testify.

"We have killed any value his testimony might have had," he said. "It was evident he had been over or under coached, and he fell down on his lesson. We will try and knock the props out from under Odorofsky's testimony also when we cross-examine him.

"Referring to the account in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday of Luther Laflin Mills' interest in the case and his sympathy for Luetgert, whose wife he is trying to find through detectives," Attorney Vincent said, "Mr. Mills told me several weeks ago he believed he had located Mrs. Luetgert in Wisconsin. He is a firm believer in Luetgert's innocence, and is trying to find her from a humanitarian desire to clear her husband. In consequence we haven't followed that clew ourselves."

BIALK'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED

Witness for the State Is Sharply Cross-Examined by Judge Vincent.

At the morning session of court Frank Bialk, the watchman in the Luetgert factory, was cross-examined by Judge Vincent.

Q.—How long have you worked for Mr. Luetgert? A.—[illegible] years.

Q.—When did you first meet Officer Klinger? A.—The 16th.

Q.—At your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you ever seen him before? A.—No.

Q.—Did anybody come there with him besides Captain Schuettler? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Klinger on the 17th? A.—Yes, Klinger with the Captain came together.

Q.—Klinger lived at your house a while, didn't he, after the 18th? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did he live at your house? A.—Three days.

Q.—Then you went to live at Klinger's house, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have lived at Klinger's house ever since the 17th day of May up to this time, haven't you? A.—Sometimes he went to my home.

Q.—Who took you down to the court when you testified before Justice Kersten? A.—Klinger.

Q.—Who took you home? A.—Klinger.

Q.—Who took you down when you testified before Judge Gibbons? A.—Klinger.

Q.—Who took you home after you testified?

This was objected to as immaterial. Judge Vincent said he expected to show that this man had not been out of Klinger's presence five minutes since Luetgert was arrested, and Klinger had even gone home with him when he went to get a clean shirt, and the defense had not seen him or talked with him.

Mr. McEwen Retorts.

Mr. McEwen retorted: "For a very good reason; one of our witnesses is in Germany now." He referred to the fact that Engineer Maeder, one of the strongest witnesses for the prosecution, had disappeared prior to the hearing before Judge Gibbons. Maeder did not have a cent, but was suddenly able to take a trip to Germany, from which country he wrote to the State's Attorney that he would come back and testify if his expenses were paid.

The court ordered the examination to proceed, and the witness answered that he went home from the court with Klinger.

Q.—You have been with Klinger every single day since Luetgert was arrested, haven't you? A.—Yes, I have been with Klinger, but at what time Mr. Luetgert was arrested I cannot tell.

Q.—Haven't you been with Mr. Klinger every single day since you first met Klinger? A.—Yes, Klinger came to see me on the 16th.

Q.—Have you done any work since the 16th of May? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been eating at Klinger's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who has paid your board? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—You haven't paid any, have you? A.—I never spoke to Klinger about that.

Q.—Where has your wife lived while you have been living with Klinger? A.—Yes, Schuettler or Schaack gave me something for my wife to live on.

Q.—You had not any money when you went with Klinger? A.—Where should I have money? What I earned at Luetgert's I had spent. I had to pay rent.

Q.—This barrel of potash was brought to the factory the first day of March, was it not, of this year? A.—It was sometime along the 1st of March or April, I can't tell exactly.

Q.—It stood in the shipping-room by a post, did it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the barrel was open, the head was knocked in, wasn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—This barrel stood right in front of the boiler, didn't it, opposite the office door? A.—It was near the east post.

Q.—The only way you can get to the office from the grocery and meat market is by going through the shipping-room doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—The only way you can get from the packing-room to the office is through the shipping-room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The only way from the office to the sausage factory is through the shipping-room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There were two outside doors to the shipping-room? A.—Yes, sir. The door from the shipping-room to the alley was always locked.

Potash Never Covered Up.

Q.—The potash was never covered up? A.—When I saw it it was open.

Q.—Anybody that went from the office to the market and grocery or from the market and grocery to the office or from the shipping-room to the elevator or through the factory anywhere had to go right by the potash, didn't they, and could see it? A.—Yes, everybody could see it. It was standing there.

Q.—You did not know what stuff he had in the barrels that were coming in all the time and taken to the basement, did you? A.—No, what was in there I couldn't tell.

Q.—The basement was full of barrels on the 1st day of May, wasn't it? A.—Well, I can't tell.

Q.—There were about 300 barrels down there on the 1st day of May, were there not? A.—I can't tell how many barrels were there.

Q.—Luetgert may have bought potash before that without your knowing it? A.—Well, he often bought something, and I never paid any attention to it.

Q.—Was the fire ever out under the boiler in the factory from the 1st of January of this year up to the 1st of May? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often? A.—Pretty nearly always it was there.

Q.—Didn't you keep the brine pump going every night? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had to have steam to keep the brine pump going, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much steam did you have to keep? A.—I used to keep up to fifty pounds.

Q.—You kept about the same amount of steam May 1 that you kept other nights, didn't you? A.—Yes, I had between sixty and seventy.

Q.—Didn't you have the same amount of steam that night that you had nights? A.—The steam went to the basement and then I kept more steam.

Q.—Didn't you always keep more steam when the steam was running in the basement or anywhere else? A.—Yes, when it went to the basement and more steam was needed I kept more steam.

Q.—There were a great many barrels of chopped up meat in the basement of the cold storage house, were there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—They were there the 1st day of May, were they not? A.—I can't tell how many.

Q.—Had they not been there for weeks before the 1st day of May? A.—Yes, they were buried with meat.

Q.—How long had they been there in the basement of the cold storage place before the 1st of May? A.—There were barrels with meat there all winter long.

Q.—There were a great many barrels of meat chopped up for sausage up-stairs in the cold storage house, were there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there were a great many carcasses of hogs and cattle up-stairs, were there not, in the cold storage place? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had to keep your ice machine and your brine pump going to keep all this chopped up meat for sausage from spoiling, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had to keep that going at night just the same as you did in the day time, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Six Men Making Sausage.

Q.—Don't you know there were six men making sausage there on the first day of May for the meat markets and groceries? A.—Well, sometimes they were gone when I came there in the evening.

Q.—Do you know where they used to boil or cook hams at the factory? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you turn the steam on there several nights, every week, for months before the first of May? A.—Yes, for weeks.

Q.—How long was it after the store closed that you went for the first bottle of medicine? A.—It was about a quarter past 9, and the store closed at 6 o'clock.

Q.—How long did it take you to go to the drug store and back? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—Didn't you say that Luetgert told you to run to the drug store and run back, to be in a hurry—before Judge Gibbons? A.—Mr. Luetgert didn't tell me, but I was in a hurry; I was afraid the steam would go down.

Q.—Didn't you say in your examination yesterday that Mr. Luetgert told you to run to the drug store? A.—He told me to go, not to run.

Q.—What time did you turn on the steam the last time you turned it on in the place where they boil hams? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did you look at the clock that night? A.—Then there was no ham boiling.

Q.—Did you ever look at the clock any other night when you turned on the steam? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you ever turn on steam when you looked at the clock? A.—Ham is never boiled there.

Q.—When the steam is turned on it makes a great deal of noise, doesn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can be heard all over the factory, can't it? A.—Yes.

Looked at the Clock.

Q.—You say he sent you to the drug store about a quarter past 9. Did you look at the clock that time? A.—Yes; when I went to the drug store I looked at the clock. I intended to go to the ice pump.

Q.—What was the exact time you looked at the clock? A.—I can't say exactly what time it was.

Q.—When you came back you say you went up the steps to the little door at the side? A.—Yes.

Q.—You found the door locked? A.—Yes.

Q.—The lock was broken and you could not lock the door, could you? A.—Yes, the lock was broken, but the door never was closed.

Q.—You did not try hard to push the door open, did you? A.—Yes, I tried the door, and I couldn't open the door.

Q.—You just pushed it and found something was against it, didn't you? A.—Yes, I tried it, and found something was there. It was solid.

Q.—When you pushed it you felt it hit against something, didn't you? A.—Yes, I looked there.

Q.—You saw the barrel there the next day, didn't you? A.—Yes, there was a barrel and some boxes, but next day they were put aside.

Q.—Didn't they have a box on the elevator, and a box on the ground in the passageway, so that you could step on the box and from the box to the elevator, and then on this side of the elevator up on another box, and then up on to the office floor? A.—There was a box on the floor and a box on the elevator. Then you could step on the floor up-stairs.

Q.—Wasn't that the passageway that was generally used in going from the factory to the office? A.—Yes, in day time, but at night time it was not. Mr. Luetgert told me not to go there at night time, if I did he scolded me. I always went through the small door.

The court—When did he tell you not to do that? A.—He said it before that very often.

Q.—Did he say it that night? A.—No, he didn't say it that night. I came to the elevator and stepped up, and Mr. Luetgert stepped up to the elevator and took the bottle, and he says, "Now, that is all right; go back."

Q.—Which way did you go, and which way did Luetgert go? A.—Mr. Luetgert went in the direction of the office and I went back to my fire-room.

Judge Vincent—When this elevator was up half way, as it was that night, there was room to go under the elevator to the basement, wasn't there? A.—I could crawl through, but not very well. It was about that high (indicating about eighteen inches).

Q.—You could have gone off the elevator through to the basement, couldn't you? A.—I would have broken my neck. It was too high.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that that basement is so low that a man of my size has to stoop down frequently in walking through it? A.—I am too old, how could I step from the elevator?

Q.—As young a man as I could have done it easily, couldn't he? A.—A young man could have done it.

Did Not Dare Take a Look.

Q.—You could put your head right through this place at the elevator, couldn't you, and look right down at the vat and see what Leutgert was doing? A.—Yes; I haven't done it because if Mr. Leutgert saw me I would have got something.

Q.—The stairs which go up to this door, which was blocked, there is a little landing way there, is there not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the stairs go up to the second story do they not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you without going through the door have gone up the stairs where they turn to the second story? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then when you had got up on the second floor you could have come around and gone down the stairs through the shipping-room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then have gone down the stairs to the basement, couldn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was all open that night, wasn't it? A.—I haven't been there.

Q.—You saw Leutgert going up and down there, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Judge Vincent traced on the map the way the witness could have gone, and the witness said: "I was not allowed to go there."

Q.—Why do you say that? A.—I was not allowed to go this way, and was not allowed to go the other way.

Q.—Who told you not to go there? A.—Nobody told me, but Mr. Luetgert barricaded this door, and when I came up to the elevator he came up to me and had this door closed, and he said, "Now it is all right, go back to your fire."

The Court—You were looking for Luetgert and found him there at the elevator? A.—Yes.

Judge Vincent—Luetgert never told you not to go there, did he, the way I was asking you if you could have gone to the basement? A.—The door was always open. I used to go through that door.

Q.—You simply thought he didn't want you to go around, because you found that door barricaded? A.—Yes, Mr. Luetgert told me to go back to my fire, and then I knew I should not go there.

Q.—He didn't tell you not to go? A.—No, but he closed the door and said: "Frank, go back to your fire."

Q.—He had told you to go back to your fire before many times, hadn't he? A.—No, he used to say it was all right, Frank, and the door he never used to close.

Q.—Haven't you gone to call Luetgert in the night frequently and found the door closed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever go there at night to call Luetgert and not find him? A.—No.

Q.—Were not your instructions to keep away from the office and not wake Luetgert up unless there was a fire in the neighborhood or some trouble? A.—Yes, then I should go and wake him up.

Was Afraid of Luetgert.

The witness was examined at length as to the manner of reaching the basement other than the one testified to by him yesterday, stating there were other ways of getting into the basement, and was asked if he could not have gone in the basement that night if he wanted to, and he replied: "Yes, if I had not been afraid of Mr. Luetgert."

Q.—He didn't frighten you any that night, did he? A.—No.

The witness was cross-examined carefully about his and Mr. Luetgert's relative position at the elevator when witness handed him the bottle of medicine which he had procured from the drug store, and was then asked if he had not stated that he saw the prisoner in the basement twice on the night in question, and he replied that he stated he had seen him three times.

Q.—Give us the first, second, and third times that you saw him. A.—The first time I saw him in the basement and he turned on the steam; then when I came back from the drug store the first time and then I went to the ice pump, and I saw him when he went to the basement with the lantern.

Q.—Where were you standing when you saw him in the basement—by the ice pump?

The interpreter was not given a chance to put the question to the witness, for he replied very promptly, "No, the elevator," creating a ripple of laughter in the courtroom, which was promptly suppressed by the bailiff.

Q.—Where were you standing the second time you saw him? A.—The second time I went to the ice pump. The ammonia was coming out and I had to look after it.

The Court—Are there any gas lights in that basement?

Judge Vincent—O, yes, there are gas lights and electric lights both.

The Court—You said that he had a lantern? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then the gas was not lighted there? A.—No.

Q.—And when you moved around the factory at night you never lit the gas, did you? A.—I only burned one in the engine-room, and in the shop there was a light and in the shipping-room.

Q.—Those were all the lights you had at night? A.—Yes; at night time.

Q.—And you always carried the lantern when you went over the factory at night, did you not? A.—Yes, I had a lantern, too.

Q.—And Luetgert always carried a lantern when he went about, didn't he? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were not surprised to see Mr. Luetgert in any part of that factory at any hour of the night, were you? A.—No.

Would Get Up at Night.

Q.—Luetgert used to get up at night very often, didn't he, and go all over the factory? A.—Not very often, but sometimes he used to get up.

Q.—You used to meet him sometimes up on the fourth and fifth floors, sometimes in the basement, and sometimes in the factory, didn't you? A.—Yes, when they were working there.

Q.—And he used to go out to the boiler-room, didn't he, at all hours of the night? A.—He came very seldom there.

Q.—He used to go out and walk around the outside of the factory, didn't he, at all hours of the night, through the yard? A.—Yes, he has been there sometimes, too.

The witness was asked a number of questions as to his testimony before Justice Kersten as to where he was and what he was doing the first time he saw Luetgert that night, and the position of the window from which witness could see the middle vat from the outside, and was then asked if there was anything suspicious about Luetgert's actions that night, and answered, "Yes, it seemed suspicious to me," and on being asked as to what he testified before Judge Gibbons on that point the witness got a little confused, but on recovering himself said, "It didn't seem suspicious, but that Saturday it seemed suspicious."

Q.—It seems suspicious to you now in thinking it over, don't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It didn't seem suspicious that night? A.—Yes, sir; it was suspicious to me when he let in the steam at 9 o'clock and somebody in the store asked me, "What is he going to do with the steam?"

Q.—He turned on the steam before at night, didn't he? A.—Yes, when work had to be done.

Q.—Had he not had steam on the week before? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did anybody say it was suspicious that night? A.—No. It was after 9 o'clock. They were all gone.

Q.—Then the only thing that was suspicious was the fact that he turned on the steam? A.—Yes, sir; and to those who were also in the store it seemed suspicious.

Q.—They talked about it that night, did they? A.—Yes, that night, but I never spoke to anybody about it.

Q.—Didn't you testify before Judge Gibbons that you saw nothing suspicious in Luetgert's actions that night? A.—I can't remember what I said.

Had Talked to Nobody.

After examination as to the number of windows on the Diversey boulevard side of the factory and being able to look into the factory from the outside, witness was asked if he had talked to anybody about what he should testify to since testifying before Judge Gibbons, and answered "No."

Judge Vincent then interrogated the witness at length as to the number of times he had talked with Captain Schuettler or Inspector Schaack about what he should testify, and asked the witness to relate all the conversations he had with Captain Schuettler or in his presence about this case, which was ruled out by the court.

Asked as to what he testified to before Justice Kersten as to the last time he saw Luetgert, the witness answered about 3 o'clock.

Q.—You say you saw Luetgert the next morning in the office about 6 o'clock sitting in a chair? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You said yesterday that he looked pale? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Yesterday was the first time you ever testified to that, wasn't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. Luetgert had on the same clothes and shoes when you saw him at 6 o'clock in the morning that he had on when you saw him the night before, hadn't he? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And just the same clothes and shoes he has on now? A.—It was shoes and pants like that; yes, sir.

Q.—Those are exactly the same clothes he had on that morning, aren't they? A.—Yes, sir, they look like the ones.

Q.—Did you see any burns or any scars on Mr. Luetgert's hands that morning? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing about his face? A.—When he spoke of the steam he turned pale.

Q.—When did it first occur to you that he turned pale that morning? A.—I always had it on my mind to speak about it.

Q.—Why didn't you speak about it in your former testimony? A.—The 16th I was like dead. I was afraid.

Q.—Were you frightened when you testified before Justice Kersten? A.—No.

Q.—Were you frightened when you testified before Judge Gibbons? A.—No.

Amount of Steam Turned On.

Q.—Didn't you say in your testimony before Judge Gibbons and Justice Kersten that you only had fifty pounds of steam that night? A.—From sixty to seventy. I had to leave it at fifty in the morning.

Q.—Was it unusual to find ashes raked out of the furnace? A.—Yes, sir, it was astonishing.

Q.—Who generally raked out the ashes? A.—I did when I came in in the evening.

Q.—You said you found leaning against the vat a shovel. There were a great many shovels around, weren't there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They kept all of the sawdust down in the basement and would have sometimes four or five carloads in that part of the basement? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And they always had a number of shovels there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You never spoke of that shovel leaning against the vat before, did you? A.—No.

Q.—Whom did you first tell that you found a shovel leaning against the vat? A.—Yesterday I told it for the first time.

Q.—You said yesterday that you saw some sacks in the basement. There were sacks all over that factory, weren't there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell any of the police officers that you had found sacks in that basement? A.—Yes, sir; the policemen saw the sacks when they were there.

Q.—Did you ever tell any living soul before you told it on the witness stand yesterday that you had seen sacks in the basement? A.—No.

Q.—Did you, in your examination before Justice Kersten or Judge Gibbons, tell about finding these doors in the basement? A.—No.

Q.—Or any of the police officers? A.—No.

Q.—Or tell anybody connected with the State's Attorney's office or any living soul before you told it on the witness stand about finding these doors in the basement? A.—No.

Q.—These doors had been in the basement a long time before that, hadn't they, leaning against the steam-house? A.—They were on all sides near the walls.

Q.—How long before this Saturday had you been down and all over this basement? Were you there the Friday before the 1st of May? A.—No.

Q.—Were you there Thursday before the 1st of May? A.—Yes; I went there after coal, but I have not been there for any other purpose.

Q.—Had you been over about the vats or the smokehouse any day of the week before the first day of May? A.—No, I had not been there.

Q.—You don't know, then, whether the doors were used down there, and the sacks, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, do you? A.—No.

Tells of the Red-Brown Dirt.

Q.—You never told until yesterday about this red-brown dirt that was on the floor by the vat? A.—I told it right at the first trial.

Q.—Did you tell before Justice Kersten that it smelled bad? A.—No, I didn't speak about that. I first told it yesterday.

Q.—How much of this stuff was there on the floor? A.—About that high (indicating an inch or two).

Witness testified that it was near the box where the water was running over, and that most of it had been rinsed into the sewer; that it ran from the vat to the sewer and was of a pale, reddish color, and that the stuff smelled bad and smelled moist, like boiled meat.

Q.—Have you talked with anybody about your testimony since you left the courtroom? A.—No.

Q.—Who did you take your lunch with? A.—Today I took my meal at a restaurant with Klinger.

Q.—Did you have any talk with him about this case or your testimony while you were at lunch? A.—No.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar about the sewer running along here or the gutter, Sunday or Monday? A.—No.

Q.—What was the date that you went to the factory with Inspector Schaack and Captain Schuettler? A.—The 15th.

Q.—How long were they in the basement before they went to this middle vat? A.—They went right away to the middle vat.

Q.—Did anybody put their hands in this water when you got to the vat? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—How long were they at the vat before Inspector Schaack knocked the bung out? A.—Three or four minutes.

Water Was First Stirred.

Q.—Had they stirred up the water in the vat any before they took out the bung? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember who held the bottles when they got the liquid? A.—No.

Q.—The liquid came out of the vat pretty strong, didn't it, through that bung hole? A.—Yes.

The Court—How large is the bung hole? A.—About an inch or an inch and a half.

Q.—Didn't you notice whether or not the officer who held the bottles to catch the liquid as it came out of the bung hole got any or the liquid on his hands? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—A man couldn't hold a bottle there and catch liquid coming out of the bung hole without getting some on his hands, could he? (Objected to as a conclusion and objection sustained.)

The witness gave testimony regarding the number of dogs Luetgert had, and that they roamed over the factory at all hours of the day and night.

Q.—You were not sick that Sunday you sent for Mr. Luetgert to come to you house, were you? A.—No.

Q.—Captain Schuettler suggested that you should do that, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that you should send your son, who wore the star, for Mr. Luetgert to come and see you because you were sick? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you ever had any trouble with Mr. Luetgert of any kind? A.—Often he gave me hell. He scolded me, but he always was good.

Q.—He always paid you your wages, didn't he? A.—Yes.

Q.—You told Mr. Luetgert on Sunday morning that they had not found anything on Saturday, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew at the time you told him that they had found some rings, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that they had found some bones, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Why did you tell Mr. Luetgert that they had not found anything when they had? A.—I had orders from the police not to say anything.

The redirect examination was then taken up by Mr. McEwen.

Q.—Was the drug store to which you went that evening to get these bottles the nearest drug store to the factory which you knew? A.—Yes, there was one on the other side of the street.

Q.—What kind of a detective was your son? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he work for the City of Chicago? A.—I don't know. He never told me.

This ended Bialk's testimony.

FRANK ODOROFSKY TESTIFIES.

Tells How the Vat Was Prepared and Slime Afterward Cleaned Up.

Frank Odorofsky was sworn and examined by Mr. Deneen through an interpreter. He said he lived on Ashland avenue, was a laborer, and was employed by Mr. Luetgert previous to the first of May of this year.

Q.—What work did you do for him? A.—I smoked sausage, made the fires, and did all that came along.

Q.—How long had you been employed by him? A.—As long as the shop is standing.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with the smokehouses? A.—Yes, when I had to smoke sausage I had to make the fires, and I smoked the sausage.

Q.—Where did you make the fires? A.—In the basement of the smokehouses.

Q.—What part of the building did you build the fires in? A.—In the big part.

Q.—Do you refer to the basement? A.—The fire was in the basement. I put sawdust in, then I put kerosene, and then I lit it.

Q.—The smokehouses, as I understand, run from the basement to the roof? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did they cease manufacturing sausage in that factory? A.—About four weeks after New Year's.

Q.—What was the character of your work after the first of February in that factory? A.—We smoked the sausage, and we washed it, and Mr. Luetgert steamed the sausage, and we did all that was necessary.

Q.—Did you do any work for Mr. Luetgert in the basement of the building after February first? A.—I worked pretty near every day down there.

Q.—What was the character of your work there? A.—I cleaned it, and all that was necessary I did.

Q.—Do you remember when a barrel was brought into the factory that you afterward had something to do with? A.—Mr. Luetgert told me to clean out the middle box and take out the old dirt from the sausages, and I cleaned it out with a broom, and a scraper, and hot water, and Mr. Luetgert came down to the basement and said: "Now, Frank, is that box quite clean?"

Q.—Did you break up some stuff that came in a barrel to the Luetgert factory? A.—There was one barrel came. It stood in front of the office.

Q.—What did you have to do with the barrel? A.—I had nothing to do, and Mr. Luetgert told me to take this barrel down to the basement.

Q.—Did you take it down? A.—Then I touched it, and Mr. Luetgert said: "Take care, that is very strong stuff." Then I told Ham Frank to come and help me to take down the barrel. It was too heavy.

Broken in Small Pieces.

Q.—Tell the jury what you and this other Frank did with the barrel. A.—We spilled something out of the barrel and Mr. Luetgert says, "Now clean up that very good." Then I told Frank, "You may come back now," and Mr. Luetgert told me to take this barrel to the middle box and break it up in small pieces.

Q.—Did you do it? A.—Mr. Luetgert told me to take care of my hands and then break it up. I took rags and put around my hand, and then I sat down and the other hand was wrapped the same way, and then I took the hammer, and the hammer was too light, and I took a hatchet, and I broke it.

Q.—What next did you do? A.—Then Mr. Luetgert came down and I told him that the stuff was eating, was burning. Then I told him whenever I knocked on it it was falling around like fire all over in the face.

Q.—Falling around like fire, or burning like fire? A.—If it touched somewhere it burned like fire, and I took a rag and put it right on.

Q.—Right on where? A.—I had a rag right on my hand, and when it touched me I picked up the rag and wiped.

Q.—What else did you do with that stuff? A.—Then Mr. Luetgert said, "I think, Frank, it would be better if you took the bottom out of the barrel and put it right on the floor, and then you had better take a piece of iron."

Q.—And do what with it? A.—Then I should knock it in the barrel so it would not fly all around. I did it several times with the iron and the iron broke. It didn't work at all.

Q.—What else did you do with it? A.—Then Mr. Luetgert came down-stairs and I told him I couldn't do anything with the iron. Then Mr. Luetgert said, "Now, Frank, do it as you did before. Take your time and just take small pieces like that; it has to be well dissolved."

Q.—What did you do then? A.—So I knocked at that stuff until about 11 o'clock, and I couldn't stand it any longer, and I went to Ham Frank.

Q.—What did Frank do in regard to this barrel? A.—Then I told it to Frank, and I had shown him my hands, how they were all eaten up, burned.

Q.—Burned by what? A.—By the strong stuff.

Q.—The strong stuff in the barrel? A.—Yes, sir, the same stuff. And then Frank asked me if he should come and help me, and he asked me what kind of stuff it was, and I said the devil knows what it is.

Judge Vincent moved to strike out the conversation, and the motion was sustained.

Stuff Finally Broken Up.

Q.—Do your hands now show the scars received from handling that strong stuff? A.—Then maybe Frank went along with me and wrapped rags around his hands and put a rag in front of his face. Then he helped me to break up that stuff. The same stuff touched his face. As long as it was not sweaty it did not burn so very much, and then when it struck his face after he got sweaty he jumped up. Then about 4 o'clock we were ready with the stuff and had it put in three barrels as Mr. Luetgert told me.

Q.—Where were the three barrels standing? A.—I put those three barrels near the middle vat as Mr. Luetgert had told me.

Q.—When was that done? A.—That was in March sometime.

Q.—Tell all you know about it? A.—Then Mr. Luetgert came down and he said, "Frank, did you put so much water in the box?" I said "Yes." He said, "We both intended to fix it together, but now it is too late, and I am going to fix it with the night watchman." Then the next day I cleaned the basement, and I did other work.

Q.—When was it you cleaned the basement? A.—I cleaned it pretty near every day, good and clean. I didn't tell all that happened before.

Q.—Tell it all. A.—Then it stood a few days the same way, and then Mr. Luetgert put it in the middle vat with the help of the night watchman.

Judge Vincent—Were you there when Mr. Luetgert put this in the middle vat with the night watchman? A.—Mr. Luetgert told me he was going to put it into the vat with the help of the night watchman, and next morning Bialk told me they had done it.

The conversation with Bialk was stricken out.

Mr. Deneen—Was there anything else that was done before the Monday? A.—Yes. I had cleaned all these smokehouses. Then, after the stuff was put in the box, and all the smokehouses had been cleaned, Mr. Luetgert put sawdust in the third smokehouse quite high, about that high (indicating about twelve inches.)

Q.—What was done with that sawdust? A.—I asked him the next day if he had put the sawdust in, and he said yes. Then I got some bacon and some ham in the smokehouse to smoke. Then I asked Mr. Luetgert, shall I smoke in the third smokehouse. Then he said "there is a little too much sawdust, you have to take some off, do it as you always do it."

Everything Cleaned Down Stairs.

Q.—What did you do? A.—And then it was on Thursday or Friday I put the bacon and the hams in and fixed up the sawdust, and I made a fire to smoke them?

Q.—When were those hams smoked? A.—They were done by Saturday morning, the last Saturday before the first of May. And then Friday and Saturday I worked in the icehouse, but I didn't have work all day long and I went down and cleaned everything up down-stairs.

Q.—What day of the week was the first day of May on? A.—Sunday or Monday, I think.

Q.—Which Saturday was this, with reference to the time of the closing of the factory by the Sheriff? A.—The last Saturday, and Tuesday following the company was closed. When I came next Monday I came to the office, and Mr. Luetgert told me to go down-stairs to the basement and clean it up. I went down-stairs, and Mr. Luetgert followed me, and he was so mad he went up to the middle vat, and he twisted his hands and looked around; then he said: "Frank, you heat that water well and then sweep and clean out the whole basement." I asked Mr. Luetgert: "What shall I do with the dirt that was at the middle box—middle vat?" And then I said: "Mr. Luetgert, are you going to do anything with the stuff, or has it been used already?" And Mr. Luetgert said: "Frank, that is all right. Only clean everything up, and then take the whole stuff to the yard and throw it all over the yard. That is all right. Don't tell about it. You work for me as long as you live."

Q.—What did you do after talking with Mr. Luetgert? A.—I looked around at the middle vat.

Q.—Describe its condition. A.—The middle box was full of dirt and slime.

Q.—What about the floors surrounding the vat? A.—The floor was full of water.

Q.—What was the condition of the basement floor around the vat? A.—Mr. Luetgert knocked the stopper out of the vat; then I found a shovel there full of dirt that had been standing the Saturday near the smokehouse.

Q.—What do you men by dirt? A.—The same kind of stuff on the shovel, slimy and dirty, as was at the bottom on the floor. The steel of the shovel was all full of it. I took a piece of rag, and it was full of slime, just as on the floor.

Q.—Describe the condition of the basement floor immediately in front of the bunghole in the vat. A.—There was the middle box standing there and the stopper was knocked out, and after Mr. Luetgert knocked out the stopper the stuff was running all around here and out to the sewer.

Stuff Slimy and Greasy.

Q.—Describe the stuff immediately in front of the bunghole? A.—It was slimy and greasy.

Q.—Did you do anything with that? A.—I put it on the shovel and I went with it to the window and took a piece of wood and spread it over.

Q.—Describe the stuff on the shovel? A.—The stuff was brown and slimy and greasy and so I put some on the shovel, took it to the window and took a piece of wood and spread it. It was small pieces of flesh and small pieces of bone.

Q.—Tell us about the upper part of the vat—its condition? A.—The upper part of the vat towards the sewer was greasy and slimy.

Q.—You mean the top of the box towards the sewer? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of the basement floor surrounding the vat? A.—Yes, I know it very well—how the floor looked. After Mr. Leutgert pulled out the stopper there were some spots, the same stuff as ran out of the bung hole in front. It was slimy and sticky, and if you stepped on it your shoes stuck to it.

Q.—Did the steam house have doors that could be taken off in the basement? A.—To one steam house you could not take it off. All the other six steam houses they could be taken off.

Q.—Were the doors fastened to the steam houses that Monday morning? A.—On the steam houses the doors were open.

Q.—Did you see where the doors were that morning? A.—Yes; one door was on top of the first box and then eight or nine sacks were hanging there. They were still wet.

Q.—Were there any other doors or planks there? A.—Two doors were leaning against the steam house.

Q.—Describe the condition of the door against the first vat? A.—The door was laying across the first vat at the corner towards the window towards the yard. There were spots on the door with the same stuff as had been in the middle vat. You could see it plainly. Before Saturday the door was quite clean.

Q.—What was its condition Monday morning? A.—There were spots of the same stuff that was in the middle vat. It was slimy and sticky, just as brown as the stuff in the middle box. The door was laying across the box and was dirty. The stuff spilled and spattered on the box.

Describes the Doors.

Q.—Describe the doors as to the greasy and slimy stuff on them. A.—I looked well at the door and it was laying across the middle vat. You could see that the stuff was spattered.

Q.—How many sacks were there there? A.—Eight or nine.

Q.—Was there more than one door that had this stuff on it? A.—There were three doors spattered.

Q.—Had you seen those doors before Saturday? A.—Yes, I had seen those doors near the office standing in the corner. Afterwards they were taken away to the front near the office in the basement.

Q.—Did you see these doors on Saturday preceding this Monday? A.—I had everything cleaned up and put the shovel in its place, and the doors were standing where they always stood, in the corner near the office.

Q.—How far were these three doors from the middle vat Monday when you saw them? A.—One was laying on the first box near the elevator not far from the middle vat. The other two were at the steam house, about five steps away.

Q.—How far were these doors from the vat on Saturday? A.—It was from the middle box to the corner of the office at the other end.

The witness then described how the vats were used in the manufacture of sausage, and the methods employed. The examination proceeded:

Q.—Was it your business to dip the sausage in the vat? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You did that for how many years? A.—The first year when Mr. Luetgert made good sausages it was only smoked and taken up-stairs.

Q.—How many years did he dip sausage in the vat? A.—Three or four years.

Q.—Had those vats ever been covered by doors or plank during those years to your knowledge? A.—Not as long as I worked down there in the basement and took the sausage in I never had seen the doors there.

Q.—Had you ever seen any covering to the vats of any kind? A.—No. I only saw it once covered on that Monday.

Q.—Had the water and material in the vat that you dipped sausage in ever burned your arms or fingers? A.—No, nobody ever burned himself.

Cleaned Out the Basement.

Q.—Did you clean out the basement floor around the vat on that Monday? A.—I cleaned out the whole basement. I scraped together that greasy, slimy stuff with a shovel and then I put it in the barrel.

Q.—What did you do with the barrel, if anything? A.—I left the barrel there for awhile and then Mr. Luetgert told me to take it to the yard. He said, "Frank, take it to the yard and dump it out and spatter it all over the yard." I dumped it out and then I kicked it with my foot and then I put dirt over it. I didn't spatter it all over the yard.

Q.—Where was it you placed it? A.—I put it in the yard near the railroad street. There was a wire fence there, and I put it on this side the fence. At the end of the salthouse I dumped it.

Q.—Did you collect any other stuff in the basement? A.—The other stuff I scraped together and carried it out and covered it. I put it on top of the stuff out of the middle box and covered it up.

Q.—What did you do with the rags that covered your hands while you were breaking this stuff, if anything? A.—Several of the rags I had burned up in the boiler-room, and several of the other rags I had thrown out with the same stuff.

After telling about putting sawdust in the smokehouse and burning it, afterward cleaning up the ashes, court adjourned until this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

SETH LOW IS NAMED.

Nominated for Mayor of the Greater New York.

BROOKLYN NOT IN LINE.

Committee of Fifty Refuses to Take a Part.

WORD SENT TO NOMINEE.

Answer Is Surely Expected by Tomorrow Evening.

SKETCH OF THE NEW CANDIDATE.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Citizens' union conference, made up of representatives from all the boroughs of Greater New York, met at noon today and, before adjourning at 1:10, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Seth Low as their candidate for Mayor. Before this action had been taken, however, Messrs. Alexander E. Orr, Henry W. Maxwell, J. Hampden Dougherty, and James K. Creevey, representing the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, appeared before the conference, read the resolution adopted by the committee last night, and retired without having participated in the conference. General Hiram R. Steele, who is also one of the Brooklyn conferees, had meanwhile remained in the conference at the Astor House, over which Lemuel Ely Quigg presided, and had pledged the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty to Sept. 28 as the earliest expedient date for a union nomination.

Brooklyn Men Only Absentees.

The conference was held behind closed doors and an officer of the building guarded the entrance to the sacred precinct. The conferees were prompt in their attendance and the formal session began within a few moments after the hour that had been fixed. The four Brooklyn men were the only absentees at the time and when they came along later the fact that Messrs. Orr and Maxwell had come directly from the Astor House conference led to the rumor that they had a proposition to make. Neither Mr. Orr nor Mr. Maxwell would say a word on the subject, however. The four Brooklyn men remained in the meeting long enough to read the resolution adopted by the Committee of Fifty last night and then stated that under the terms of that resolution they could not participate in the conference. No discussion was had while they were present over their communication and they took their departure.

Low Is Formally Named.

After a discussion of the situation in which representatives of the remaining boroughs participated the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Citizens' unions of the several boroughs, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by their respective organizations, tender to Seth Low the nomination of Mayor of the City of New York."

After adopting this resolution the conference debated the letter of notification to be sent Mr. Low. Mr. Reynolds presented one and it was indorsed. It was sent to Mr. Low, who is at Northeast Harbor, Me., tonight by special messenger, and its receipt by Mr. Low tomorrow afternoon is expected to be acknowledged by telegraph. The contents of the letter will not be made known until Mr. Low has read it.

Will Proceed on Vigorous Lines.

The Citizens' union now proposes to proceed along vigorous lines with Mr. Low as their candidate, and it was learned today that they hope to induce Mayor Strong to preside over their first mass-meeting, which will probably be held in Cooper Union. If they succeed in getting the Mayor they will of course prevent the Republicans from inducing him to accept their nomination as against Low. The probability is that the Citizens will wait for other nominees until they learn what the Republicans will eventually do on the Mayoralty question. They are sanguine of forcing the Republican organization to accept Low, even though Mr. Quigg declared most positively today that Low was impossible.

The conference of anti-Tammany Republicans at the Astor House lasted four hours, and resulted in the decision not to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor before Sept. 28.

Seth Low, who today was nominated for Mayor of Greater New York, was born in Brooklyn forty-eight years ago, and after a course at the noted Polytechnic Institute in that city graduated from Columbia College in his twenty-first year. He began business life as a clerk in the commission house of his father, A. A. Low, and after five years of hard work became a junior partner. Mr. Low early evinced a liking for work in city affairs, and before he was 30 years of age he, with other men of wealth, established the Brooklyn Board of Charities, sometimes known as the Charity Organization society. Mr. Low became President, and, associating with himself many of the most earnest women in Brooklyn, he set about in a practical way to relieve the distress of the needy.

Mr. Low also took an active part in home politics before his thirtieth year, and founded the Young Men's Republican club, which did grand work for Garfield and Arthur in 1880. The club early set out to reform affairs in Brooklyn, and in the summer of 1881 served notice on the Republican machine that a citizens' ticket must be nominated against the Brooklyn Democratic ring, and that no distinctively machine Republican would be satisfactory. Mr. Low was President of the club at this period.

Political Storm Breaks Out.

A political storm broke out in Brooklyn politics then. The Citizens' union nominated Ripley Ropes for Mayor, the straight Republicans named General B. F. Tracy, and the anti-ring Democrats were led by General Slocum. After a few days there was a public uprising. General Tracy and Ripley Ropes met and decided to withdraw from the field in favor of Seth Low. The citizens reconvened and named him. The Republican convention was recalled and General Tracy withdrew. He asked for Mr. Low's nomination, which was made after some squabbling.

The canvass of Mr. Low was a dramatic one.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher enunciated the platform when he said: "It is an impertinence in politics for a city to be lugged at the heels of any party organization in things which do not concern national affairs, but which do affect local affairs."

The Democrats combined and made every effort to beat Mr. Low, but he won against the union of his enemies and the desertion of some of his friends.

His administration was an epoch of reform in Brooklyn.

Here are some further facts about Mr. Low: He is the President of Columbia University. He is a sturdy pillar of Dr. Rainsford's church, where he teaches a big Bible class on Sunday morning. He is an alumnus of Columbia, having graduated in 1870. He reorganized Columbia's educational affairs and placed them on a university basis. He brought about the consolidation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia. He gave $1,000,000 towards Columbia Library. He broadened generally Columbia's scope and made it more of a credit than ever to the metropolis.

Low Declines to Talk.

Northeast Harbor, Me., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—I found President Seth Low this afternoon seated in the library of his summer residence here.

"Permit me to congratulate you," I said.

"What on?" was the hearty answer. "What has happened?"

"On your nomination for Mayor of Greater New York."

"I have not heard of it," replied Mr. Low, and a slightly quizzical smile passed over his sunburned countenance. "You are the first to give me the information," he added quietly. "I have received no formal or informal notification of any political action affecting myself in New York. Until I do receive some regular intelligence of course I cannot speak for publication.

"I cannot tell in advance what I shall do until I have something tangible on which to base my words. I never talk at random and always weigh carefully my public utterances."



SETH LOW.

(Nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Citizens' union.)

IRBY WRATHY WITH TILLMAN.

Charges That the Result in South Carolina Is Owing to the Senator's Double Dealing.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor Evans and former Senator Irby today concede defeat. Irby said: "Tillman, pretending to be keeping his hands off, has sneakingly come into the State and knifed me. I made Tillman what he is today."



SENATOR JOHN McLAURIN.
[Who will succeed himself as Senator from South Carolina.]

INJURED IN COLLEGE RUSHES.

Three Students of University of California Are Badly Hurt at Play.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 1.—There will be no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed.

Half dazed, his jaw broken, his face a bleeding mass, Benjamin Kurtz, a newly entered freshman, was found wandering about the campus on Monday night after the rush between the two lower classes. In the struggle some one put his heel on Kurtz's face and, as a result, he is disfigured for life, and may have sustained an injury of the brain. An examination showed that a piece of flesh had been torn from one nostril. The upper lip hung only by a shred, and the ragged nature of the tear made the injury the more serious. All the front teeth were gone. Four teeth had been knocked out of the lower jaw, and the bone in which they had been imbedded was broken out with them. Both the upper and lower jaws were smashed, and the flesh of all the face crushed and bleeding.

There were two other casualties. Frank Marshall, freshman, had his right leg broken just above the ankle. Conlon, another freshman, came out of the combat with a broken leg.

BIG RISE IN OMAHA.

Stock Doubles Its Market Value Within a Year.

SUGAR ALSO GOES UP.

Has Standard Oil Gobbled the Missouri Pacific?

GREAT GAIN IN EARNINGS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Sept. 1.—Today's stock market has been in many ways exceptional. Some of its features were phenomenal. There was a rise in Omaha record breaking. The stock closed last night around 72, tonight it is above 82. Not a single official disclosure is available to explain this sudden and extraordinary rise. A year ago Omaha was selling around 35. At today's figures it had doubled its market valuation within a year. The capital stock of the company was only $7,000,000 last September. Today it reaches a market valuation of $17,000,000. It is within less than 20 per cent of its par. To have predicted any such situation as this for Omaha last year would have marked the forecaster as indulging in ridiculous prophecies.

Though no official information is forthcoming, though, in fact, official utterances seem inclined to hide the facts, there is little doubt in high financial circles here that some kind of a merger deal between the Omaha and Northwestern is close to consummation. Wall street figures it out that today's quotations are significant to the extent of suggesting that finally the basis for calculating consolidation has been reached by which a share and a half of Omaha common can in the proposed merger deal be exchanged for one share of Northwestern.

One share of Northwestern is selling now a couple of points above 120. One share of Omaha is a couple of points above 80. A share and a half of Omaha thus is worth somewhat above 120. Calculations of this kind are clever in their conception, but both Northwestern and Omaha interests here smile significantly their double-ender declinations to discuss what really is under way.

Rise in Omaha Stock.

What is of more consequence than anything else in the situation, it seems to me, touches the situation of the Northwestern company. Northwestern stock has had relatively no rise since the present stock market improvement began. The very best of all the Western railroad stocks have advanced a few points compared with the handsome rise scored by Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island, and others not really ranking in the Northwestern class. The rise in Omaha stock means so much to the Northwestern that it is difficult to figure how Northwestern share quotations can much longer hesitate.

Northwest controls Omaha through having in its treasury half of the Omaha common stock—about $10,000,000. A year ago this stock had approximately a market value of $3,500,000. The valuation tonight is $8,250,000. This, within a year, represents a gain in the market value of one of the Northwest company's treasury assets of about $6,000,000, equal to over 12 per cent upon the common capital stock of the Northwest road. Such a gain is too big for any passing consideration to comprehend. When Omaha stocks sold yesterday at 72 the Northwest treasury holdings of Omaha were worth $1,000,000 less than they are tonight—today's gain to Northwest on this one of its treasury assets being for this one day $1,000,000.

This has in it a flavor of chronicles of the days of Aladdin. Northwest common stock is today the cheapest security on the New York Stock Exchange. For some reason it has been lagging. Northwest price today offers in my opinion the surest profit making opportunity ever available in Wall street. This is strong language. I do not care to modify it. Northwest at 150 will be considered cheap within the next twelve months.

Sugar Trust on the Jump.

Sugar trust stock jumped today from around 156, where it closed last night, to a fraction above 159. It closed around 157. James R. Keene says the upward deal is not over. He still persists that 175 is certain to be an early quotation for the stock. Mr. Keene also talks strongly on Tobacco. He amiably assures me that the stock is going up close to par "before we workingmen celebrate Labor day." The Chicago pool in Pacific Mail gets some good news tonight. The Panama railroad complication has been straightened out.

A problem which in the next few days Wall street is likely to figure on is: Are the Standard Oil crowd in control of the Missouri Pacific? I do not think they are. But Wall street manipulators are going to try to make the inquiry seem natural enough. The Standard Oil crowd have the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system, and the theory we are going to listen to is that Missouri Pacific and Kansas and Texas are to be consolidated, thus carrying out one of Jay Gould's original schemes.

A combination has been entered into between the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and the Illinois Steel company. Official reasons exist for keeping this matter quiet for the present, but I have it upon what is as good as official authority. An advance of 25 cents per ton in iron is close at hand—may be even announced this week.

New York Central earnings for August will not be given out before the 8th or 10th of this month. They will show an increase beyond $100,000 per week—breaking every past record of the company. The Pullman company has just received an order to supply several hundred cars to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and has ordered equipments from the New York Air Brake company. Seekers for a safe investment can afford to take hold of New York Air Brake at present figures. Governor Flower, Anthony Brady, and their colleagues in Chicago Gas successes are in the property.

Quiet reports are to be heard in important financial circles here of a far-reaching railroad deal involving the control of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf by one of the big granger companies.

Forward Movement Lectures.

The School of Coöperation under the auspices of the Department of Coöperation of the Forward Movement, at 219 Sangamon street, will be addressed this morning at 10 o'clock by S. H. Comings of St. Joe. Subject, "Progress and Coöperation." At the evening session there will be a lecture by Dr. H. C. Vrooman of St. Louis. Subject, "Coöperation Versus the Saloon." Mr. Vrooman is a brother of Dr. Frank B. Vrooman, associate pastor of the People's Church.

Scrofulous Humor

Druggist Advised Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and It Cured.

"I suffered terribly with impure blood and was afflicted with scrofulous humor. My druggist advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and it produced such marvelous results that I took six more, and then I was entirely cured." ADAM YOUNG, 2700 Main-st., Quincy, Illinois.

"I was run down by overwork and troubles that I had had for years. I was unable at last to do my housework. I tried several remedies but nothing would do me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. From the first dose I felt better, and in a short time my weakness was gone. I am now able to walk a long distance without getting tired." MRS. ANNA SCHMIDT, 81 Rees-st., Chicago, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant.

RISE IN OMAHA.

Doubles Its Market ...lue Within a Year.

...R ALSO GOES UP.

...andard Oil Gobbled the Missouri Pacific?

...GAIN IN EARNINGS,

...L DISPATCH BY H. ALLAWAY.] ...rk, Sept. 1.—Today's stock mar... been in many ways exceptional. ...s features were phenomenal. There ...e in Omaha record-breaking. The ...ed last night around 72, tonight it ...2. Not a single official disclosure ...le to explain this sudden and ex...ry rise. A year ago Omaha was ...ound 35. At today's figures it had ...s market valuation within a year. ...al stock of the company was only ...last September. Today it reaches ... valuation of $17,000,000. It is ...s than 20 per cent of its par. To ...licted any such situation as this ...a last year would have marked ...aster as indulging in ridiculous ...

...no official information is forth...hough, in fact, official utterances ...ned to hide the facts, there is little ...high financial circles here that ...l of a merger deal between the ...nd Northwestern is close to con...n. Wall street figures it out that ...otations are significant to the ex...ggesting that finally the basis for ...g consolidation has been reached ...a share and a half of Omaha com... in the proposed merger deal be ex...or one share of Northwestern. ...e of Northwestern is selling now a ...points above 120. One share of ...a couple of points above 50. A ...a half of Omaha thus is worth ...above 120. Calculations of this ...clever in their conception, but ...hwestern and Omaha interests ...e significantly their double-ender ...s to discuss what really is under ...

Rise in Omaha Stock.

...of more consequence than any... in the situation, it seems to me, ...he situation of the Northwestern ...Northwestern stock has had ...no rise since the present stock ...nprovement began. The very best ...Western railroad stocks have ad... few points compared with the ...rise scored by Burlington, St. ...k Island, and others not really ...n the Northwestern class. The ...naha stock means so much to the ...ent that it is difficult to figure ...hwestern share quotations can ...er hesitate. ...t controls Omaha through hav... treasury half of the Omaha com...—about $10,000,000. A year ago ...had approximately a market value ...0. The valuation tonight is $8,- ...his, within a year, represents ... market value of one of the North... pany's treasury assets of about ...equal to over 12 per cent upon the ...pital stock of the Northwest road. ...in is too big for any passing con... to comprehend. When Omaha ...l yesterday at 72 the Northwest ...oldings of Omaha were worth ...ss than they are tonight—today's ...rthwest on this one of its treasury ...g for this one day $1,000,000. ...in it a flavor of chronicles of the ...addin. Northwest common stock ...e cheapest security on the New ...k Exchange. For some reason ...n lagging. Northwest price to... in my opinion the surest profit ...portunity ever available in Wall ...his is strong language. I do not ...odify it. Northwest at 150 will be ...cheap within the next twelve ...

...ar Trust on the Jump.

...ust stock jumped today from ..., where it closed last night, to a ...bove 159. It closed around 157. ...Keene says the upward deal is ...He still persists that 175 is certain ...arly quotation for the stock. Mr. ... talks strongly on Tobacco. He ...sures me that the stock is going ...o par "before we workingmen ...abor day." The Chicago pool in ...ll gets some good news tonight, ...a railroad complication has been ...d out.

...n which in the next few days ...is likely to figure on is: Are the ...il crowd in control of the Mis...c? I do not think they are. But ...t manipulators are going to try ...he inquiry seem natural enough. ...rd Oil crowd have the Missouri, ...d Texas system, and the theory ...g to listen to is that Missouri ...Kansas and Texas are to be ...l, thus carrying out one of Jay ...ginal schemes. ...ation has been entered into be... Tennessee Coal and Iron company ...linois Steel company. Official ...st for keeping this matter quiet ...ent, but I have it upon what is ... official authority. An advance ...per ton in iron is close at hand— ...n announced this week. ...k Central earnings for August ...given out before the 8th or 10th ...th. They will show an increase ...,000 per week—breaking every ...of the company. The Pullman ...s just received an order to sup... hundred cars to the Mobile and ...d, and has ordered equipments ...ew York Air Brake company. ...a safe investment can afford to ...r New York Air Brake at pres... Governor Flower, Anthony ...their colleagues in Chicago Gas ...e in the property. ...rts are to be heard in important ...cles here of a far-reaching rail... volving the control of Union Pa... r and Gulf by one of the big ...panies.

...rd Movement Lectures.

...of Coöperation under the aus... Department of Coöperation of ... Movement, at 219 Sangamon ...e addressed this morning at 10 ... H. Comings of St. Joe. Sub...ess and Coöperation." At the ...ion there will be a lecture by ...rooman of St. Louis. Subject, ...s Versus the Saloon." Mr. ...brother of Dr. Frank B. Vroo...ate pastor of the People's ...

...ulous Humor

...dvised Taking Hood's Sar... arilla and It Cured.

...terribly with impure blood ...icted with scrofulous humor. ...advised me to take Hood's Sar... procured a bottle and it pro... marvelous results that I took ...d then I was entirely cured." ...NG, 2700 Main-st., Quincy, Illi...

...n down by overwork and ...I had had for years. I was ...t to do my housework. I tried ...ies but nothing would do me ...il I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. ...t dose I felt better, and in a ...y weakness was gone. I am ...walk a long distance without ..." MRS. ANNA SCHMIDT, ...hicago, Illinois.

...s Sarsaparilla

...act the One True Blood Purifier. ...ggists. $1; six for $5.

...Pills the best family cathartic ... and liver stimulant. ...

WOODFORD IN SPAIN.

New Minister to Madrid Arrives at San Sebastian.

MANY POLICE ON GUARD.

Is Received by Minister Taylor and Mr. Gullick.

WILL MEET TETUAN TODAY.

Queen Regent Will Receive Him on the 18th of September.

CEREMONY WILL BE VERY SIMPLE

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

San Sebastian, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Stewart L. Woodford arrived at 2:15 this afternoon on the express from France in a reserved compartment of a first-class carriage. The aspect of the station was extremely quiet, and the arrival atracted no particular attention, although the local papers announced when he would come.

The only extraordinary thing in the streets was the presence of half a dozen detectives, many journalists inside the station, and a few mounted civil guards outside. The Spanish State department sent no one, Woodford being officially unknown.

Don Juan Valera, ex-Minister to Washington, Merry Del Vel, Secretary of Legation in the State department, went to the station, but for personal affairs, and did not approach General Woodford.

First Secretary Sickles went to Irun this morning and accompanied General Woodford from the frontier. Police had been sent to Irun, and the same precautions taken as in San Sebastian. A group of 300, mostly country people, in the station at Irun looked suspicious, but they behaved most correctly.

General Woodford and suite dined modestly at the big table with the rest of the travelers.

General Woodford came with his wife, daughter, and Miss Claflin Eames. Master Woodford, Captain Bliss, Navy Lieutenant Dyer, and Secretary MacArthur arrived in advance.

The only persons awaiting General Woodford were Minister Taylor and Mr. Gullick, head of the San Sebastian Protestant American College. After introductions and a two-minutes' talk Minister Taylor, General Woodford, with wife and daughter, drove in an open carriage to the Hotel de Londres.

No special attention was paid to their passage through the street. The moment he arrived at the hotel General Woodford shut himself in his room and remained there all the afternoon. I have not spoken yet with Taylor on politics. Minister Taylor invited General Woodford and family to dinner tonight, and afterwards the two diplomats held a conference.

Minister Taylor introduces General Woodford to the Duke of Tetuan tomorrow. The Duke of Tetuan will not leave for Cestona until the 7th, because the Minister of Justice, who will replace him in attendance on the Queen Regent, cannot as yet come. The Duke of Tetuan will return on the 13th for the presentation of Minister Taylor's letters of recall and the reception of Minister Woodford by the Queen Regent all in one ceremony. As the Queen is now in the country the ceremony will be simple. No uniforms will be worn, not even in the case of the Duke of Tetuan. All will wear tail coats only. After the reception the Duke of Tetuan returns to Cestona to finish his cure.

I learn that tomorrow's interview between Woodford and Tetuan will last only a few minutes. No business will be talked, because until the Queen Regent receives Woodford he cannot act as Minister.

Mr. Taylor leaves immediately after the Queen receives Minister Woodford, and then, after passing two or three days in Paris, will spend a few weeks in London giving the last touches to the second and last volume of his book, "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," on which he has been working twenty years.

SHARPSHOOTERS AFTER HIM.

Captain General Weyler Forced to Take Refuge in a House to Save His Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Sept. 1.—General Weyler has been fiercely attacked by the insurgents near Managua, a few miles from Havana. The Cubans did their level best to kill him, many sharpshooters advancing from the Cuban ranks to fire at their enemy. When the engagement was growing very hot and the Captain General was evidently in danger he took refuge in a house on the plantation of Cantarranas, which was surrounded by Spanish troops to protect him.

The reporters of the newspaper La Lucha, who tried to follow Weyler's troops and witness the battle, were sent back to Havana by the Captain General. Today the forces of Weyler are near Gauines, Havana Province, at a place called Villareal. The news of the engagement has produced a great sensation in Havana. The withdrawal of the General from the field of battle to shelter is much commented upon. Weyler's columns are seizing all the cattle and sending them to Havana. He has imposed an extraordinary and heavy tax on the farmers of La Bora, near Havana, to pay for the fortifications which have been erected there.

A hard battle has been fought at Santiago de Cuba, in which the Spanish General Linares was wounded in the leg and his horse was killed. The Spanish also lost Captain José Bonet and three officers, besides nearly 100 soldiers. The battle lasted several hours, and the Spanish columns of Colonels Pombo and Vara del Rey, which came to the aid of General Linares, were also routed. The insurgents' loss was about half as great as that of the Spaniards.

ARRESTED FOR BANK SWINDLING

Man Calling Himself Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, M. D., Falls into the Hands of San Francisco Police.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—In the person of Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, M. D., now confined in the city prison, Chief of Police Lees believes that he has behind the bars one of the most notorious bank swindlers who ever operated in this or any other country, despite the fact that he is under 30 years of age.

The man's real name is Cooper, but he went under the name of Dr. Westwood in Chicago. Cooper's preparations to fleece the banks here were what brought about his downfall.

Cooper is wanted in the East for various swindling operations and in Chicago. There he passed a $700 check on Mary Ellen Murphy of 529 Dearborn avenue. Among his effects was also found an ante-nuptial agreement with Minnie Rose McCarthy of 3838 Wabash avenue, Chicago. By its terms the parties agree to marry, and if either "welched" that one was to forfeit $50,000.

Carried Off Toronto Coin.

There is a great scarcity of cents in Toronto, caused by the 15,000 Epworth-leaguers who were there carrying off about 50,000 of the copper coins as souvenirs.

SAD DEATH OF GOELET.

DYING WHILE HIS WIFE ENTERTAINED ROYALTY.

Suffering Intensely, He Knew Nothing of the Brilliant Social Functions on Board His Yacht—Cowes Wonders That He Passed Away Without Religious Consolation—His Son to Inherit the Greater Part of His Estate.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The splendid steam yacht Mayflower is still fulfilling in Cowes Roads the office of a stately floating bier for the embalmed body of Ogden Goelet. She is an object of melancholy curiosity to sightseers, and the illness and death of her owner still supply royal Cowes with its most interesting topic of gossip.

Your correspondent saw Queen Victoria start on Tuesday on her annual journey from Osborne to Balmoral. As the royal yacht Alberta passed under the Mayflower's towering bows the Queen was standing with Princess Beatrice, both clad in mourning, at the stern, gazing interestedly at the dead American's imposing pleasure craft, transformed so suddenly into a chamber of death. None of the flags on the royal yacht was lowered, no formal mark of respect was shown, etiquette not permitting it even if sympathy dictated such a manifestation.

Ogden Goelet was too sick to be present at any of the entertainments given on board by Mrs. Goelet during the regatta week. On the morning of the famous luncheon party, attended by the Princess of Wales incognito, Mr. Goelet tottered into the saloon while his own cabin was being put to rights, and, seeing the elaborate preparations, wearily asked:

"What is all this fuss about?"

The answer from the steward was the first notification he had received of the contemplated "smart" party. He returned to his cabin and remained there, seen by none and seeing none.

The church-going folk of Cowes are much exercised because no clergyman was called aboard the Mayflower while her owner lay dying, and think it still stranger that no kind of funeral rite has been performed.

Another circumstance causing remark is that neither the widow nor the children will accompany the body across the Atlantic. Mrs. Goelet and her daughter will go to New York later on an American liner from Southampton, but it is not known here whether or not they will sail in time to receive the body on the other side.

Rumor has it that young Goelet inherits the great bulk of his father's vast fortune, that Miss Goelet's portion will be very large, while, beyond the provision in the marriage settlement, Mrs. Goelet's share will be relatively small.

NICARAGUA IS IN A BAD WAY.

Currency Is Demoralized and Government Is Suspected—Zelaya Threatened with Assassination.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 18.—[Correspondence.]—Reports are current of conspiracies and threatened revolutions against President Zelaya's government. These reports come from the civil departments of Rivas, Granada, and Matagalpa. It is also reported that President Zelaya has received letters threatening him with assassination. These troubles are said to be due to the very bad financial condition of Nicaragua, the oppressive military government, and the extraordinary expenses incurred in keeping under pay a large number of soldiers, policemen, detectives, and spies.

The financial condition in Nicaragua seems to be growing worse instead of better. One hundred and seventy per cent premium and more is now offered, apparently without takers, for reliable bills in exchange. Nearly all foreign silver coins have been reported for sale as bullion, and parties are hoarding the 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent sovereigns of Nicaragua and the soles of Honduras. Not one of these coins contains more than 85 per cent of silver.

The government of Nicaragua is considering three propositions for relief: First, that of establishing a "Banco Hipotecavio" to issue paper money based on the estimated value of real estate; second, the passage of legislation which will allow the government to issue $1,000,000 of paper money to be guaranteed by 500,000 pesos silver furnished by Europeans; third, the introduction of an arbitrary system of taxation which will practically compel owners of real estate in Nicaragua to become guarantors, or the state to become a guarantor of such an amount of paper money as a committee appointed by the government of Nicaragua may determine.

Many persons believe that the government itself is hoarding silver for the purpose of being able to sustain itself in power in the event of the breaking out of a threatened revolution or in the case war should occur with Costa Rica. Others assert that the President of Nicaragua has arranged to hoard money in Europe, hoping to live like a wealthy European Prince when it is impossible for him to longer remain in power.

JAPAN SIDES WITH UNCLE SAM.

Will Send a Commissioner to Sealing Conference to Indorse Position of United States.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.—The Japanese papers of Aug. 19, which arrived today, state that a commissioner is to be sent by the Japanese government to the Washington sealing conference this fall, and that he will be instructed to side with the United States as to the remedial measures for the preservation of seals and seal otters. It is suggested by one paper that Count Okuma should be appointed, as he could use his influence while there to hinder the bringing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty before the Senate, and on his way back could induce Canada to acquiesce in the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

STABS THE MAYOR OF TOULON.

Corsican Plunges a Dagger into the Region of His Heart as He Is Leaving the Town Hall.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Toulon, Sept. 1.—M. Pastoureau, the newly elected Mayor of this city, was stabbed this evening by a Corsican Socialist who was an employé of the municipality. The would-be assassin waited for the Mayor to leave the Council chamber and when he appeared sprang at him and plunged a knife in the region of his heart. The condition of M. Pastoureau is critical. The stabber was arrested. The affair has caused much excitement.

Voting Begins in Venezuela.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 1.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The voting for the President to succeed General Crespo and for Representatives in Congress has begun. Peace reigns throughout the republic.

LONDON LEARNS OF CHICAGO.

John McDougal, a Member of the County Council, on a Tour of Inspection.

London is seeking light and has turned towards Chicago as the best place to find it. The English metropolis is involved in about the same sort of controversy over its street railways as Chicago. John McDougal, a member of the London County Council, has come across the ocean to gather information. After a few days spent at Canadian points, he came direct to Chicago and at the Palmer House last night said his mission was to study the various kinds of tramway systems and also the insane asylums.

TO DEAL WITH SPAIN.

President McKinley May Call a Special Session.

DEPENDS ON WOODFORD.

If His Mission Fails Congress Will Convene.

SPAIN'S DESPERATE CASE.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.—A dispatch from Washington says that Congress called in special session to consider the Cuban situation is a probable outcome of Minister Woodford's mission to Madrid.

A prompt rejection on the part of Spain of the offer of friendly mediation which he will bear will bring about the inevitable message to Congress which was forecast in these dispatches on June 6. That message, giving in detail the latest phases of the Cuban situation and reporting the rejection by Spain of the good offices of the United States, would be followed by but a single course of action—prompt intervention on the part of the administration, backed by the unanimous and cordial support of Congress.

General Woodford's instructions are to leave no doubt in the minds of the Spanish government as to the attitude which President McKinley has been compelled by the logic of events to assume toward the Cuban rebellion. The inference will be equally plain to the Spanish mind that the rejection of the offer which he bears will be followed by immediate steps on the part of the administration to protect the remnant of American interests so long neglected and permitted to suffer the vicissitudes of a brutal and destructive warfare.

This being the case, delay on the part of the administration would be folly. It would permit Spain to prepare for further resistance, for further destruction of American interests, even for a desperate assault on the seaboard cities of the United States. Should Spain decide to struggle rather than submit she would fight with the ferocity of a rat in a pit. Knowing the helplessness of the combat and the impossibility of the United States exacting a war indemnity or of holding Spanish territory, with the insignificant exception of Puerto Rico, the Spanish forces would be permitted to commit any excesses for which the brief and unequal combat would afford opportunity.

President McKinley knows he would be held responsible for any advantage which delay should give to Spain, so, should Spain reject his offer, he would probably take the necessary precaution of calling Congress in immediate session. Should Spain's reply be favorable, a situation is not improbable in which Congressional action might be necessary in guaranteeing an indemnity, in providing for an international commission of arbitration, or in approval of whatever other scheme might be submitted to bring the Cuban difficulty to an end.

So the special session has reasons at either horn of the dilemma. The consideration of the Hawaiian treaty, the currency commission plan, or a general measure for reform of the currency might furnish an additional excuse for a special session. Be that as it may, the conclusion is accepted in circles close to President McKinley that he will probably want Congress at his elbow when the Spanish crisis is reached.

TRAIN WRECKER IS CAPTURED.

Man Caught Rolling a Large Stone on the Alton Track at Willow Springs.

Frank Schnitt, a confessed member of a gang of sneak thieves of Willow Springs, was lodged in the County Jail last night, where he will be held without bail on the charge of attempting to wreck the fast mail on the Chicago and Alton railroad at Willow Springs at 5:30 p. m. on Tuesday.

Schnitt was arrested by three drainage canal policemen in the act of rolling a 300-pound bowlder on the track within five minutes of the time the train was due to pass that point. Later he confessed, it is said, that his intention was to wreck the train. He also gave the police the names of five men who, he says, have been his partners in crime for the last four years, during which time he says he has made a living by stealing brass journals from the trucks of freight cars.

It is believed other and more serious crimes may be traced to the gang. The police are looking for the other men, and hope to have them under arrest within twelve hours.

Schnitt was arraigned before Justice Ward of Willow Springs at 5 o'clock last night and held to the Criminal Court, and was brought to Chicago last night.

He is a Bohemian, 34 years of age. He came to this country seven years ago, and, it is said, he has always lived without working, and spent money freely in the tough resorts along the canal.

After making his confession to the police Schnitt refused to talk further. He is a repulsive-looking man of dissipated appearance, with the head and countenance indicating the degenerate mind. When arrested he made a hard fight, and gave the three policemen a severe battle before he was finally conquered at the point of a revolver.

JOHN MUIR REPORTED DYING.

Old Time Theatrical Treasurer Succumbing to Cancer of the Throat —Sketch of His Life.

John Muir, who for the last ten years has been treasurer of the Lyceum Theater and for nearly forty years actively identified with the theatrical business in Chicago, late last night was reported to be dying at his home, 100 South Halsted street, from cancer of the throat. His physician, Dr. Placker, said it was doubtful if his patient would live until morning.

John Muir was born in Canada in 1828. He came to Chicago late in the '50s, and for some years prior to the Chicago fire was treasurer of Wood's Museum. Later, at the Academy of Music, he was associated with "Billy" Emmet throughout the course of the latter's career, and at various periods of his work in Chicago he has been connected with nearly every important playhouse in the city, generally in the capacity of treasurer.

For twenty years he lived with his widowed mother, whom he brought here from Canada and supported until her death, an event which prostrated him with grief. He was a man of many strong friendships among the members of the profession to which he gave his energies. It is reported that he has relatives in Canada who are people of considerable wealth.

DR. HENSON TO GET THAT CALL.

Announcement That the Brooklyn Church Has Decided to Ask the Chicago Pastor.

New York, Sept. 1.—It is stated on excellent authority that the Pulpit committee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has decided to issue a call to the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church of Chicago. Dr. Henson has been preaching to large audiences at the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, during this month.

Mrs. Henson received a letter from the doctor yesterday, but in it he made no reference to a possible call to the Brooklyn church. The trustees of the Chicago First Baptist Church have not been advised that their pastor may leave them.

Silver Men Fail to Agree.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning the joint conference committees of three silver conventions are in a deadlock, with no prospects for fusion. The meeting was a star chamber session, but as near as can be learned four ballots were taken early in the evening on which party should get the Supreme Court nomination, but they all tied.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 56 State street, Chicago. 30 years' experience.

MORE NATIVES IN FIELD.

OVER 40,000 NATIVES NOW FACE THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

Ahkoond of Swat Becomes a Disciple of the Mad Mollah and Is Inciting His People Against the English—Colonel Gordon Forces Kohat Pass and Reaches Kohat—Decisive Action Is Expected at Hangu—Colonel Jeffrey to Join Colonel Reid.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Simla, India, Sept. 1.—Further tribal defections are reported to have taken place. The leaders of the Shamozais and Silarzais have joined the native army with their followers, and there are now 40,000 tribesmen in Khyber Pass ready to resist the British.

The Ahkoond of Swat is a disciple of the mad Mollah. He has previously opposed the British and is now inciting the Swatis to hostility.

Confidential military reports received here say that the Beloochee militia are untrustworthy and there is urgent need of reliable troops in place of them.

The Town of Garzabund, in Beloochistan, has been sacked by the rebellious tribesmen, and the native garrison and a number of travelers were murdered and robbed. The tribesmen are being pursued by British cavalry.

Colonel Gordon at the head of a relief column has forced the Kohat Pass and reached Kohat.

Heavy fighting is expected to take place at Ublan.

Decisive action is imminent at Hangu. A force of 10,000 Orakzais occupy the Samana Hills, and the Bengal Lancers, with a field battery, cover the enemy's retreat at Spenwarri.

General Biggs will make an attack upon the enemy in the Kurrum Valley with four mountain guns and six companies of Royal Irish and Punjab Infantry and a force of Goorkhas and Sikhs.

Colonel Jeffrey, who intended to penetrate the Utmankhal country, has diverted his line of march and will join Colonel Reid with the object of holding the Ponkjora valley with sufficient strength to prevent the enemy from making any inroads from the west.

Madras, Sept. 1.—An outbreak is reported among the Mollahs, or fanatical Mohammedans of the Malabar coast. It has not yet assumed serious proportions. [Malabar is a district of India in the Madras Presidency and on the west coast of India, but the term Malabar coast is also applied to the west coast of India in general.]

BILLS ON INDIA SUSPENDED.

Scarcity of Money Affords an Opportunity to Accustom Indians to the Use of Gold.

London, Sept. 1.—The following notice was posted on the Bank of England today:

"The Secretary of State for India, in council, gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks."

The government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow. The present time may be opportune to accustom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have been attempted had not the scarcity of money arisen.

The Daily Telegraph, anticipating the action of the Indian Council, said today:

"The Council may refuse to draw altogether, thus sending exchange up to the gold point, and render possible the establishment of the gold standard in India."

The action of the Indian Council attracted but the slightest notice in the afternoon papers, and has not affected the rate of exchange, which is normal.

FAURE'S DISPATCH TO CZAR.

Sends His Compliments Immediately Upon Entering France—Nicholas Reciprocates.

Paris, Sept. 1.—President Faure, referring in an interview to his visit to Russia, is quoted as saying that everything passed off wonderfully well and that one could not dream of anything better.

Admiral de Courtille, in an interview on the same subject, said:

"The Czar upon several occasions expressed to me the happiness he felt at signing the treaty of alliance and spoke with a warmth and enthusiasm which could not be misunderstood."

It was given out today that upon the arrival of President Faure at Dunkirk yesterday morning he sent a dispatch to the Czar saying:

"At the moment I place my feet once more upon the soil of France my first thought is for your Majesty, her Majesty the Empress, and the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial reception given to the President of the republic calls forth throughout France a feeling of joy and emotion. It will leave in our hearts an ineffaceable memory. I beg your Majesty once more to accept the expression of my thanks and the wishes I entertain for your Majesty's happiness and that of the Empress and the imperial family, and for the grandeur and prosperity of Russia."

The Czar replied to this message from the Lazelsky Palace at Warsaw. He said:

"The Empress and myself are extremely grateful for your kind words just sent to us. It is with pleasure that I shall preserve the memory of the visit paid by the President of the republic to Russia, whose heart has once more beaten in unison with that of France.

"NICHOLAS."

KAISER TALKS OF HIS DUTY.

Pays a Tribute to His Grandfather and Says His Desire Is for Lasting Peace.

Coblentz, Sept. 1.—Emperor William, in proposing a toast to the Rhine Province at the provincial banquet held here last evening, after the unveiling by his Majesty of the equestrian monument erected in honor of William I., at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, made a long speech on the subject of his grandfather, during the course of which he said:

"My grandfather went forth from Coblentz to mount the throne as the chosen instrument of the Lord, and as such he regarded himself. For all of us, more especially for us Princes, he raised the throne once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure which may we ever preserve in its sublimity and holiness. I mean the kingdom, by the grace of God; the kingdom with its heavy duties, its never ending, ever enduring toils and labors; with its awful responsibility to the Creator alone, from which no man, no Minister, no House of Parliament, no people can release the Prince.

"For me it will be a sacred duty, following in the ways which the great ruler has shown us, and in solicitude for my country, to hold my protecting hand over this splendid province, and, in the tradition which has descended to us, and which remains stronger than iron—yes, even than the walls of Ehrenbreitenstein—to take this province to my heedful heart, the heart of the father of his country, and wish with all my heart that her people may grow under the protection of long lasting peace."

Fails for Three Millions.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—The Evening Post says that private advices have been received here to the effect that Enrico Mathou, the well-known banker and promoter of several gigantic schemes in Central America, has failed for over $3,000,000. His principal creditors are said to be Europeans, but a San Francisco firm is said to be a sufferer to the extent of $180,000. While Mathou's assets are estimated at $2,500,000 they consist for the most part of property in the vicinity of Guatemala, which cannot be disposed of for half their assessed valuation. The cause assigned for the failure is the heavy depreciation of silver and the collapse of the real estate boom inaugurated by President Barrios several years ago.

JOIN LIVES FOR LOVE.

Nuptials of Miss Buda M. Peck and Charles H. Simms.

GAYETY AT OCONOMOWOC.

Charming Incidents Attend on the Novel Ceremony.

GUESTS AT THE MARRIAGE.

The wedding of Miss Buda Mae Peck, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, and Mr. Charles Harries Simms at Oconomowoc yesterday afternoon made a brilliant climax to the social season at that resort. The day was ideal for the charming novelty of the procession to the church, and the village was gay with appropriate excitement. A special train came before noon bringing the invited guests, and the long line of carriages wending to the hotel attracted general attention.

Luncheon was served for the wedding guests at the hotel and then, in the interval before the assembling for the ceremony, they passed a pleasant hour at the home of Mr. F. W. Peck, where the wedding presents were viewed.

At 4 o'clock the bride descended the stairs at her home, leaning on the arm of her father, and passed out to the sedan chair of pale green wood in which she was to make her nuptial progress to the church, three blocks away. The chair was heavily trimmed with silk and entirely covered with sweet peas wreathed round and round.

March to the Church.

Into the chair the bride stepped, and her brothers, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck Jr. and Mr. Clarence Peck, with Mr. Charles Low and Mr. G. L. Shaw of Dayton, O., lifted it and its fair burden, and the march to the altar was begun. Four groomsmen, Mr. James O. Heyworth of Chicago, Mr. Charles Thurston, Mr. Thomas Newbold, and Mr. H. C. Graves of Dayton, O., marched side by side, then came the four bridemaids in green, then the four in pink, after them the maid of honor, then the little flower girl, Miss Martha Peck, scattering La France roses in the path of the bride. Miss Arline Peck, the maid of honor, walked with her father, and last came the bride, a vision in white, just screened a bit by her chair and the flowering wreaths about it. Slowly they wended their way to the church, idly chatting as they passed on, making one of the most charming and picturesque sights one could well wish to see.

At the Sanctuary.

The bride descended at the church door, the white ribbon was quickly stretched down the aisle, and the ushers, Mr. Walter Dupee, Mr. Percival Thompson, Mr. Clarence R. Falk of Milwaukee, Mr. Henry M. Robinson of St. Louis, and Mr. Edward F. Johnstone and Mr. Edward M. Gould formed in the church and awaited the bridal party.

Mr. Charles Harries Simms, with his brother, Mr. William A. Simms, met the bride at the end of the aisle, the green and pink gowns of the bridemaids showing most picturesquely as they grouped themselves near. A screen made of wild asparagus vine, and filled in with goldenrod, topped by a large cross of the yellow flowers, stretched across the front of the chancel. Under this the bride and groom stood in the first part of the ceremony, afterward going to the altar rail for the rest of the service. The flowers there were lilies and goldenrod.

The Rev. John Rouse of Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Jewell, rector of Zion Church, Oconomowoc, officiated.

After the Ceremony.

As the newly wedded couple walked out of the church the little flower girl, gowned in pink, preceded them, still strewing roses in their path, and then the wedding party walked on through the streets, each maid with a groomsman, and the people watched them, and there was only a note of admiration in the throng as the gay procession wended its way to the bride's home. Oldtimers, who had seen many weddings, said: "How beautiful and simple it is." It was a real country wedding.

The Bride's Attire.

The bride's gown was of white satin covered with white chiffon. The skirt just touched the ground, the bodice was low, and trimmed with old lace, with short sleeves, trimmed with loops of pearls. She wore a bodice belt of white satin, her tulle veil was put on as a crown, and held in place with a string of pearls. She wore a pearl brooch, the gift of the groom. To the church she carried a white prayerbook, and afterward at home a huge bouquet of white sweet peas. All the ushers and groomsmen also wore boutonnières of the same flowers.

The bride received congratulations in the house for a while, and then on the lawn, sitting in a white chair wreathed with white asters.

Mrs. F. W. Peck wore a gown of rose crêpe over a velvet petticoat of the same color. The bodice was trimmed in Irish lace. Her bonnet was rose color and white and her ornaments diamonds.

The Bridemaids.

The bridemaids were:

Miss Louise Wicker,	Miss Lillian Gillette,
Miss Louise Mattocks,	Miss May Borrough,
Miss Ethel Page,	Miss Alice Hawkins,
Miss Alice Ham, New York:	Miss Blanche Holland.

Four of them were attired in white organdie over green taffeta silk, and four in white organdie over pink taffeta. Ruffled fichus of white organdie were about the half low necks, the long ends falling to the hem of their gowns. Their belts were of either pink or green satin ribbons, drawn through square gold buckles, each set with a large amethyst, the gift of the bride. Each bridemaid wore a ribbon band about her neck and a broad white chip picture hat adorned with large bows of ribbon to match her gown, and a bunch of nodding pink roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Arline Peck, wore pink taffeta, covered with pink tulle, a white fichu, and a broad hat. Miss Martha Peck wore a gown of pink chiffon over pink silk, a shirred chiffon hat, trimmed with pink and white daisies.

At the House.

The house was beautiful with many flowers, palms, and plants, sweet peas, goldenrod, and colored asters, with the wild asparagus vines were used in profusion. Out on the lawn Japanese lanterns and umbrellas, rugs, and small tables tempted the guests to light refreshment. As it grew darker the electric lights of all colors shone through the trees, being twined in and out, and over toward the lake shone the word "Buda" in blue electric lights. On the yachts were flags of all colors, and all this lighted space was screened from the street by fir trees thickly planted about the edge of the lawn.

The table in the house especially for the wedding party was done in pink. An oval centerpiece was of pink sweet peas. Smaller bunches, and ferns, and pink ribbons were the decorations. A heart-shaped wedding cake was at the end of the table.

In the evening the guests were entertained by recitations given by the boy orator, Bryant Webb, and Miss Fanchon Thompson sang several times. The whole party came to the city in a special train at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms left last evening for New York, and will sail on Saturday for Europe, to be absent until the holidays. They will do a part of their traveling in England on a tandem. They will live in Dayton, O.

The following telegram from President McKinley conveyed his congratulations to the bride:

"Dear Miss Peck: You have my sincere congratulations, and always my best wishes.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Among those present were:

Ex-Governor and Mrs. R. J. Oglesby,	Mrs. Alexander Adam,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Peck,	Mrs. Frank Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pec,	Mrs. H. C. Wicker,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kelley,	Mrs. James Drew,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. E. Shufeldt,	Mrs. E. L. Brewster,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat,	Mrs. Favill,
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dickinson,	Mrs. Earling,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knott,	Mrs. A. W. Green,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Badger,	Mrs. Field,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Durgin,	Mrs. John Davidson,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Treat,	Mrs. Clifford Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley,	Mrs. Gambel of Baltimore, Md.,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owsley,	Mrs. G. B. Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Dawes,	Mrs. D. G. Hamilton,
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell,	Mrs. Saunders,
Mr. and Mrs. John Dupee,	Mrs. H. M. Shepard,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon,	Mrs. Frederic Hawkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Hoyt,	Mrs. P. F. Pettibone,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen,	Miss Edith Dexter,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Young,	Miss Angeline Brewster,
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bournique,	Miss Kennett,
Judge and Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat,	Miss Ida Drew,
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Heisen,	Miss Shepard,
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nixon,	Miss Ada Badger,
Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Nixon,	Miss Hawkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Granger Farwell,	Miss Kohlsaat,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alexander,	Miss Charlotte Silsbee,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cooper,	Miss Florence Higinbotham,
P. F. W. Peck,	Miss Alice Higinbotham,
Mrs. Edwin Walker,	Miss Anderson,
Mrs. J. Brandt Walker,	Miss Kittredge,
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,	Miss Florence Durgin,
Mrs. Vernon Booth,	Miss Laura Robinson,
Mrs. J. Ogden Armour,	Miss Hamilton,
Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr.,	Miss Florence Hutchinson,
Mrs. Otto Matz,	Miss Warner,
	Miss Doughaday of St. Louis,
	Miss Oglesby,
	Miss Nixon,
	Miss Revell,
	Mr. Charles P. Bryan,
	Mr. Burton Smith,
	Mr. E. Donnelly,
	Mr. Charles U. Gordon,
	Mr. R. S. Hawkins,
	Rev. T. D. Phillips,
	Rev. John Rouse,
	Mr. Nelson L. Barnes,
	Mr. Houghton,
	Mr. Ira C. Wood,
	Mr. J. B. Long,
	Sig. E. Bianchi,
	Mr. Robert H. Hanecy,
	Mr. J. H. Adams,
	Mr. H. D. Higinbotham,
	Dr. Harvey,
	Mr. W. H. Simms of Dayton, O.,
	Mr. Walter Herrick.

The wedding of Miss Florence Belle Millis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Millis, 1038 North Clark street, to Mr. Arthur Lee Williams took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Myron L. Haynes, pastor of Belden Avenue Baptist Church, officiating.

The wedding of Miss Susan Catherine Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradley, to Mr. Edward Arthur Davenport will take place on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Union Park Congregational Church, Washington and Ashland boulevards. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will be "at home" Thursdays, Oct. 21 and 28, at 1383 Jackson boulevard.

FREMONT'S WEDDING EVENT.

Miss Frances Hayes Becomes the Wife of Ensign Harry Eaton Smith.

Fremont, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Hayes-Smith wedding this evening was made notable by the presence of President McKinley and many other prominent people. In the midst of Spiegel Grove, which is composed of giant oaks and elms, stands the Hayes mansion, which was the scene of this great social event. The interior of this beautiful home was all aglow this evening in honor of the wedding of Miss Frances Hayes, the only daughter of the late ex-President Hayes, to Ensign Harry Eaton Smith, U. S. N. On the outside arc lights lent their brightness to the scene, and the evening dew upon the velvety lawn sparkled and glistened in a vain attempt to outshine the brilliancy and splendor within.

In the drawing-room, extending from ceiling to floor, stood an excellent likeness of the father of the bride, while across hung an equally good portrait of Mrs. Hayes. Other portraits in the drawing-room are those of Grant, Sherman, Mrs. Platt, a sister of Mrs. Hayes, and Mrs. Hayes' grandmother.

The bride, with her fair skin, light brown hair, and blue eyes, looked more beautiful than ever before and was an ideal picture. Her wedding gown was cut en train, with high neck and long sleeves. In her hair a small bunch of orange blossoms was worn and a similar one at the waist. She wore a veil and carried a bouquet of white roses. In this attire she represented the true simplicity that is an inherent quality in the members of the Hayes family. The groom and his best man, Scott R. Hayes, who is the youngest brother of the bride, and the ushers, Lieutenant McGill, U. S. N.; A. Davis of Cleveland, and A. R. Warner of Wellington, having gone from the library to the altar, the bride and attendants followed. Above their heads was a canopy of smilax vines and flowers, the aster being the most prominent, and beneath the perfect bower, standing upon a beautiful Turkish rug of rare design, they pledged their love and were pronounced man and wife.

The groom and Lieutenant McGill were in the regulation full dress uniform of the navy, while Sherman Otis and Webb Cook Hayes, aged 7 and 9 respectively, who acted as ribbon carriers, were in white sailor suits.

They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes, who received the guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan University, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Hyde of Toledo, who is a brother-in-law of the groom. After the ceremony the newly married couple received the congratulations and best wishes of those present. The dining-room was artistically decorated. There were but twenty-four seated in the dining-room, at two tables. The one at which President McKinley sat was trimmed with lavender, with asters, and the bride's table was trimmed with white. The other guests were seated around the room. The red parlor was trimmed in white and green and the large hall with national colors and palms and ferns. Ensign and Mrs. Smith left at 10 o'clock for the East. The honeymoon will be spent in the Berkshire Hills.

WEDDING OF BERTHA C. RAY.

Is Joined in Marriage to Professor Edward Avery Harriman at Hartford, Conn.

New York, Sept. 1.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Cornwall Ray of Chicago, daughter of the late Dr. C. H. Ray, connected with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in its early days, to Edward Avery Harriman, professor of law in the Northwestern University, was celebrated at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James P. Andrews, in Hartford, Conn., the Rt.-Rev. D. F. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, officiating.

Miss Harriet Seelye, daughter of President Seelye of Smith College, and Miss Margaret Norton, daughter of Professor Charles Elliot Norton of Harvard, acted as bridemaids, and W. Russell Duane of Philadelphia, Harvard '88, a classmate of the bridegroom, as best man. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

Among the guests, besides Bishop and Miss Huntington, were Mrs. Harriman and the Misses Harriman of Framingham, President and Mrs. Seelye, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cable, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hinckley of Northampton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter of Springfield, Miss Blatchford and Mrs. Walter M. Howland of Chicago, Dr. and Mrs. William Porter of Hartford, and Professor and Mrs. Porter of Beloit College.

Mr. Harriman was graduated from Harvard in the class of '88 and from the Boston University Law School two years later. The bride is a recent graduate of Smith College. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman will live in Chicago.

NEWPORT'S SOCIETY WEDDING.

Elaborate Ceremonies Attend the Marriage of Edith Blight and William Page Thompson.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The first day of fall brought Newport's first society wedding. William Page Thompson of Red Band, N. J., and Miss Edith Blight of this city were wedded this noon at All Saints' Chapel. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George McGill, rector of Trinity Church, Newport.

The bride was given away by her father, Atherton Blight. The chapel was decorated with white hydrangeas, oak leaves, and white satin ribbon. The bride wore a white satin gown, with diamonds, jessamine, lilies of the valley, and orange blossoms. The bridemaids were Misses Gerry, Virginia Fair, Edith Hall, Marie Winthrop, Alice Blight, and Evlyn Blight. They wore pink crêpe de chene, with plaited skirts, girdles of pink satin, with lace insertion, and white lace hats, with pink trimmings. They carried pale pink rose bouquets. The bride arrived in a coupé decorated with white satin rosettes and ribbons. The groom had a boutonnière of lilies of the valley. The ushers received diamond and emerald pins from the groom.

A breakfast followed at the bride's home. The presents, which are specially guarded and were not shown, are valued at $25,000. The groom owns the Brookfield Farm Stables, and his horse, L'Alouette, last week won the Futurity Stake.

An incident was the temporary refusal of the head usher to allow the wife of Bishop Potter to enter, as she had no card.

In sore throat, nose, mouth, tonsils, pharynx, diphtheria, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

FIX NAME OF SUICIDE

Victoria Hotel Mystery Was Mary Anna Esseman.

LOUISVILLE HER HOME.

Grandfather Expected to Arrive Here This Morning.

STORY OF CHURCH AND LOVE.

Anna Mary Esseman of Louisville, Ky., is the young woman who killed herself with poison at the Victoria Hotel on Monday night and left behind a mass of bewildering clews to cover up her identity.

Miss Esseman's parents are respectable German people. While she was in Louisville she bore a good reputation. About a year ago she was engaged to marry Charles Turner, who was a non-Catholic. Her parents, being Catholics, would not permit the marriage, and she left her home.

Miss Esseman's grandfather is Stephen Diehlman. He is wealthy.

Early last night Undertaker Rolston received a telegram from Brosse Bros. & Co. of Louisville asking for a description of the dead girl. It was wired. An hour later a message came from the Kentucky home that the girl's grandfather had left for Chicago to claim the body. The telegram did not give the father's name, but it went on to inform the Chicago undertaker that the grandparent would arrive early this morning on a Monon train and asked to have some one to meet him and take him to Rolston's place.

Later the names of the girl and the father and grandfather were learned.

During the afternoon a well-dressed young man wearing gold-rimmed glasses and a diamond shirt stud called at the undertaking establishment and asked to be allowed to look at the body. The young man refused to give his name, but said he was slightly acquainted with the young woman in life. He said he first met her in Wing's restaurant, Twenty-second and State streets, and went walking with her on several occasions. He knew her by the name of Blanche Herbert and she told him her home was in Louisville and that her parents were wealthy. He said the young woman told him her nickname was "Babe," and requested him to address her in that manner.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

The inquest was held yesterday afternoon, but nothnig that would tend to reveal the girl's identity was developed. A verdict of suicide while despondent was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

A portly man with heavy black eyebrows and medium-sized black mustache, who was either William A. Pinkerton or the detective's double, drove up to Rolston's at 10:25 o'clock last night with two older men. Two of them went into the undertaking parlors. They stood a moment impassively before the marble slab.

"No, that is not she," said the younger man. The other, a large man, well dressed, 60 or 65 years of age, and wearing a heavy gray mustache, said nothing. He looked fixedly at the swollen features of the dead woman until the cloth was replaced. His face betrayed no emotion. And yet bystanders believed the body had been identified.

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Career in Chicago.

Miss Esseman came to Chicago from Louisville over a year ago. She first boarded in a house at Nineteenth street and Armour avenue. Later she went to live with a Mrs. Goodwin at 152 East Ninteenth street. Last March she fell ill and was sent to the Mercy Hospital. She remained there several weeks, and directly after being discharged went to board at Mrs. Winters' house, 2014 Dearborn street.

For a year past she had been in the habit of patronizing Jennie Sampson, a hairdresser in State street, near Eighteenth. On Monday afternoon she visited the hairdressing establishment and had her hair arranged. She was at that time seemingly in the best of spirits. To the hairdresser she gave her name as Blanche Hubbard. She often spoke to Miss Sampson about her beautiful home in Louisville, and expressed regret that she could not enjoy its blessings.

For the last six-months Miss Esseman had made her home at Mrs. Winters' house in Dearborn street.

Goes to the Hotel.

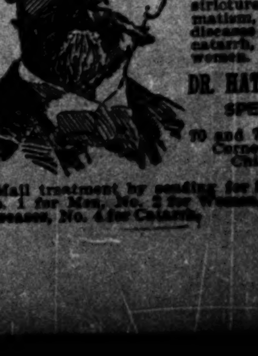
She left the Dearborn street place on Sunday and on Monday sent for her trunks. The same evening she registered at the Victoria as Miss Blanche Wilson of New York, and the following afternoon was found dead in bed as the result of self-administered morphine poison.

The same woman appeared at the Leland Hotel on Monday morning, registering as Martha Forsyth, looking for a man of the same name, but failed to find him. She had also been at the Great Northern.

When Mrs. Winters visited Rolston's undertaking rooms on Tuesday and identified the dead girl as one of her boarders she stated that the girl had a trunk at her house, but when a deputy Coroner visited the place it could not be found. How it was taken away is not known.

WE MERIT THE PATRONAGE

Of the public by sustaining practical and honorable methods. The average span of life allotted to specialists who advertise their services is from one to three years, and with the average case newspaper advertising only serves to bring out the imperfections of the advertiser. The people have been so often disappointed that they are inclined to suspect bad faith on the part of the advertiser. This rule, however, does not apply to Dr. Hathaway & Co. Old residents, who observe the patients daily going to the offices of these specialists, recall the fact that they saw the same thing six years ago. It is thoroughly understood that the doctors have adopted skillful and honorable methods for the treatment of the sick; that they fulfill all their promises, and that they find it easy to sustain a reputation made years ago. This explains why public confidence in Dr. Hathaway & Co. seems permanent and unchangeable, while others flourish bravely for a little while and are then seen no more. That these physicians are highly successful is seen by the fact of the many cures perfected of ailments which in many cases were pronounced incurable by reputable phyricians. In many instances through gratitude for the physicians and a desire to aid their fellow sufferers, these cured patients publicly recommend these expert specialists.



Call on or write them and you will certainly be pleased with the results. Consultation is free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES.

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh, and diseases of women.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO. SPECIALISTS.

70 and 72 Dearborn-st., Corner Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Mail treatment by sending for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for Catarrh.

HIT AT PROPER TIME.

Boston Thus Wins a Game from Chicago with Ease.

COLTS DO THE OPPOSITE.

They Bet on the Wrong Occasions and Therefore Lose.

BOB ALLEN DOES GOOD WORK

Makes Two Runs Himself and Sends In Four Ahead of Him.

FRIEND PITCHES IN FINE FORM.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	73	32	.695	Philadel'ia	49	61	.445
Boston	75	34	.688	Pittsburg	46	59	.438
New York	67	38	.638	Washington	46	59	.438
Cincinnati	62	43	.590	Brooklyn	47	61	.435
Cleveland	54	52	.509	Louisville	48	63	.432
Chicago	50	59	.459	St. Louis	26	82	.241

Season closes Oct. 3.

Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 7; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 5.
New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Washington.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Cleveland at Brooklyn.

KNOCK LEWIS OUT OF THE BOX.

Nichols Finally Goes in and Saves the Game for the Beaneaters.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The score when the ash cracked with a sorrowful sound against the ball and drove out the final fly was 7 to 4 in favor of Selee's sluggers.

It was not because the Colts played badly that defeat was their portion, but because Boston played better. But it was opportune hits that piled up the runs for Boston.

On the other hand, the Colts pounded the ball merrily all through and succeeded in filling the sacks some three times, but just when hits would have produced runs on a wholesale scale, hits refused to come. Old Bob Allen was the only Beaneater who was successful in hitting for Boston, but it so fell out that every time he faced Friend he pounded in runs. He made two of the seven tallies and sent four men across the plate ahead of him by his hitting.

Friend pitched clever and effective ball in the face of support that was shaky in the critical moments, and all the time against luck that would cause Job to lose patience.

Although Anson's hired men could not win, Duffy had to play his last trump to stop their bid for victory. In the seventh round, while the Colts were adding to their hitting column at the expense of Lewis, Duffy called Nichols to the rescue, and the "Kid," by the gracious assistance of Mr. Lynch, stopped the Colts' rally and eventually won the game.

Start on Even Terms.

The getaway was even, both sides retiring as they came. Callahan hit a terrific triple in the second, only to be left standing. Selee's sluggers were first to lead. In the second Duffy drew a base on a questionable ball, which should have struck him out, took second when Callahan, by pretty work, made Collins' hit an out, and scored on Allen's single.

Anson's aggregation immediately tied the score. Hamilton hauled Kittridge's long fly. Friend drove the ball against the top of the fence and took two bases. Everitt flew to Duffy. Dahlen's drive against the fence scored Friend. Lange singled and Anson drew a base.

With the bags full Ryan came up. He fanned twice in his efforts to hit a homer, then drew three balls, then fouled two over the fence, and finally, when he had worked the crowd up to a fever of excitement, he struck out.

A mess of hits and errors practically gave the Beaneaters the game in the fourth. Everitt started it by losing Stahl's quick bounder. Duffy bunted to Friend and forced his predecessor. Collins' fluke fly fell safe on the line in right and gave him two bases, and Allen's drive to left sent over two more runs. Lake flew out. Lewis' bounder took a queer skip over Everitt and he was safe. Hamilton drew a base. With the bags full Tenney hit an easy bounder to Callahan, who played the ball slow and let the batter beat it down, while a score counted.

Anson Fails in a Crisis.

Dahlen's hit, a passed ball, Allen's error, and Lange's steal put two Colts close home in the fifth, but Anson failed in the crisis and fouled weakly to Lake.

Allen and his big bat added to the Boston plurality in the fifth, when, after two were out, Collins drew a base and Allen lifted the ball across the fence for a homer. Still the Colts came again in the sixth. Ryan drew a base, Callahan hit safe, and was forced by Decker. Kittridge drew a base. With every corner populated Friend put up a weak foul to Lake. Everitt came to the rescue with a safe drive, but Dahlen, angered at a miscalled strike, fanned out and hope perished temporarily.

Lange opened on Lewis in the seventh with a hit, Anson singled, and Lewis was taken out. Ryan started on Nichols with a drive that Lowe fumbled, then recovered, and threw to Tenney.

Lynch called Ryan out. The decision was so bad that the crowd hissed the umpire and yelled "robber." A moment later Lynch called Callahan out on another raw decision and then Allen robbed Decker of a hit by a great running catch. Nichols hit a liner to left in the eighth. Decker made a gallant effort to catch the ball, crashed into the fence, but could not hold it. A moment later Lange made a desperate slide in trying to catch Tenney's short fly, but it went down and the last run scored. Lange bunted safe to start the last rally, but two long drives went straight into fielders' mitts and the end came. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Dahlen, ss	5	0	2	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	2
Lange, cf	5	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Anson, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Ryan, rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Callahan, 2b	5	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Decker, lf	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Friend, p	4	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	10	24	15	3	1	2	3	2	10

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Hamilton, cf	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tenney, 1b	5	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Lowe, 2b	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Duffy, lf	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Allen, ss	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lake, c	4	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lewis, p	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nichols, p	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	10	27	8	2	0	2	3	3	6

Chicago ... 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0—4
Base hits ... 0 1 3 0 1 2 2 0 1—10
Boston ... 0 1 0 3 2 0 0 1 *—7
Base hits ... 0 2 0 3 3 0 0 2 *—10

Place and date—Boston, Mass., Sept. 1. Exact attendance—4,150. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Home run—Allen. Two-base hits—Friend, Tenney, Collins. Three-base hit—Callahan. Passed ball—Lake. Hit by pitched ball—Fullerton [in stomach]. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2:03.

Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 5.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1.—The champions took the second of this series from St. Louis in a game devoid of noteworthy features. The home team toyed with the tail-enders. Attendance, 1,748. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	Douglass, c	1	1	0	1	1
Keeler, rf	1	3	3	1	0	Cross, ss	1	1	3	2	1
Kelley, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Hart'an, 3b	1	3	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Turner, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	2	3	10	1	0	Lally, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Reitz, 2b	2	1	1	3	0	House'n, 2b	0	0	4	7	0
Quinn, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Harley, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, c	1	2	4	0	0	Hall'an, 1b	1	3	8	1	0
Amole, p	1	3	1	2	1	Hart, p	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	11	17	27	13	1	Totals	5	11	24	15	2

Baltimore ... 0 2 1 3 1 0 2 2 *—11
St. Louis ... 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Lally, Doyle [2], Quinn, McGraw, Stenzel. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Quinn, McGraw. Stolen bases—Doyle [2], Reitz, Quinn, McGraw. Double play—Keeler-Clark. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Amole, 1; off Hart, 2. Struck out—By Amole, 1. Passed ball—Douglass. Wild pitch—Hart. Time—1:50. Umpire—O'Day.

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

New York, Sept. 1.—The game was close and exciting this afternoon, and with the score tied in the ninth inning, Beckley's home run and McPhee's tally brought in what appeared to the multitude as the winning runs. But the New Yorks in their half of the ninth on three hits, a base on balls, and an out, got three men across the rubber, and took the third consecutive game from the Reds. Seymour was not much of a puzzle, while Damman held his own until the ninth. New York's errors were costly. The features of the game were the base running of Gleason and the fielding of Tiernan. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McCr'y, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Richey, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	1	5	0	0	Miller, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	4	1	Beckley, 1b	2	2	11	0	1
Gleason, 2b	2	2	1	4	0	McPhee, 2b	2	1	2	5	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	Corco'an, ss	1	3	3	5	1
Warner, c	1	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	1	0	3	4	1
Donnelly, 3b	2	1	1	1	3	Schriver, c	0	1	3	1	0
Seymour, p	0	2	0	8	4	Damman, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	11	27	12	8	Totals	7	10	26	16	3

New York ... 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 3—8
Cincinnati ... 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Beckley, Miller, Schriver, Corcoran, Donnelly. Home run—Beckley. Stolen bases—Gleason [2], McPhee, Hoy, Van Haltren, McCreery. Double play—Irwin-Beckley. First on errors—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Damman, 5. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Damman, 1. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Davis. Time—2:00. Umpires—Emslie and Carpenter. Attendance—4,100.

Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 1.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Kennedy allowed the Clevelands but two hits today. Young was hit hard and often. A star play was a one-handed catch by Anderson in the eighth, which robbed McAllister of a long hit. The clubs will play two games tomorrow. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Burkett, lf	1	0	2	0	1
Griffin, cf	2	3	7	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	4	2	0	Wallace, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Ander'n, lf	1	3	4	0	0	O'Con'r, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
La Ch'e, 1b	2	3	8	0	0	McKean, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Shoch, 2b	0	1	0	4	0	Pick'g, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Grim, c	0	1	2	1	0	Zimmer, c	0	0	2	1	0
Kenn'y, p	0	1	0	0	0	McAll'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0
G. Smith, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Young, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	5	15	27	8	0	Totals	1	2	24	11	1

Brooklyn ... 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 *—5
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4; by Young, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 4. Three-base hits—La Chance, 2. Two-base hits—Griffin [2], La Chance, Grim, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Grim. Hit by pitched ball—Shindle, 2. Time—1:49. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—1,438.

Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 6.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—Louisville fielded poorly today and thus lost the game to Philadelphia. Dunkle, Philadelphia's new pitcher, was hit rather hard in the last few innings. Smith, late of Paterson, covered second base for the Colonels. Dolan relieved Stafford at short in the sixth inning. Attendance 2,123. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Phila'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Cooley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Stafford, ss	0	0	1	1	2	Dowd, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Dolan, ss	1	0	0	1	0	Orth, lf	2	2	3	1	0
Wagner, cf	1	2	1	0	1	Lajoie, 1b	2	2	12	1	0
Nance, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Geier, ss	0	2	1	2	0
Werden, 1b	0	3	10	1	1	Cross, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Smith, 2b	1	1	3	4	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Clingman, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	McF'rl'd, c	1	0	4	0	1
Dexter, c	0	0	5	1	1	Dunkle, p	1	0	1	5	1
Fraser, p	0	0	6	4	2						
Totals	6	11	25	14	7	Totals	7	7	27	16	3

Louisville ... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1—6
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 2 4 1 0 0 *—7

Earned run—Louisville, 1. Two-base hits—Clarke, Cooley, Orth. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Cooley. Stolen bases—Clarke, Wagner, Geier. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Fraser, 4; by Dunkle, 4. Double play—Lajoie-Dunkle. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 4; off Dunkle, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Fraser. Passed ball—McFarland. Umpire—McDonald. Time—2:05.

Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—McJames had the Pirates at his mercy today. The greater part of Washington's runs were scored on bad errors by the visitors. Hastings went in after Killen's hand was injured in the first inning. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Wash'gt'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Selbach, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Donov'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Leahy, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	2	2	1	1
Demont, 2b	1	2	4	1	0	Smith, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Maguire, c	0	0	7	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Gettm'n, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Hoffm'r, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	5	0	0	Ely, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Reilly, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Wrigley, ss	0	2	1	3	1	Sugden, c	0	0	5	1	1
McJam's, p	1	0	[illegible]	3	0	Killen, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Hastings, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	5	9	21	8	1	Totals	1	6	18	7	3

Washington ... 1 1 0 0 2 1 *—5
Pittsburg ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Stolen bases—Wrigley, Selbach, Tucker, Davis, Sugden. Struck out—By McJames, 7; by Hastings, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Kelly.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Columbus Wins a Close Contest from Kansas City—Other Events Postponed.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	80	29	.733	Detroit	58	56	.508
Columbus	71	41	.634	Minneapolis	39	79	.330
St. Paul	73	42	.634	Kansas City	36	84	.300
Milwaukee	68	47	.591	Gd. Rapids	33	80	.292

Season closes Sept. 21.

Columbus, 6; Kansas City, 5.

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Columbus defeated Kansas City today in the last game of the series. Seven innings only were played on account of the darkness. Captain Tebeau has been suspended for five days by President Johnson on account of the trouble with Milwaukee last Sunday. As Tebeau had nothing to do with the matter the action has caused considerable indignation here. Score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Kan's City.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	1	1	0	2	0	O'Ro'ke, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Mertes, 1b	1	2	6	0	0	Nichol'n, 2b	1	1	4	4	0
Butler, lf	2	1	0	0	1	Con'ht'n, ss	1	2	1	6	2
Frank, rf	0	2	1	0	0	McVic'r, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Genins, cf	0	2	4	0	0	Pickett, 1b	1	1	9	2	0
Crooks, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	Menefee, lf	1	1	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Gear, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Fisher, c	0	1	8	0	0	Raffert, c	0	0	3	2	0
Rettger, p	1	0	1	2	0	Roach, p	0	1	1	3	1
						Blanford, c	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	13	21	6	1	Totals	5	10	21	20	3

Columbus ... 0 0 3 0 1 0 2—6
Kansas City ... 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—5

Earned runs—Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 4. Two-base hits—Genins, Frank, Butler, Connaughton, Roach, McVicker [2]. Three-base hits—Mertes, Gear, O'Rourke. Home run—Mertes. Bases on balls—Off Roach, 3; off Rettger, 1. Left on bases—Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 6. Struck out—By Rettger, 4; by Roach, 3. Double plays—Pickett [unassisted]; Connaughton-O'Rourke; Connaughton-Nicholson-Pickett. Passed ball—Raffert. Wild pitch—Roach. Time—1:35. Umpire—Strothers.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Joseph	69	36	.657	Dubuque	47	57	.451
C'd'r Rapids	68	36	.653	Quincy	48	58	.456
Rockford	56	50	.528	Peoria	45	59	.432
Des Moines	53	51	.509	Burlington	33	71	.317

At Peoria:
Peoria ... 2 1 6 0 0 2 0 3 0—14
Burlington ... 3 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—8
Batteries—Talbot and Quinn; Thompson and Berryhill. Hits—Peoria, 9; Burlington, 14. Errors—Peoria, 6; Burlington, 6.

At Decorah, Ia.:
St. Joseph ... 1 2 1 0 1 1 0 4 0—10
Dubuque ... 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—4
Hits—St. Joseph, 10; Dubuque, 8. Errors—St. Joseph, 5; Dubuque, 6. Batteries—St. Joseph, Meredith and Hansen; Dubuque, Butler and Sullivan.

Newspaper League.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Tribune	8	2	.800	Journal	3	7	.300
Chronicle	6	4	.600	Dispatch	3	8	.273
Record	6	5	.546				

At Gaelic association grounds, Ogden avenue and Rockwell street, yesterday the Record defeated the Chronicle. Stocks played a fine game, striking out five and making six assists. With two out and the bases full in the sixth inning Carroll, after a desperate run, pulled down a foul fly off Webster's bat. Oschger pitched a good game, but was poorly supported. The score:

Record.	R	B	P	A	E	Chronicle.	R	B	P	A	E
Webster, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	Rapp, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Eby, c	1	1	7	0	3	Stang, 1b	2	1	5	0	2
Kenne'y, ss	1	1	1	0	0	G'dwin, 2b	1	0	1	1	0
Stocks, p	1	1	0	6	0	Evers, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Motzer, 1b	1	0	6	0	0	Joernd't, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Gibbons, 3b	0	1	0	0	1	Foss, 3b	0	0	3	1	1
Flan'g'n, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Kreiling, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Quirk, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Carroll, c	0	1	7	2	2
Jennings, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Oschger, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	6	5	18	8	4	Totals	4	5	18	7	7

Record ... 2 0 1 1 0 2—6
Chronicle ... 0 0 2 0 2 0—4

Three base hit—Webster. Bases on balls—Off Stocks, 1; off Oschger, 3. Struck out—By Stocks, 5; by Oschger, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Stang. Double play—Evers-Foss. Passed balls—Eby, 2; Carroll, 2. Wild pitches—Stocks, 1; Oschger, 1. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—1:15.

On Wednesday next the Chronicle and Journal play.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	76	38	.666	Mansfield	59	58	.504
Newcastle	67	42	.614	Ft. Wayne	53	59	.473
Dayton	64	49	.566	Springfield	38	71	.348
Youngstown	56	50	.528	Wheeling	34	78	.303

Season closes Sept. 26.

AT YOUNGSTOWN.
Youngstown ... 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1—5
Dayton ... 0 4 2 2 2 0 1 1 *—12
Batteries—Mackey, Reisling, Zinram and Cooper; Reiman and Kellner. Hits—Youngstown, 11; Dayton, 14. Errors—Youngstown, 5; Dayton, 4.

AT NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle ... 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—11
Fort Wayne ... 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0—7
Batteries—Hewitt and Gramus; Alloway, Patterson and O'Meara. Hits—Newcastle, 9; Fort Wayne, 8. Errors—Fort Wayne, 4.

AT WHEELING.
Wheeling ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Toledo ... 0 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 *—8
Batteries—Garvey and Messitt; Blue and Arthur. Hits—Wheeling, 7; Toledo, 14. Errors—Wheeling, 6; Toledo, 2.

AT MANSFIELD.
Mansfield ... 3 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
Springfield ... 1 1 0 2 1 0 0—5
Batteries—Miller and Lynch; Dolan and Stevick. Hits—Mansfield, 13; Springfield, 10. Errors—Mansfield, 2; Springfield, 2.

Windstorm at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A heavy windstorm that blew down the fence and threatened the grand stand filled with women prevented the two games with Milwaukee today. Woods had made a home run with bases full, and Milwaukee had in three runs and no one out in the last half of the first when the rain came.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 5; Buffalo, 7; second game, Springfield, 10; Buffalo, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 0; Syracuse, 2.
Scranton, 1; Montreal, 4.
Providence, 8; Toronto, 5.

Baseball Notes.

Chicago Edgars were defeated at Traverse City, Mich., Tuesday, 4 to 2.

"Uncle Adrian Centurion Anson" is the way O. P. Caylor trifles with the Colts' dignified leader.

"Anson has a string of fine players who usually take a brace as the homestretch comes in sight," says the Boston Globe.

Stahl of Boston and Callahan and Connor of Chicago have turned out to be the best material drafted from the minor leagues last year, thinks the New York Evening Journal.

The Boston club, it is said, will clear $50,000 on the season, and Baltimore nearly as much. Boston's reserved seat stand has not been able to hold the number applying for seats many times this season.

Kelly, the young umpire whom "Nick" Young recently culled from the Central Pennsylvania league, has many customs peculiar to himself. For instance, he never wears a chest protector, and half the time forgets to don the mask. He is as nimble as a monkey, and dances out of the way of everything that looks dangerous.

CALL FOR THE YALE PLAYERS.

Captain Benjamin Orders Candidates to Report at Yale Field September 20.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Captain Hamilton Fish Benjamin of the Yale football eleven, appointed to take charge of the candidates for the team in place of ex-Captain Rodgers, sick with typhoid fever at his home in Toledo, has issued his first official order. From his summer residence at Garrison-on-the-Hudson Acting Captain Benjamin has issued a circular to every leading candidate for the eleven to report at New Haven Sept. 20. Preliminary practice will begin on that date on the Yale field and all the candidates for the 'backs and positions behind the line are expected to be promptly on hand.

The line men are due two or three days later and all hands will thus have over a week's training before college begins Sept. 30. The first game will be played on Wednesday, Sept. 29, when Yale will go to Hartford to tackle Trinity. It is thought that Capt. Rodgers will be able to be back to college by Oct. 5, but not before, and he is not regarded as a candidate for his old place in the rush line till the November championship games begin.

These plans are the same that Captain Rodgers cherished, his successor, Captain Benjamin, following out Rodgers' ideas exactly. Benjamin will probably call to his side up the Hudson within a few days several of the old players, more to confer with them and to map out work for the coming fall than to indulge in actual practice.

A number of former Captains may also be with him till college opens. It is thought that Captain Murphy of last year's eleven and Captain Thorne and Captain Hinkey of the two previous teams will be quick to aid Captain Benjamin in planning his campaign, and that all three of the former leaders will be at the Yale Field to coach the new players as soon as the drill season is opened. Twenty-five candidates will probably report to Captain Benjamin here on Sept. 20.

STAGG ARRANGING HIS TEAM.

Drills the Men on Running with the Ball and Interference—Potter's Eligibility Questioned.

Football looked more flourishing yesterday on Marshall Field. The candidates are increasing in number and give more promise than formerly. Cavanagh, last year's burly center, and Tooker and Webb, the old guards, were out and formed a nucleus for the newer men.

In addition to punting and catching the ball, Stagg is coaching the men in forming interference and in running with the ball. The result is that it is a tired crowd that files late every afternoon in old and dirty clothes from the field.

Cavanagh's relaxation from training has told on him and he will have to work hard to get into form by the time the first game is played. He is fat and short of wind and Trainer Beutner sighs when he thinks of the task before him of getting the old center down to 220 pounds, his training weight. If Cavanagh gets into shape and plays with the spirit he showed in the latter part of last season he will have a "cinch" on center and will be a great strength to the team.

It will not require much to get Webb into shape and he will have no trouble in holding his old place as guard. Tooker, the other guard, is fat, and although he was out for practice yesterday has not yet decided to play.

Stagg will have to develop two tackles to take the places of Roby and Mortimer. "Big" Kennedy played tackle early last season before he went behind the line, and he may be put back in his old place if he is not needed too badly as a half. These positions are much in doubt.

Hamill will certainly have few rivals as an end this year and it only remains to develop a man for the other extremity of the line. Flanders or Anderson might be able to fill this position, as they are quick and have plenty of nerve, but they are not strong enough to last through a hard game.

It will be hard to displace Gordon Clarke, last year's quarter. Last year there was not a better player on the team, if, indeed, he did not excel them all. It is reported that Gardner is trying to get his work in shape so that he can play, and if he does it will be a game struggle between him and Kennedy and Johnston, the old Amherst player, for the positions of halfback.

Speed, the guard who comes from Morgan Park, and Stocks, who played on the Colby Academy team two years ago, are the most promising of the new candidates who have thus far shown up. Mark Cleveland of last year's scrubs, and Hack, a new man in football, also show promise and will work hard for places. Two new men who will enter the university in October are McKay from the Hyde Park High School, and Austrian, a 200-pound lineman from the South Side Academy.

Stagg will stick this year to his policy of having only graduate coaches to help him handle the team. He has not definitely decided yet whom he will select as coaches, but rumor has it that "War Horse" Allen, Roby, and Gale will probably be the fortunate ones.

The four big games decided upon are with Illinois, Wisconsin, Northwestern, and Michigan. Of these only the Illinois game will be played away from home. Stagg wants to play Northwestern and is considering them in making up his schedule, but he denies that he has made any arrangements as yet with the North Side institution. Nor will any arrangements be made until the question of Potter's eligibility is determined. He does not take the stand with Illinois, that he will not play Northwestern if Potter is on the Northwestern team, but he does not deny that he has doubts of Potter's rights to play under the new rules, and that question must be settled before Chicago's old rival is given a game.

CHAINLESS WHEEL FOR 1898.

Big Cycle Manufacturers Have Decided to Make It Next Season's Novelty.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—After two years of experimental work and close consideration, the big cycle manufacturers have decided to make the chainless, bevel geared bicycle the feature and novelty of next season.

The manufacturers have been forced to take this action by the finality of pattern that the bicycle has reached. The 1897 wheel differed from the 1896 wheel in but a few minor details, and was practically the same machine. Rumor now has it that within a few weeks a number of the largest manufacturers in the country will come out boldly with the announcement that the leader of their 1898 line will be the chainless wheel.

Chainless wheels will be the leader and will be listed at $100. In addition to this the manufacturer will also offer to the public a cheaper wheel fitted with a chain, which he will sell from $75 down to $50.

WANT ASHLAND AVENUE PAVED.

Plzen Cycling Club Will Begin Work to Secure the Desired Improvement.

The Plzen Cycling club at a meeting last night at its clubhouse appointed a committee of five to take charge of an agitation in favor of paving Ashland avenue with asphalt from Twelfth street to Twenty-second. The matter has been under discussion some time, and a number of property-owners will join with the club in working to secure the desired improvement. The committee consists of John Siman, Alderman Rudolph Hurt, R. Doubeck, J. Gasky, and F. Liska. They will get out a petition for the signatures of property-owners along the street, and will also bring the matter up before the cyclists' meeting tonight at Medinah Temple to secure their aid and get speakers to address a mass-meeting which will be called in the Ninth Ward soon to consider the matter.

PLANS FOR ASPHALT STREETS.

Meeting Tonight of A. C. C., L. A. W., and Council Committees to Discuss the Question.

A meeting of the L. A. W. consulate, the Associated Cycling Clubs delegates, and members of the Council Committees on Streets is to be held at the L. A. W. headquarters in the Medinah Temple tonight, at which Commissioner McGann will be present to discuss with the wheelmen plans for paving the down-town streets.

Bald and Sanger Matched.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Signed contracts have been received by the Racine Athletic association from Eddie Bald and Walter Sanger of Milwaukee for a match race at the grounds of the Athletic club on Friday evening, Oct. 8. The race will be run in mile heats, best two in three, and the race will be for a $400 purse hung up by the association. The offer was made a month ago, and its acceptance insures a big meeting of cyclers here Oct. 8 and 9, national circuit dates.

After Lake View Course Record.

On next Saturday afternoon Harry Weston, Captain of the German Wheelmen, will attempt to break the Lake View five-mile course record of 11:44. He will be paced by tandems and triplets all the way around. If he is successful in his attempt he will be awarded a handsome diamond pin at a benefit to be given him at the clubhouse of the German wheelmen, 387 Mohawk street, Saturday evening.

BRIDE BRINGS GOOD LUCK

REQUITAL WINS ON OWNER THOMPSON'S WEDDING DAY.

Defeat of the Star Two-Year-Old Hamburg in the Flight Stakes—Great Duel Between the Pair—Ben Holliday Wins for the West—Another 100 to 1 Shot Gets the Money at Harlem—Star Pointer and Joe Patchen Meet Again Today.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—L. S. Thompson, the senior member of the firm of L. S. & W. P. Thompson, owners of Requital, L'Alouette, winner of the Futurity, and the other horses from the Brookdale Stud, was married today at Newport to Miss Blight of Philadelphia, and during the afternoon Requital conquered the wonderful 2-year-old Hamburg for the Flight Stakes, while Attainment, another thoroughbred from Brookdale, won the opening event at five furlongs at Sheepshead Bay. It is meet that a man should be lucky on his wedding day, and certainly fortune smiled on young Mr. Thompson.

It was Requital's first appearance in public since the early spring, when he performed so poorly at Morris Park. Today Trainer Rowe sent him to the post cherry ripe. And he had to be ready, for he was meeting a phenomenal 2-year-old and must needs be on edge in order to gain a victory. He was ridden by Clayton and carried 125 pounds. Mr. Madden had Simms up on the great 2-year-old, instead of Wilhite, and 105 pounds was the impost. Flying Dutchman, 125, and Irish Reel, 104, were the only other starters. Requital was favorite at 8 to 5, and even the Dutchman was preferred in the betting over Hamburg, who, the talent thought, was carrying too much weight for a 2-year-old in a seven furlong race against aged horses.

The gate was abandoned because of the horses acting badly, and the flag fell with Hamburg, Requital, and Flying Dutchman on a line and Irish Reel at their heels. Like a rocket Hamburg shot out of the bunch and going to the furlong pole in twelve seconds was two lengths before Flying Dutchman and Requital, head and head. His white feet twinkled to the three furlongs in :35½, and Clayton and Martin were riding Requital and Flying Dutchman to keep the brown phantom from stealing still further away. Irish Reel was never in it, and as the half-mile pole was passed by Hamburg in 47½ seconds, the Dutchman succumbed, too, and left Requital to beat the flying 2-year-old. Clayton rode Requital hard, and rounding the upper turn the big 4-year-old decreased space at a wonderful pace. Slowly but surely he cut down Hamburg's lead until at the end of the five furlongs, in one minute flat, he was at the leader's tail.

Simms looked quickly over his shoulder and as Clayton made play at the head of the stretch to go on the outside Hamburg was gradually taken wide, carrying the 4-year-old with him. Simms suddenly straightened Hamburg out and rode him with all his energy and skill. It was asking too much of the gallant colt, however, and he had to succumb, after leading almost all the way in a grand race.

That good Western horse, Ben Holliday, was favorite for the handicap for one mile and three-sixteenths, 2 to 1 being the prevailing quotations. Dutch Skater and Rondo were equal second choices at 4 to 1. The lightweight Yankee Doodle and the top-weight Lehman set the pace until the stretch, when Ben Holliday, under the whip, came through and won cleverly by a length and a half. Lehman was a good second and Rondo third.

Sheepshead Bay Summaries Sept. 1.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
10—1..Attainment, 89 [C'b'y]. 9 2^1 1^h 1^1 1^1
15—1..Aratoma, 103 [Thorpe]. 4 1^h 2^h 2^h 2^h
6—1..Bluebeard, 99 [Sloane]. 11 9 4 4^h 3^a
Time, 1:02 1-5. Easter Gift, 102 pounds; Handpress, 93½; Sensational, 89; Previous, 110; Bliss Rucker, 110; Cherry Picker, 102; Allie Belle, 96; Danforth, 102; Kilt, 97; La Ventura, 104, finished as named. Start fair. Won handily. Previous never prominent. Cherry Picker ran well to stretch.

Second race, 1 mile:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
9—2..Cavalero, 126 [R.W'ms].3 3^h 2^1 3^2 1^h
9—10..Rens'la'r, 131 [H'w't].4 2^h 3^1 1^h 2^h
13—1..L'd Zeni, 116 [H'n'sy].1 1 1 2^1 3^a
Time, 1:41 1-5. Courtship II., 113 pounds; Chelsea, 111; Rifle, 116, finished as named. Start fair. Won driving. Williams outrode Hewitt. Latter too light to do justice to Rensselaer.

Third race, the Flight Stakes, 7 furlongs:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
8—5..Requital, 125 [A.Cl't'n].3 2^1 2^a 2^{10} $1^{1½}$
5—2..Hamburg, 105 [Simms].1 $1^{1½}$ $1^½$ $1^½$ 2^{15}
11—5..F.D'hm'n, 125 [W.M'n].2 3^4 3^4 3^5 3^a
15—1..Irish Reel, 104 [S'h'r]..4 4 4 4 4
Time, 1:26 3-5. Start fair. Won driving. Distance too far and weight too much for Hamburg. He is a phenomenon, and would have won at six furlongs.

Fourth race, 1 3-16 miles:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
13—5..B.Holladay, 115 [C't'n].6 4 3^h 3^h 1^1
6—1..Lehman, 124 [Scherrer].1 2^1 1^h 1^h 2^a
4—1..Rondo, 103 [Thorpe]....4 5 4 3 3^a
Time, 2:02. Tom Cromwell, 109 pounds; Yankee Doodle, 93; Dutch Skater, 107; Maurice, 106; Ace, 104, finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Holladay closed fast in stretch. Yankee Doodle ran well to stretch.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
4—1..Roderm'd, 116 [W.M'n].2 2^h 2^h 2^1 1^h
30—1..Lambent, 120 [Clayton].1 1^1 1^h 1^h 2^a
5—2..H. Penny, 120 [Reiff]..5 7 7 7 3^4
Time, 1:14 1-5. Hardly, 90 pounds; George Rose, 113; Marito, 90; Billall, 108; Summer Sea, 113; King Menelek, 116; Agitator, 123, finished as named. Start bad. Won driving. Race a duel between first two.

Sixth race, Winola Hurdle, 2 miles:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. M. 1½ Str.Fn.
2—1..Waltzer, 147 [Veitch]....3 1^1 1^1 1^1 1^1
5—1..Baby Bill, 140 [Owens]..4 4 4 3^2 2^4
2—1..Sir Vassar, 166 [F'g'n]..5 5 5 4 3^1
Time, 3:51. Forget, 157 pounds; Manchester, 148, finished as named. Start bad. Won easily. Manchester ran well for first time over jumps. Forget was second in stretch.

Today's Entries.

First race, selling, Futurity course—Sailor King, Julius Cæsar, 109 pounds; Genero, Deal, 106; Yankee Sam, Milo, 103; Field Lark, Broomstone, 100; Hairpin, Laudeman, Hindoo, 97; Inspiration, Kate Hardcastle, Jack Dandy, 94; First Fruit, Merlin, 92; Homelike, Zella, High Hoe, 98.

Second race, 1 mile—Dorian, Ramero II., 126 pounds; Lake Shore, 121; Deerslayer, Hamilton III., 116; Talisman, Rotterdam, 107; Partridge, 104.

Third race, Partridge Stakes, 6 furlongs, on turf—Central Trust, 117 pounds; Laverock, 114; Fonsavannah, Gala Day, 112; Kenmore Queen, 109; Tinker, 107.

Fourth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Lord Zeni, 121 pounds; Passover, Rotterdam, 109; Trolley, 108; Xmas, Chum, Domitor, 106; Tripping, 104; Red Spider, Hurry Up, Mount Washington, Break o' Day, 103; Her Own, Fireside, 98; Clipper, 105.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 mile—Ben Brush, 129 pounds; Ramiro III., 115; Free Advice, 114; Lake Shore, Peep o' Day, 113; Scottish Chieftain, 110; Howard S., Lincoln, 105; Nana H., Poetess, 104; Cromwell, 102; Rey del Tierra, 86.

Sixth race, Turf Handicap, 1¼ miles, on turf—Rennselaer, 115 pounds; Octagon, 114; Damian, 107; Lincoln II., Deerslayer, 106; Song and Dance, 104; Carnero, Counsellor Howe, 100; Haphazard, 98; Jefferson, 90.

LANDS ANOTHER 100 TO 1 SHOT.

Connolly Making a Name for Himself at Harlem—Our Gertie Wins a Handicap.

Connolly, "the colored Irishman," threw another fast one over the plate in the first race at Harlem yesterday when Graziella, a chestnut filly by imp. Aintree, dam Quick, the property of F. J. Kelly, passed the judges an easy winner. She was posted by "Petey" Riley at 100 to 1, but little was taken by any bookmaker at so long a price as 50 to 1, the post figure being 20 to 1.

Little Alarm was favorite at 11 to 5. Berwell second choice at 12 to 5, Bambino next in favor at 5 to 1, Tennie and Josephine each standing at 8 to 1. Little Alarm, with a remarkable burst of speed, opened a gap of many lengths in the first quarter, only to "run out" at the entry to the straight and scrape all the pickininnies off the outside fence. It looked as if Tennie would win at the last sixteenth, but Connolly brought Graziella up from behind and took the race.

Admetus, backed down from 6 was the favorite for the second race at 3 to 1. Swordsman and Faustonic were held at 5 to 1 each and Heidelberg, who opened at 3 to 2, advanced to 4 to 1. The race went to Martha R., a 15 to 1 shot, whom Donaldson kept in fourth position to the upper turn, took to the rail in the stretch, and came home an easy winner from Vitrola, who ran from nowhere in the last quarter. Faustonic led for five-eighths, where Sackville was second. Admetus got off badly, but ran a great race, finishing close up. James Murphy's Heidelberg was never prominent.

Lone Princess at 7 to 5 led all the way in the third race. Glenmoyne, second choice at 3½ to 1, was second to the homestretch, where The Plutocrat showed third. Enchanter was left standing still at the post and Trilby got off lengths behind the bunch. Millie M., always in good position, came on and got the place from Mamie Callan.

Joe Clark, backed from 3 to 2 to 6 to 5, led the entire journey at one and one-eighth miles, Indra being second all the way. Evanatus finished third. Bing Binger and Pinkey Potter were not in the race after the first quarter.

The handicap for 2-year-olds produced a good race. Tom Collins was at 2 to 1, Our Chance, 13 to 5, Sorrow, 3¼ to 1, Our Gertie, 8 to 1, Knowles, 12 to 1. The latter opened at 4 to 1, but the tip floated about that he was not ready. To a perfect start, Our Gertie last away, the Salvator filly ran past the others in the first 100 yards. Splendidly nursed along by Charley Gray, "the coming jockey," she had enough left at the end to win with, although Sorrow and Our Chance were close behind, finishing as named. Tom Collins was second for a time, but was beaten off, as was Knowles.

J. Woods, who wins many races by his ability to sit still, lost on Little Music, the 3 to 1 favorite, in the last race, because of non-expenditure of a bit of energy, by which he might have landed his horse winner by an eyelash, whereas he lost by a nose. Colonel Gay, a strongly backed 6 to 1 shot, won the race. Metairie was third. Gray Dog, who receded from 10 to 5 to 1, was practically left at the post, and Gray was pulling him hard up the backstretch, away behind the field, despite which the horse gained rapidly in the homestretch. Tradition was off badly. Overella and Golden Rod were second and third at the far turn.

The day was cloudy and warm, the track in splendid condition. There were eighteen bookmakers.

Joe Clark and Lone Princess were the winning favorites. C. Gray, a worthy successor of "Bobby" Hothersall, won two races.

Harlem Summaries Sept. 1.

Weather cloudy. Track good.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¾ Str.Fn.
20—1..Graziella, 101 [Connolly]...6^4 5^{nk} 4^3 $1^{1½}$
8—1..Tennie, 106 [A. Barrett]....4^{nk} 4^2 3^{nk} 2^{nk}
7—1..Josephine, 101 [W. Dean]...7^h 6^h 7^h 3^4
Time, :56¼. Bambino, 106 pounds; Berwell, 106; My Lizzie, 101; Hindoo Queen, 103½; Morena H., 105½; Lilliputian, 101; and Little Alarm, 106, also ran. Winner, ch. f., by Aintree—Quick. Start good. Won driving hard. Little Alarm got away running, and showed a world of speed. Woods was unable to control her, and she tried to go over the outside fence at the head of the stretch. Berwell, the favorite, and Bambino tired.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
15—1..Martha R., 97 [D's'n]..3^{nk} 3^h 4^{nk} 1^1 1^{nk}
10—1..Vitrola, 93 [Kitley]...12 $7^{1½}$ $6^{½}$ 5^h 2^a
5—1..Sw'dsm'n, 92 [Gray]..1^{nk} 2^{nk} 3^{nk} 2^{nk} 3^a
Time, 1:42½. Admetus, 89 pounds; King Galong, 90; Sackville, 90; Heidelberg, 100; Vigars, 100; Terranet, 97; Aureola, 97; Faustonic, 87; and Karruba C., 103½, also ran. Winner, b. f., 4, by Bishop—Blessed. Start fair. Won in the hardest kind of a drive. Admetus was pinched out of it on the first turn. Sackville collapsed entirely at the head of the stretch. So did Faustonic.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey St. ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
7—5..L. Princess, 99 [Gray]..2^h $1^{1½}$ 1^1 1^1 1^{nk}
20—1..Millie M., 97 [Clay]....3^{nk} 5^1 5^1 5^1 2^1
15—1..M. Callan, 88 [Reitz]...6^a 4^1 4^2 3^h 3^1
Time, 1:13¼. Floreanna, 97 pounds; The Plutocrat, 110; Glenmoyne, 107; and Trilby, 105, also ran, Enchanter, 104, left at post. Winner, ch. f., 3, by Prince Royal—Lonely. Start poor. Won hand ridden. Princess raced Glenmoyne into dizziness the first five furlongs.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
1—1..Joe Clark, 105 [Garner]..4^h $1^{1½}$ $1^{1½}$ 1^1 1^1
9—2..Indra, 106½ [T. Murphy].3^{nk} $2^{1½}$ 2^2 $2^{1½}$ 2^4
3—1..Evanatus, 95 [J. Woods].1^{nk} 3^3 3^{2} 3^4 3^a
Time, 1:54¼. Bing Binger, 109 pounds, and Pinkey Potter, 95, also ran. Winner, br. c., 4, by Pirate of Penzance—Lillie B. Start good. Won well in hand.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, handicap:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
7—1..Our Gertie, 104 [Gray]...3^h 1^h 1^1 1^h 1^1
5—2..Sorrow, 106 [J. Woods]..5 3^a 3^1 2^{nk} 2^{nk}
5—2..Our Chance, 104 [G'n'r].2^{nk} 4^4 4^4 4^1 3^a
Time, 1:08¼. Tom Collins, 102 pounds, and Knowles, 105, also ran. Winner, b. f., by Salvator—Columbine. Start good. Won staggering.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
6—1..Col. Gay, 100 [Dean]....3^h 5^1 2^{1} 2^1 1^{nk}
3—1..Lit. Music, 94 [J.Woods].7^h 2^{1} 1^{1} 1^{1} 2^a
5—1..Metaire, 101 [Connolly].1^{nk} 6^2 4^1 3^1 3^1
Time, 1:42¾. Belville, 97 pounds; Dejure, 97; Overella, 106; Gray Dog, 97; Golden Rod, 90; Tradition, 100; and Find Out, 104, also ran. Winner, blk. c., 3, by Tom Paxton—Lillie V. Start good. First two fought it out. Metaire had a stormy journey. Overella led for a furlong, and then was sharply cut off on the far turn.

The following table gives the post odds:

	Place.	Show.		Place.	Show.
Graziella	8—1	4—1	Mamie Callan	....	5—2
Tennie	3—1	1—1	Indra	1—1	....
Josephine	....	6—5	Our Gertie	2—1	1—1
Martha R.	5—1	2—1	Sorrow	6—5	....
Vitrola	4—1	2—1	Col. Gay	2—1	1—1
Swordsman	....	1—1	Little Music	4—5	....
L. Princess	2—5	....	Metairie	....	1—1
Millie M.	8—1	3—1			

Entries for Today.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—If, 105 pounds; Why, 99; Shenandoah Maid, 105; Winslow, 105; Lady Marie, 74; Ida Wagner, 105; Stars and Stripes, 74; Globe II., 82.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Miss C., 107 pounds; Chrystalline, 100; The Ace, 104; Shipman, 103; Cuba Free, 103; Pinar del Rio 98; Flaxen Hair, 100; Candle Black, 105; Pearl, 105; The Professor, 105; Bob Garnet, 98.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Terramie, 105 pounds; Glenbok, 99; Moriarty, 85; Tidiness, 99; Joe Shelby, 85; Frances McClelland, 82; Teeta May, 105.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Ella Penzance, 100 pounds; Abuse, 113; Imp, 97; Dr. Walmsley, 97; Harry Duke, 108.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Necedah, 103 pounds; Benamela, 106; Sunny, 106; Tony Honing, 96; La Moore, 105; Loudon, 103; Martin K., 96; Sullross, 106; Charley Christy, 105.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Bloomer, 109 pounds; Blue Jacket, 90; Morea, 77; Lon Jones, 105; Miss Young, 107; Helen Wren, 105; Gnome, 80; Theresa H., 99.

Another "Killing" with Jim Flood.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A dreary, rainy day and a sloppy track at Grosse Point today upset the calculations of the talent. The original third race at a mile and an eighth was declared off on account of the scratches. The real surprise of the day came out of the seven furlong dash, when Lucy Belle, who always has shown a liking for the mud, won at 10 to 1. Jim Flood won the mile and a sixteenth after being backed from 10 down to 7 to 1. Bradley's colt, Traverser, won the six furlongs for 2-year-olds. Weather raining. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, colts and geldings:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
3—2..Traverser, 107 [P'g't]...1^1 1^1 1^h 1^1 1^a
6—1..Marplot, 115 [McGlone]..2^{nk} 2^1 2^3 2^1 2^a
5—2..Pingree, 107 [C. Reiff]...3^h 5^3 4^{nk} 4^2 3^3
Time, 1:16½. Ben Hadad, 107 pounds; Tally Ho, 107; Sifter, 107; Cliftondale, 104, finished as named. Start fair. Won galloping. Traverser was much the best.

Second race, ⅞ mile, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
10—1..L. Belle, 105 [M'r's'n]..2^1 1^2 1^2 1^1 1^1
2—1..Mazeppa, 101 [Dolan]...7^1 2^1 2^1 2^{1} 2^4
8—1..B.Brush, 105 [L.Smith].4^{nk} 5^h 4^{nk} 4^3 3^a
Time, 1:33½. Springtime, 105 pounds; White Oak, 105; Irksome, 111; Jazabel, 99; Sedan, 103; Afternoon, 100, finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Blacking Brush closed fast.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
1—10..M'wth'pe, 114 [C.R'f].1 1^1 1^1 1^1 1^1 1^1
25—1..Kenosha, 111 [R'nd'l]..3^h 4^1 4^1 2^2 2^1
10—1..Sir Errall, 116 [C'b'y]..3^1 3^4 3^4 3^1 3^{10}
Time, 1:49¾. Rideau, 115 pounds; Beauzetta, 111, finished as named. Start good. Won galloping. Rideau stopped in stretch.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
7—1..J. Flood, 112 [D.Davis]..4^h 2^1 1^2 1^2 1^h
9—1..Traveler, 102 [Cas'dy]...7 3^{nk} 3^{nk} 2^1 2^1
4—1..H. Gaines, 104 [C.Reiff].1^{nk} 4^1 4^2 2^1 3^a
Time, 1:56½. Viscount, 102 pounds; Frank Jaubert, 109; Audrax, 112; Gioja, 102; Stark, 109, finished as named. Start good. Won all out. Traveler was closing fast. Viscount ran well for three-quarters.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str.Fn.
7—1..Mystery, 102 [L.Smith].2^{nk} 1^1 1^1 1^1 1^1
3—1..Skillman, 106 [M'r's'n]..3 2^1 2^1 2^1 2^a
30—1..L'ra May, 102 [J.Sh'ds].1^{nk} 3^h 3^{nk} 3^1 3^a
Time, 1:05¼. Agnes C., 99 pounds; Pope Leo, 110; Plantain, 103; Wink, 101; Sir Arlo, 103, finished as named. Start fair. Won easily. Agnes C., off badly, closed big gap. Plantain and Sir Arlo almost left.

Basquil Beaten by Ransom.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—Four heavily played favorites and a second choice won at the fair grounds today. Basquil, an odds-on favorite, was nosed out in the second event by Ransom, a long shot. Weather hot. Track fast and attendance good. Results:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Frontier, 103 pounds [Webster], 5 to 2, won; Reuben Rowett, 96 [Phillips], 3 to 1, second; Mary Barnes, 93 [Southard], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Ed Overlook, Lassie Jean, Queen Flambeau, Stella B., Charles P., Hibernia Queen, and Brakeman also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Ransom, 103 pounds [Gilmore], 12 to 1, won; Basquil, 96 [C. Combs], even, second; Lulu Fry, 103 [Snell], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:42¼. Practitioner, Yankee Heiress, Minerva, Rassendylle, and Seabrooke also ran.

Third race, selling, heats, 5 furlongs—First heat—Polly Hatton, 103 pounds [Hall], 4 to 5, won; Frank Daly, 108 [Hinkey], 8 to 1, second; Garnet Ripple, 103 [Gilmore], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Corella, Jack B., Salmos, Holy Terror, May Star, Paragon, and Lon Martin also ran. Glenora Lee distanced. Terrier and John Corbin also ran.

Second heat—Polly Hatton, 103 pounds [Hall], 1 to 7, won; Terrier second, John Corbin third. Time, 1:03¼.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—May Galop, 89 pounds [C. Murphy], even, won; Linda, 104 [C. Combs], 8 to 5, second; Gold Band, 94 [Peterman], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. The Ghost also ran.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Madeline, 105 pounds [Foucon], 7 to 2, won; Silver Set, 93 [Hall], 4 to 1, second; Bridget, 100 [Peterman], even, third. Time, 1:14¼. Nick Carter also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Flora G., 100 pounds [Hall], 2 to 1, won; L. C. Rose, 100 [Gilmore], 7 to 2, second; King's Pawn, 100 [C. Murphy], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Prospective, Belle of St. Louis, Bimetallist, King's Guard, Kingzella, Goethe, and Barriso also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Al Miles, Braw Scot, Tim Irvin, Revenue, 99 pounds; Irish Chief II., Chiswell, 107; Blitzen's Sister, Groganette, Miss Pressly, Briggs, Ultima, Hill Billy, 103; Foreigner, 100; General Montrose, 109; Van Brunt, 112; Tago, 106.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Lillie May, 95 pounds; Sir Joseph Lister, 98; Blitheful, Katie Rutherford, Myrtle, 100; Decapo, 103; Whirmanteline, 105.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Devoir, Hazel Green, Ed L., Aunt Mary, Lady Napton, 88 pounds; Dock Turbiville, 91; Juanita, Jolly Son, Reel, Aquarella, 93; Lizzetta, Little Billee, Laura F., Tommy Rutter, Neutral, 99; Siddubie, High Test, 109.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Denial, H. B. Sack, Empress Josephine, 100; Dave Waldo, 103; Guide Rock, 105; Ferroll, Loving Cup, Lady of the West, 110.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Silver Set, 95 pounds; Nicholas, 101; Truxillo, Meddler, 104; Ardath, 107.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Rosny, Kruna, 93 pounds; Uncle Pat, Con Regan, 96; Aim, 97; Maddalo, 100; Can Galop, 101; H. H. Gardner, 103; Courtesy, 104; Tranby, 111.

Han d'Or Continues to Win.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Two 10 to 1 shots, two favorites, and a second choice divided honors at Newport today. The track was fast until the last race, when a heavy rain and wind storm came up. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Gid Law, 113 pounds [J. Hill], 2 to 5, won; Virgie O., 88 [C. Clay], 7 to 2, second; Horace, 91 [Dupee], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:13¾. Lucy M., Fallax, Hickory Leaf, Valmont, and Gateway also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Elsina, 100 pounds [Aker], 10 to 1, won; Elgitha, 100 [Everett], 25 to 1, second; Evaline, 103 [James], 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:42¼. Happy Hours, We Know It, Connie Lee, Vitascope, Lerelei, and Ruth also ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Han d'Or, 113 pounds [Overton], 1 to 3, won; Udah, 103 [Everett], 100 to 1, second; High Admiral, 103 [Murray], 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:06½. Ophelia Copeland, Fair Day, and Darrell also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Peggy, 102 pounds [Murray], 10 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 103 [Aker], 7 to 1, second; Pete Kitchen, 105 [Thornton], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Rockwell, Derby Maid, Suydam, Argus, Blackstone, Lady Powhattan, Gold Drop, and Cotton Queen also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Old Center, 108 pounds [Dupee], 6 to 1, won; Pouting, 106 [T. Charles], 10 to 1, second; Turtle Dove, 109 [James], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Motilla, Annie M., Shuttlecock, Kitty B., and La Wanda also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Carrie Lyle, Miss Rowett, The Sculptor, Hermitage, Lismore, Alvaretta, Prudent, Issie O., Lampert, 102 pounds each; Dago, 105.

Second race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Georgie C., Sauber, 102 pounds each; St. Raymond, Areturus, Wass, Dutch Comedian, 105 each; Lanky Bob, 109.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Robinson, Loyalty, Jamboree, Peter Kitchen, Stanza 105 pounds each; A. B. C., Roosevelt, 108 each.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Winthrop, Masterpiece, 101 pounds; Solon, 102; Mertie Reed, 103; The Navy, 103; Belizara, 105; Cashbearer, 106; Performance, 107; Kalitan, 108.

Fifth race, selling, 9-16 mile—Dayo, Strathlou, Annie Taylor, Albis, Lauretta B., Ada Russell, Queen of Hurstbourne, Lena Myers, Aunt Maggie, Elsie M., 110 pounds each.

PATCHEN AND POINTER MEET.

Match Race Between the Pacing Kings at Hartford Today for Five Thousand Dollars.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Star Pointer and Joe Patchen worked a few slow miles today in anticipation of their battle tomorrow. The rival stallions seemed limber and full of pace, the hot weather being just to their liking. Their match for the special purse of $5,000 comes third on Thursday's card, and the horse winning two heats is the winner. This will be rather disappointing to the old-fashioned turfmen, who want to see the race the best three in five, but the time will be the faster in the shorter contest.

In the 2:30 trot Emily and Georgiana carried the bulk of the money at $100 each, the field begging at $60, but the first heat showed that Town Lady could not be overlooked. Derby Lass cut Taconie off rather sharply at the pole, but the Lady stepped round the Cleveland filly on the turn, while Rene rushed up at a terrific clip and passed the Brooklyn mare before they got to the quarter. Her spurt was a short-lived one, and the fight from the half was between Georgiana and Town Lady. The latter had brush enough to shake the favorite off and finish a neck to the good in $2:18¾. This tied the record of the Wilton mare, made at Rigby two weeks ago, and her stock went up at once.

In the second heat Rene made another runaway spurt to the quarter, and Town Lady lost her stride in the scrimmage for the pole on the turn. The gray mare soon dropped back, and Georgiana took the lead. Nancy Time from Boston gave the New-Yorker a close call, but her unsteadiness spoiled her chances, and the brown scored her maiden mark of 2:15 1-5. Cheney complained that Spear had pinched Town Lady in the first quarter, and the New Haven candidate was placed last for the offense.

There was another rattling brush between Nancy Time and Georgiana in the third heat, but the former made so many mistakes that she was placed third, after chasing the brown mare out in 2:13¾. Then Geers, who had been allowed to take it easy with Emily up to this stage, cut loose, and after Town Lady had led to the last quarter the Buffalo trotter came on and nipped her just at the wire. Georgiana made a standstill break in the fifth heat, and Noble claimed that Town Lady had interfered with his mare. The judge did not see it that way, and the fact Geers had been going under with Emily was overlooked in the argument about foul driving. Georgiana's troubles came to a climax in the fifth heat when she tripped up again and was distanced. Noble declared he had beaten the flag, but the report of the patrolman was accepted.

The trio of heat winners fought it out until dark, with the issue still in doubt, as Emily caught Nancy just in time to prevent the Boston mare from ending matters in the seventh heat. Summaries:

2:14 class, trotting, the Hartford, purse $2,000:
Oakland Baron, br. s., by Baron Wilkes—Lady Mackey, by Silver Threads [Macey] 1 1 1
Captain Jack, b. g. [Hudson] 2 2 4
Black Seth, bl. g. [Bush] 4 4 2
Valence, Russell Egbert, and Newburger also ran. Time—2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

2:30 class, trotting, the Progressive, purse $3,000 [unfinished]:
Nancy Time, ch. m., by George Simons [Wilson] 8 2 3 4 1 1 2
Emily, ch. m., by Prince Regent [Geers] 6 5 4 1 4 2 1
Town Lady, b. m., by Wilton [Cheney] 1 7 2 2 3 3 3
Taconies, Georgiana, Derby Lass, Rene, and Jib Albert also ran. Time—2:13¼; 2:15¼; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:17½.

2:07 class, pacing, the Press, purse $2,000:
Guinette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes—Stella, by Mambrino Startle [McClary] 1 3 1 1
Pearl Onward, br. m. [Spear] 5 2 2 2
Badge, br. g. [Easton] 2 4 3 3
Bright Regent and Ben D. also ran. Time—2:10¼; 2:08½; 2:06¾; 2:06¾.

Marshall's Trainer Under the Ban.

New York, Sept. 1.—The stewards of the Jockey club today, after a review of the circumstances in connection with the "Marshal" race at the Brighton Beach track, withdrew the license of George W. Newton, trainer of the horse. Jockey Neumeyer was restored to good standing. Applications for fall racing dates were received from the Washington Jockey club and the Philadelphia Driving club, and referred.

Notes of the Tracks.

Legg refused an offer of $800 for Floreanna, grabbed from a selling for $500.

Tommy Tight of Columbus, O., is the latest bookmaker to wield the chalk at Harlem.

On Labor day races will begin at 1:30 o'clock. Trains will run as follows: 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 12:45, 1:15 p. m.

Heard in reference to Knowles: "Why is it not as criminal to start a horse 'not ready' as it is to have him fit and then pulled?"

There are two horses named Wang, it seems, and Colonel Clark says the 4-year-old is all right. This Wang will likely be seen at Harlem.

The chances of six horses—Vitrola, Heidelberg, Enchanter, Trilby, Gray Dog, and Tradition—were spoiled at the post. The entry of Enchanter, as also that of Trilby, will henceforth be refused.

The sale by Edward Corrigan of yearlings at Detroit was to decrease the number of his horses in training. The youngsters were thirteen in number. At the same time four 2-year-olds were disposed of.

Protus was bought for $725 by P. M. Civil, and J. K. Remond got Molo for $650. Byron McClelland was knocked off to John Morris for $1,800 and Zola was not sold at all. Tom O'Hara's Rapier was disposed of for $65.

Chicagoans will not get a chance to see Charles Cougle's stable, including the great Ulysses, this season. Mr. Cougle said yesterday his horses were to race at Fort Erie's fall meeting. It seems rather queer this stable should go away from home to race.

Our Gertie heretofore has shown no disposition to "go on." Now it looks as if she can run any distance. "The light hands of the boy account for the apparent improvement," said Mr. Coulter. "Horses know when they are in no danger of being hurt."

James Murphy will be in from Sheepshead in a few days with Souffle, Buckmassie, George Rose, and three others. "Andy" Blakely has secured stalls for Colonel Wightman, Captain Piersall, and Don Fulano. William McGuigan wired Secretary Nathanson from Detroit yesterday that he would visit Harlem today. He contemplates racing here after the Detroit meeting.

There has been a lot of talk about the surprise L'Alouette's victory in the Suburban caused her owners and trainer. C. T. Patterson, while in Detroit a few days ago attending the hearing of McGuigan's protest of Ornament's victory, said to a "Tribune" reporter: "I saw Mr. Rowe just before the Futurity was run and he told me he thought L'Alouette would win. She was as good as any in the race. As for Howland, I cannot account for his falling off. He has steadily declined from his spring form."

SHARKEY HAS $40,000 IN BANK.

Sailor Has Made a Lot Out of Fighting and Will Bet He Can Whip Maher.

Tom Sharkey, according to his own statement, is one of the richest boxers in the world. He has been in the fighting business a little over four years and says he has made nearly $60,000 out of the fights he has won, including his personal bets.

"While in the navy," says Sharkey, "I learned how to box a bit, and as I was anxious to become a fighter I fought every man they put before me and I defeated thirteen of them, every one in less than nine rounds, in 1893. In every one of these fights I bet plenty of money on myself, and I made about $27,000.

"Then, after defeating a few more good men outside of San Francisco I was matched to meet Jim Corbett. I was very confident I could defeat him and I bet money and I stood to win nearly $7,000, but the referee robbed me out of this money by declaring the bout a draw.

"My next important fight was with Bob Fitzsimmons. In this fight I also bet a big pile of money, and I won $7,300 outside of the purse. Then I went to New York and after plenty of wrangling I was matched to meet Peter Maher. I bet only $3,300 on myself in this fight, and if it had not been for the police stopping the contest I would have surely won the fight and my bets, for I had him going."

Ten thousand people saw the Everhardt-McPartland fight at New Orleans on Monday night. McPartland might possibly have got the decision had not Everhardt knocked him down in the nineteenth round. This made things seem a little more even and helped the decision of a draw.

"Kid" Goulette of Rochester knocked out Johnny Hazlif of Buffalo at Rochester on Monday.

Johnny Connors Will Box.

Johnny Connors of Springfield has signified his intention to appear at the athletic entertainment given by the Federation of Labor at the Second Regiment Armory on Monday, Sept. 13. Connors will box four rounds with Frank Fitzsimmons. Malachy Hogan will act as master of ceremonies. "Parson" Davies is arranging a number of athletic features, and a number of the athletes in the city will appear.

Choynski Will Be Referee.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—Articles have been signed by Solly Smith and George Dixon for a twenty-round go on Oct. 4 at Woodward's Pavilion. The purse is $5,000, of which $1,000 goes to the loser. The lads are to weigh in at 120 pounds at 3 p. m. Joe Choynski has been agreed upon as the referee.

Notes of the Fighters.

The go between Frank Garrard and Matty Matthews has been postponed until Sept. 30.

Tommy Hogan, the Chicago featherweight, is now under the management of Sam Fitzpatrick.

Bill Doherty, the Australian middleweight whom McCoy defeated in South Africa, has sailed from Australia for the United States. It was on the advice of McCoy, who thinks Doherty will make a hit in this country.

The matchmakers of the athletic clubs who expect to pull off boxing shows this fall have come to the conclusion that they will not sign any heavy-weights to meet in limited-round contests and thereby do away with brutal exhibitions.

Now that Joe Walcott is on top again through his victory over Young Corbett in San Francisco the indications are that Tom O'Rourke, his manager, may match him against Tommy West, the hard-hitting welterweight, in a twenty or twenty-five-round contest.

Fitzsimmons is in great physical condition. After an exhibition in the East a few nights ago in which he toyed with his sparring partners, he said: "I could go into the ring right now and put up the fight of my life. I feel better than I did at Carson City." The chances are Fitz will make the oldest champion.

Big Bob Armstrong, the colored heavyweight pugilist who is at the head of Tommy Ryan's corps of trainers, is delighted over the progress which his charge is making for the big bout with Kid McCoy in Syracuse Sept. 8. "I never in my life," says Armstrong, "saw a man improve as much as Ryan has since the last time I saw him box, a year and a half ago. He is 50 per cent cleverer than he was when he met McCoy before, is swifter on his feet, and his punching powers appear to have increased two-fold."

DUAL ATHLETIC GAMES OCT. 2.

New York and Chicago Teams Will Compete for Honors in the East.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The New York Athletic club fall games on Oct. 2 promise to be the most interesting, with the sole exception of the international dual meet with the London Athletic club, that the Mercury Foot club has ever given. In addition to the regular list of open events there will be a dual contest, consisting of twelve events, with a team from the Chicago Athletic association. The clubs will be allowed two starters in each event.

The Chicago Athletic association team will be a stronger one than that which represented the "Cherry Circle" organization at the A. A. U. championships. The most important addition to the team will be R. C. Ewry, holder of the world's record of 5 feet 3¼ inches for the standing high jump. Mr. Ewry also has an excellent record for the standing broad jump. As both these events are on the card for the dual meet the chances of the Chicago team are greatly strengthened.

The New York Athletic club will probably avail itself of A. P. Schwaner, whose record is 4 feet 11¼ inches for the standing high jump. Schwaner won the A. A. U. championship in 1893, and might have gone higher had there been an athlete in the East able to push him.

As most of the Mercury Foot men will be engaged in the dual contest Captain Bartow S. Weeks is considering the proposition of reducing the entrance from $1 to 50 cents. This will probably be done in order to increase the number of contestants. The fifty-ninth games of the New York Athletic club will doubtless be worth going miles to see and will long be remembered by the athletic fraternity.

Winston Goes to Illinois.

The University of Illinois will gain a valuable man next year in Winston, who covered third in 1895 and 1896 for the University of Chicago. Winston was graduated from Chicago in 1896, but has decided that he wants to study engineering. As his alma mater does not offer what he wants he has made up his mind to go to the university at Champaign. He will enter as a graduate student, and will be eligible under the new rules to the baseball team next spring. He has announced his determination to try for the Illinois team, and if successful will play against any team except that which wears the maroon. He is a steady, reliable fielder, and a heavy hitter, being the best man Chicago ever had on third base. Illinois will have in him a valuable acquisition.

Calhoun May Leave Athletics.

Coach Stagg was much disturbed when he heard that the services of Captain Calhoun of the track team were in danger of being lost to him next year. Captain Calhoun is troubled with varicose veins, and unless he improves he will not go on the track next spring. Even if he does find that he can enter training he will not go in for the hurdles, but will confine his attention to the long distance runs. Calhoun first made his reputation as a mile runner, and it was thought by many that he would have been a sure point winner this year in that event if Stagg had not been shy of hurdlers and transferred him to the sticks.

Billiard Notes.

Green's "billiard academy" runs afternoons and evenings. Sutton has gone to Milwaukee for a few days. Gallagher is indisposed, and Catton's time is partially occupied elsewhere. So that Spinks, Sayler, and Harrison have for the last few days been actively engaged. The "Oregon wonder" has more than held his own at the "corner game," but Spinks is the star at ball to ball billiards. Jacob Schaefer is expected to be in Chicago Saturday and may become a player in the academy, and Frank Maggioli is likely to be engaged. The betting thus far has been light. The commission charged is 10 per cent, which makes a backer bet 5 to 4 on his man. John Burns will tonight take charge of the billiard-room, to which Green proposes to "throw away the key."

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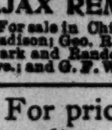
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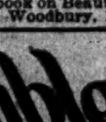
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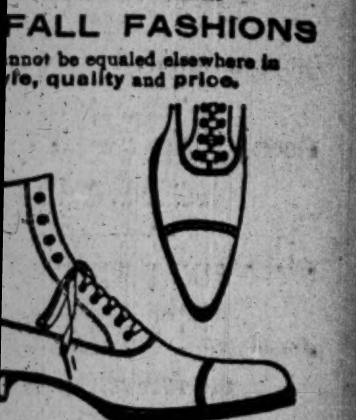
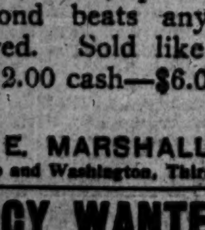
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Talk of Enforcing Their Demands on Hawaii.

NOT EQUAL TO THE CRISIS

Good Effect of Yankee Ships in the Pacific.

DOLE'S JUDICIOUS ACTIONS.

Japan Sore Over Immigration and Duty on Sake.

NO HOPE FOR THE ROYALISTS.

(Continued from first page.)

patience is shown, enough ambiguity is developed to render prompt action difficult. Japan is not in a position where she can meet a crisis. She has made such demands on Hawaii that, if arbitration fails, only one course is left. That is to enforce her demands by the Naniwa and other warships. And the attempt to enforce demands by Japanese war vessels means a season of activity for the men on board the Philadelphia, the Bennington, and perhaps others ships in the American navy. So whatever irritation may be shown Japan will keep the controversy with Hawaii within the channels of diplomacy.

News which comes from Japan indicates that Count Okuma's Ministry has domestic problems which must be solved in connection with foreign relations. The tone of the press towards Hawaii is not bellicose. Instead it is patronizing, though insisting that the gates of immigration must be kept open for Japanese subjects. This is really the point that is vital to Japan and not any damages suffered by the immigrants who were turned back. I have seen several of the newspapers and magazines in which Hawaiian annexation to the United States is discussed from a single standpoint. This is that it would disturb the status of the great powers in the Pacific, and Japan considers herself one of the great powers. As such she exercises her right to object.

Uneasy Over Annexation.

On the part of the press, which recognizes the probability of annexation, uneasiness is shown over the prospect of restricted immigration similar to the Chinese exclusion law. It is pointed out that in Japan's revised treaty with the United States there is nothing to prevent such legislation. The major portion of the Japanese press, however, does not admit that annexation is probable. The arrival of the Bennington helps to keep in mind that the navy is a useful adjunct to diplomacy. It makes a fine appearance in the harbor, with the Philadelphia on one side and the Marion on the other side. I asked a number of the Japanese merchants how they liked its looks. They were sullen, and gave me short answer. One of them said he didn't know what his government would do, but the Naniwa was not the only vessel in their navy. This is true enough. Naturally we know the Bennington comes to relieve the Marion, just because Pearl River harbor has to be surveyed again, and the Bennington carries the surveying apparatus. I believe it has been making a survey somewhere along the Central American coast. Whatever her business the effect is good. The time has gone by when a sailing tub with masts and spars impresses a distant community with the idea that the United States is something of a nation, and has interests in the seas and the seaports of the world. The modern vessel is the only way of making it understood that there is a modern American navy. I thought of this when the Bennington's batteries were roaring their salute to the Hawaiian republic, while the group of natives, Europeans, Americans, Japanese, and Chinamen watched her from the wharf. Then came the exchange of courtesies with the Philadelphia, a sort of home naval greeting, followed by Commander Nichols' call on Admiral Miller, and Captain Cotton and on Captain Book of the Marion. Foreign Minister Cooper, representing Hawaii, and Minister Sewall paid their respects to the Admiral a little later, and the salutes from the guns were given.

Significant and Impressive.

These formalities were taken as of little account in the States. It is different here in the midst of the ocean. Impressions mean something, and ceremonial observances are a good medium of conveying them. I have never seen an official function in Washington more impressive than was the presentation of Admiral Miller and his staff to President Dole the other day. Retiring Rear Admiral Beardslee and Minister Sewall were both in plain clothes, while Admiral Miller was arrayed in the uniform worn by him at the Queen's jubilee. President Dole and the members of his Cabinet were in ordinary garb. But a suggestion of judicial dignity was seen in the Justices of the Hawaiian Supreme Court. They were in their robes of office. The presentation took place in the throne room of the palace, or, rather, what was once the throne room. It was all a reminder that this little country has an existence as a nation and is treating for annexation to the United States in its capacity as a sovereign power. About the Pearl harbor survey there is likely to be no early news. Admiral Miller went out in the steam launch a few wornings ago and viewed it from the seaward side. Probably the Bennington's survey will confirm the report made by Admiral Walker some years since of its great natural advantages for a coaling and naval station. These are so plain that detailed reports should be made of the improvements needed in order to utilize the natural advantages. The survey is properly interpreted here as a notice that the United States is looking over what will be, under annexation, its own waters.

Admiral Beardslee returns to the United States by this steamer. He will report for duty in Washington early in October as President of the Naval board, and remain there till his retirement in the spring. His presence in Washington will give the administration the benefit of his personal knowledge of the situation in the Pacific.

The navy people have an interesting rumor that a warship may, in the not distant future, visit Samoa. It is long since one was there, though the United States has harbor rights at Pango-Pango and other land adjoining the harbor. The English and German residents in Samoa are said to be laboring under the delusion that because of Hawaiian annexation the United States will yield the interests it has acquired there. The only basis for this opinion is their own wishes.

Sugar and Labor Conditions.

The grinding of the sugar cane of this year's crop is finished. Most of it is already well along towards New York by way of Cape Horn or has been landed in San Francisco. The planters are looking forward to next year and wondering whether the crop will be handled under the same labor conditions that now prevail. These conditions must necessarily be changed if annexation comes, as the United States will not take the responsibility of maintaining the contract labor system. The planters are getting ready for a change, though they are not clear in their minds what they will do. They are now pretty well agreed that it would be an unwise experiment to persuade the colored people in the South to give up their homes and come here in a mass. I have found a number of the men most deeply interested in sugar who are confident that the problem of the plantations will be solved by American labor. James Castle, one of the directors in the Ervo Plantation, insists that it is no problem at all, and the plan is to be tried there.

I shall have to leave the matter of sugar for a separate letter, but it is worth mention that a Chicago firm is putting in most of the pumping machinery used in irrigating the cane lands. During a visit to Ewa, one of the greatest plantations in the world, I saw Chicago men superintending the erection of the new machinery. There are some wonderful features about it, but I shall not expose my ignorance of mechanics by trying to explain them. On the neighboring plantation of Oahu, which is in the first stages of development, more of this Chicago machinery is to find place, and after that other constructions are to be made. It all brings the sugar production of Hawaii and its future pretty closely home to the artisans of the West Side.

Professor Meode of the University of Chicago, who has been spending his vacation here, returns home with Mrs. Meode in September. He has visited all the islands and goes back an enthusiastic annexationist.

EXTRA SESSION IN HAWAII.

Minister Hatch Arrives with Information Which Creates a Stir in Political Circles.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—The steamer Australia, from Honolulu direct, arrived today with the following Hawaiian advices:

Francis M. Hatch, Minister to Washington, arrived Aug. 20 with special information which will require the attention of both government and Senate, and a secret notice has already been issued to the members of the latter body calling upon them to meet in extra session Sept. 6 to consider the question. Meanwhile Minister Hatch is in almost constant consultation with President Dole and his Cabinet.

The lawmakers will be asked to ratify the annexation treaty recently signed in Washington, and as a majority of the members favor annexation the matter will be rushed through. The reason for the extra session of the Senate is a matter of conjecture and much curiosity is evinced. A Senator is authority for the statement that Minister Hatch brought word from President McKinley that he had resolved to call Congress two months earlier than usual for the purpose of disposing of the treaty before the regular session; and this theory appears to find favor with the other Senators.

Another matter to be considered by the Hawaiian Senate is that of rendering assistance to the Executive in unraveling the Japanese muddle, as it is said that Japan's acceptance of the offer of arbitration is so vague the President and his Cabinet are in a quandary. There are rumors of a split in the Cabinet over the question, and it is said that the intervention of the Senate is required to prevent an open rupture.

The Hawaiian Star created a sensation by the publication of a scheme, alleging to have been backed by the sugar trust, to block annexation. It is said that a call has been made for a mammoth demonstration Sept. 14 against closer political union with the United States. Senators Morgan and Quay are expected to arrive from the United States that day, and the object of the anti-annexationists is to impress them with the feeling upon the island. The United States steamship Bennington arrived from San Diego Aug. 24, after a run of nine days, and the Marion is expected to leave on the 26th for Mare Island.

James B. Castle, who has held the position of Collector of Customs since the Queen was deposed, has resigned on account of ill-health. It is rumored, however, that the real cause of his resignation is dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Cabinet is managing the Japanese affair. Castle controls a newspaper, and it is generally believed he will now devote his whole time and attention to conducting a vigorous attack upon the officials. It is understood that he is particularly bitter against N. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom Castle believes to be unsuited for that important position. If Cooper is retired Hatch may take up the portfolio again, but in any event it is fully understood that Hatch will not return to the United States. L. A. Thurston, who was sent home by Gresham, is spoken of as his successor at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation action by the Hawaiian government in advance of the meeting of our Congress. There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which government is to take the initiative in the ratification. While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley towards Hawaii, as laid down in his message transmitting the treaty to Congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification. Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified convention to Washington before October at the earliest, it would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between that date and the date upon which Congress meets in regular session.

HAWAIIANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Admiral Miller Makes a Report Claiming That Annexation Is Strongly Favored.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Reports received at the Navy department from Admiral Miller at Honolulu say that affairs are quiet in Hawaii, no apprehension is felt here that trouble will come, and for this reason there is no urgent necessity for the presence of a large vessel like the battleship Oregon.

The advices report the utmost confidence among the Hawaiian people that this winter will witness the annexation of the isands to the United States, and realizing that any disturbances on the islands just now might tend to injure the prospects of union, the authorities are alert that none shall occur.

The Baltimore, which will soon relieve the Philadelphia at Honolulu, is reported practically ready for service. There is not a crew for her on the Pacific coast, however, and no large ships from which drafts can be made. The original purpose of the authorities, therefore, to send the Oregon out temporarily in order that the flagship might return, and after going in dock deliver her men to the Baltimore, will be carried out. The Baltimore will probably sail for Honolulu early in October. The present purpose of the naval authorities is to withdraw the Philadelphia this month, probably before the 15th inst. Her departure will leave the Bennington and Marion at the island, but the latter vessel is also under orders to return home when the new flagship goes out. Admiral Miller will return to San Francisco on the Philadelphia, and after transferring his flag to the Baltimore will then sail for Honolulu.

PUNTS FROM THE GRIDIRON.

Armour Institute candidates will begin work next week.

Fred Hayner will play with the Lake Forest team this fall.

George Brooks will coach the Leland Stanford University team.

Pennsylvania is the first big college to open the season this year—on Sept. 25.

Coen and Beach, two of last year's C. A. A. players, have gone to the Klondike.

Dave Edwards, Princeton, '96, will coach the Ohio State University team this fall.

McCornack, the star Dartmouth half back, will probably play with the C. A. A. this fall.

Jayne, the Princeton pitcher, has been engaged by the Ohio State University as athletic director.

Reports from Wisconsin say Pennsylvania has offered the Badgers a date if they will come East.

Crowdis, the Princeton center, has been spending his summer vacation at Mackinac Island and other Northern resorts.

Manager Ward Hughes yesterday ordered the Michigan football squad to report at Whitmore Lake for practice Sept. 15.

John B. C. Eckstorm, Captain of Dartmouth eleven, will leave for the East the last of next week to take charge of the football candidates. He has been industriously kicking a football around the vacant lots in Lake View for the last two weeks.

Woolsey, the former Lake Forest and C. A. A. tackle, is eligible to play on the Illinois eleven this fall. If he is again in school he will take the place made vacant by Pixley. Two new men, heavyweights, are expected to fill the places in the line which Beebe and Zimmerman filled last year.

Pennsylvania will be enabled to draw upon her professional schools first year classes this year. They were hitherto debarred by the one year's residence rule, but are eligible this year, since all candidates in these schools, save the dental, are required to pass examinations equivalent to those of the college.

Northwestern may abandon its proposed trip to Fox Lake. Manager Haller has made no definite arrangements so far, owing to the fact considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the men together before the beginning of school. Unless he can get ten men to make the trip he will abandon the project. He will take until the 8th to settle the matter, and on that day will either take his team to Fox Lake or set them at work on Northwestern Field.

STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Ratchford's Emphatic Denial That It Is Settled.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Miners' Officials Do Not Accept Hanna's Plan.

WILL MEET THE OPERATORS.

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—President Ratchford and Secretary Pearce of the United Mine Workers arrived home from St. Louis today, and went at once into consultation with members of the National Executive board who were present at the headquarters. Later in the afternoon the whole board went into formal session.

President Ratchford said: "This story about the strike being practically settled is rot. All that can be truthfully said now is that the operators have made a new proposition and the miners' Executive board has been called into session."

"But the board would not have been called together if the proposition had not been pending," said THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

"I am not sure about that. The condition of the strike warrants me in calling the board together."

Mr. Ratchford refused to express his own opinion of the proposition, saying it would not be fair to the board to do so. He admitted, however, that no reference was made in the operators' proposition to the machine rate, and that was a serious defect.

"We have invited the operators to send representatives to meet with us here on Thursday and discuss the proposition they may have made," said he. "So far I have not been advised whether they will accept the proposition or not. We will be here to meet them, however, should they see fit to come."

Mr. Ratchford expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the St. Louis convention, and said it gave good evidence of the real brotherhood of laboring men.

A formal session of the board and the conference with operators will be held tomorrow.

REND RIDICULES RATCHFORD.

Says He Is the Mouthpiece of Debs' Socialism, Anarchism, and Other Isms.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Colonel W. P. Rend of Chicago arrived in Pittsburg today to attend the meeting of coal operators. He was bitter in his denunciation of M. D. Ratchford. In speaking of the St. Louis convention he said it was not a representation of organized labor, but of socialism, anarchism, and other isms, which, if not held in check, meant ruin to the country.

"Debs," said Colonel Rend, "is the head, just as I thought, and Mike Ratchford is only the voice. I see that he intends to call upon President McKinley for a special session of Congress, and if President McKinley does not call it just because Mike Ratchford wants it, Mike Ratchford is going to tie up all the industries of the country. It is ridiculous. As to the strike, if it is not settled in a short time thousands of men will be put to work in the mines at any cost. They are ready to go to work and will do so."

Colonel Rend added that he is still willing to pay 69 cents, but, in justice to other operators, not without arbitration. As for himself, he said, he had not more than $2,000 worth of contracts on hand and could rest easy, but there are other operators who have many thousands at stake, with whom he must stand.

Judge J. A. McIlvaine of Washington County today filed a decree discharging the rule on District President Patrick Dolan, William Murdock, and James Norton to show cause why an attachment for contempt of court should not be issued. The men were arrested at McGovern last week by deputies for attempting to march. Judge McIlvaine said the place to punish a criminal offense is in the Criminal Court and not by preliminary injunction and attachment. He says the injunction is too much sought for by people who want the courts to help them conduct their business.

W. P. De Armit, President of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, signed the uniformity agreement this afternoon. It has no connection with the strike.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 1.—The strike situation at Audenreid tonight indicates a prolonged struggle. Acting President Warren and Manager Lowall of the Lehigh and Wilkes-barre Coal company this evening handed to Alexander McMillan, chairman of the strikers' committee, their ultimatum. The company declines to make any concession excepting to advance laborers from 90 cents to $1 per day. It declines to discuss the company store question, or to consider the removal of Superintendent Jones. The letter was explained to the men at a mass-meeting and the greatest excitement followed. On the vote to accept the proposition offered the result was unanimously in favor of continuing the strike indefinitely.

ILLINOIS MINERS RESUMING.

Peoria and Canton Diggers Vote to Return to Work at Forty-five and Sixty Cents.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The coal strike is over in this part of the State. The miners in the Peoria and Canton districts held a delegate meeting at Mapleton today and voted to go back to work tomorrow. The scale is 60 cents a ton for screen coal and 45 cents for mine run.

Boone, Ia., Sept. 1.—The miners in this district held a meeting this afternoon and voted to demand 90 cents a ton for mining or strike.

OPERATORS LOSING PATIENCE.

May Decide to Open Mines by Force if Strikers Fail to Accept Arbitration.

Unless the coal miners in the East accept the proposition to return to work at 64 cents a ton, pending an adjustment of the wage scale by arbitration, the big coal operators may decide to open the mines by force, if necessary, and employ labor where they can get it without consulting the unions.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday at the office of one of the largest coal firms in the city that the operators did not intend to waste much more time waiting for the miners to accept the proffered terms of peace. It is said a concerted effort will be made to start mines in certain districts within ten days, and the step will be taken under arms if necessary.

Coal dealers who have contracts for supplying the public school buildings with Indiana block coal appeared before the Board of Education Committee on Janitors and Supplies in the afternoon and announced they were unable to fill their contracts. The contractors are the Peabody Coal company, Charles Holtz, the Chicago and Indiana Coal company, and the Anthracite-Bituminous Coal company. F. R. Peabody said there was no Indiana block coal in the city and none to be had. According to the contract, the board, in case of the failure of contractors to supply coal, can purchase such coal as it deems necessary and charge the extra price paid to the contractors. The matter was referred to Attorney Merrill and will come up again on Tuesday.

Railroads are confronted with another phase of the car famine which has been threatened for some time. A dispatch received in Chicago from the anthracite coal region announces that after Sept. 15 not more than 10 to 15 per cent of all rail coal requirements can be met. It is asserted the railroads do not have a sufficient number of box cars in which to make shipments from Chicago docks to supply country orders. All orders are now taken at the mines subject to car supply.

The letter "R" don't have to figure in the month you drink Cook's Imperial Champagne in. It's extra dry and always good.

SUICIDE BY USE OF FIRE.

(Continued from first page.)

vorite with the family, and their greatest regret was that she did not want to come home and be treated there. But she had a delicacy about becoming a burden to them in their own home.

When he went to visit her in Toronto a few days ago she asked to go to Montreal, and the nuns advised him to send her for awhile to the celebrated insane asylum of St. Jean de Dieu at Longue Pointe, as her intellect had become slightly cloudy. This was after he had used all his eloquence to try and make her go home to Chicago with him. She absolutely refused. She begged to be allowed to go to Montreal, and he consented. He left for home, arranging at the same time to be kept informed about her progress regularly. Shortly afterward he received word from the Mother Superior that it would be better if she were removed from there, as the surroundings were naturally not of a buoyant nature, and he was advised to send her to the Hotel Dieu. This he did.

Among the physicians who attended her constantly were two of the very best specialists in Canada, Drs. Sir William Hingston and Stuart.

The nuns who had most to do with her were Sisters Beauchamp and St. Catherine, and to them Miss Henrotin had said twice that she intended to kill herself some day unless she got better soon. She had also said to them:

"I feel as if my life in these institutions all the time was just like that of a prisoner."

The first time she had threatened to take her life the two sisters had laughed at her, but the second time they decided that, although they would not trouble the Mother Superior about the matter they would remove everything out of the room that the patient might use for such a purpose. They never thought of the matches, however, because they were sure the patient could not rise from her bed and that she could not stand up.

Story of the Tragedy.

The story of Alphonsine Beaulieu, the lay sister who was specially detailed to look after the room of Miss Henrotin, rounds out the tragedy. It was she who discovered the patient aflame.

"I went," she says, "as usual on Friday morning to call her at 6 o'clock. She was awake and told me that she had not slept very well and she asked me to please let her sleep a little while longer, so I went out and shut the door behind me. Half an hour afterward I thought I would go back and see what she was doing and smelled fire, while I heard strange noises inside. I burst in the door and nearly fainted as I saw Miss Henrotin lying on the floor with flames playing all about her, while there was a strong smell of burning flesh. I shouted for help and the nuns came and after some trying managed to put out the flames. She was terribly burned, though, so terribly that parts of her flesh fell off as we tried to lift her. Then we sent for Dr. Beauchamp, the house surgeon, and he did all in his power to ease her pains, but after he had looked at her he shook his head and said he thought she was going to die, as she could never survive the burns and the shock to her constitution both. When she was somewhat easier we asked her how she had got burned, as we all thought it was an accident and never imagined she had carried the threat into effect, but she said:

"'I did it myself and no one was to blame. I was tired of being sick and in bed and I wanted to die, only I thought I would have died before any one came in. I rolled out of bed and crawled to the matches and set my bedclothes on fire.'"

Everything possible was done for her, but she died on Monday.

Miss Marie Henrotin was 44 years of age. She was a daughter of Dr. J. Fortuna Henrotin and Mme. Adele Henrotin and a sister of Dr. Fernand Henrotin, Charles Henrotin, Adolphe Henrotin, Mrs. Fortunée Lejeune, and Mrs. Maurice Prinkhoffs of this city, and Victor Henrotin, who lives in France.

Miss Henrotin had suffered from lameness from birth and had never gone in society. She was a member of the Holy Name Cathedral congregation in Chicago, but lived a large part of the time in different Roman Catholic convents to be able to attend religious services without inconvenience.

Miss Henrotin was placed in the Hotel Dieu at Montreal last July. She was not in good health, and Dr. Fernand Henrotin intended, when he started for Montreal on Saturday last, to bring her back to Chicago.

Childhood Spent in Brussels.

Miss Henrotin spent her childhood in Brussels, where she was taken when 3 years old. She lived with her grandmother and aunt until she was 14 years old. During the greater portion of this time she was under medical treatment for her lameness. She failed to receive marked benefit. After her return to Chicago she lived with her parents in the old home at La Salle avenue and Superior street, the present site of the Convent of St. Joseph. In her later years Mrs. Henrotin lived in a flat in Dearborn avenue, which was built for her by Dr. Henrotin.

After the death of her mother, Miss Henrotin lived with different brothers and sisters, spending perhaps the greater part of the time with Dr. Fernand Henrotin. She always displayed great attachment to her faith, and was unhappy if deprived of the consolations of religion. She was a daily attendant at the services in the Holy Name Cathedral when in the city. On account of lameness she found it difficult to keep up this practice without inconvenience and pain, and consequently in later years had been spending more and more time in various Catholic convents. Residence in convents enabled her to attend services under the same roof. She had lived at different times with the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at St. Ann's Convent at Bourbonnais Grove and with the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

Miss Henrotin's last visit to Chicago was ended three months ago. She spent two or three months with her relatives here.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday at the Holy Name Cathedral.

Charles Henrotin said last night that he had received a telegram on Tuesday from his brother announcing Miss Henrotin's death. The message said she had died from accidental burning and that he had sent a letter containing full particulars. Up to 10 o'clock last night the letter had not arrived. Last evening he received another telegram saying that the doctor had left Montreal with the remains for Chicago.

HOARD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Farmers' National Congress at St. Paul Holds Annual Election of Officers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Farmers' National congress this morning postponed the election of officers to hear a paper by E. W. Randall, Secretary of the Minnesota Agricultural society, on the causes of failure and success in State fairs.

The election of officers followed. Ex-Governor W. B. Hoard of Wisconsin was chosen President by a vote of 176 to 60 for B. F. Clayton, the present incumbent, and 85 for Secretary Stahl. John M. Stahl was reelected Secretary, and N. G. Spalding of New York was made Treasurer by acclamation. T. J. Appleyard of Sanford, Fla., and G. A. Stockwell of Providence, R. I., were unanimously reëlected First and Third Assistant Secretaries, and Alex. Dunlap of Manistee, Mich., was elected Second Assistant Secretary, to succeed D. O. Lively of Fort Worth, Tex.

Novak Is Brought Back.

Belleplaine, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Frank Novak, the alleged murderer, who was followed by detectives to the Klondike, has been returned here in charge of the officials who arrested him in Alaska.

Returning miners reported having seen him playing the violin in a dance hall in that wild city, and he was easily found there.

Edward Bellamy Moves to Colorado.

Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Edward Bellamy will soon move from this city to Denver, Colo., with his family. Mr. Bellamy's health has been poor for some time and his friends think that the change of climate will restore him to good health.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prescription No. 2851, put up by Eimer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters are the most efficacious stimulant to the appetite.

WOMEN'S TENNIS BEGINS.

FIRST DAY OF TOURNAMENT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WEST.

Unusually Auspicious Opening of the Great Annual Event—First Round in Singles Is Finished — Several Close Matches Are Played and All the Work Is of a High Order—Visiting Eastern Experts Make a Good Impression.

When the sun came out brightly, as if to order, yesterday afternoon, twenty young women, dressed in pretty suits of white, took possession of the lawn tennis courts of the Kenwood Country club for the opening games of the Westerm championship tournament. The brilliant crowd filling the wide verandas and grand stands and the long stretch of green turf dotted with bright dresses made a sight the like of which is seen but once a year in Chicago. It was a fitting beginning for the greatest women's tennis event ever seen in the United States.

The opening day was much like previous opening days, and yet vastly different. It was ordinary in the pretty scenes, hard matches, and the general characteristics of the first rounds of a big tourney. But it was unusual in the extremely high grade of play shown throughout the afternoon and in the promise for a tremendous finish to come.

The first round of the single tournament, with the exception of a couple of matches postponed until this morning, was entirely finished. It developed considerably more than the usual weeding out process, in that it produced three first-class and hard fought contests, two of which required three sets to finish them. In these Mrs. A. A. Stagg beat Miss Isgrig, Miss Gertrude Hilton defeated Miss Hallie Champlin, and Miss Sarah Gardner won over Miss Clara Tilton. All three of the victors earned their honors.

Some Close Contests.

After losing the first set in rather helpless style and having the score in the second creep up to 5—2 against her, Miss Isgrig settled down to play against Mrs. Stagg in earnest. In the games which followed three times she was within a point of losing the match, but on each occasion made a killing stroke which helped her out of the difficulty. By playing a splendid up-hill game against Mrs. Stagg's steady, aggressive game she finally brought the score up to 5—all. Then came two games which to many were the feature of the afternoon's play. They were both won in the end by Mrs. Stagg, but the winning will be remembered till next year.

Miss Hilton and Miss Champlin barely finished their match before darkness. Both kept in the back of the court the greater portion of the time and knocked the balls high over the net. The result was many returns in each point and a long-drawn-cut contest of extreme closeness which was a most pretty exhibition of the old-fashioned women's game. Miss Hilton took the first set by a small margin, but succumbed in the second to Mrs. Champlin's activity and fine placing. The third was anybody's match up to 4—all, when Miss Hilton won the few required points and the decision.

Miss Gardner and Miss Tilton played the evenest match of all. With one set apiece and 5—all on the third the ending was as interesting as any one could wish to see. Miss Gardner finally secured two deuce games and is still in the tournament.

Eastern Experts Do Well.

Great interest centered about the performances of Miss Juliette Atkinson, national champion, and Miss Marie Wimer, the two visiting Eastern experts. Both acquitted themselves well, and won their matches in finished style. Miss Atkinson played Miss Bessie Smith, and kept ahead all the way through. Her small size and the great strength and speed of strokes amazed the Western onlookers. Miss Wimer had harder work with Miss Maud Pennington, but made nearly as good an impression as Miss Atkinson.

In the other games Miss Carrie Neely had a hard time to defeat Miss Miriam Steever, although the score at the end looks badly one-sided. Miss Grace Cloes won a good match over Miss Georgene Faulkner, the winner of last year's consolation tournament. Miss Louise Pound of the University of Nebraska also appeared extremely well, and is considered to be well in the event. Following is the summary:

Single tournament, first round—Miss Anna Faulkner beat Miss Mollie Rew by default. Miss Carrie Neely beat Miss Miriam Steever, 6—2, 6—0. Mrs. S. C. Cushing beat Miss Ida Morley, 6—2, 6—1. Miss Gertrude Hilton beat Miss Hallie Champlin, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4. Miss Sarah Gardner beat Miss Clara Tilton, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5. Miss Grace Cloes beat Miss Georgene Faulkner, 6—1, 6—4. Mrs. A. A. Stagg beat Miss Isgrig, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Juliette Atkinson beat Miss Bessie Smith, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Elsie Neel beat Miss Charlotte Reynell, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Marie Wimer beat Miss Maud Pennington, 6—3, 6—1. Miss Clara Mooney beat Miss Bertha Morley, 7—5, 6—4. Miss Louise Pound beat Miss Mary Steele, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Mabel Wager beat Miss Adele Price, 6—1, 7—5.

Today there will be two games in the morning, postponed from yesterday. They will be between Miss Sadie Ruger and Miss Sadie Hudson and Miss Edith Parker and Miss Elizabeth Buchanan. In the afternoon the second round of singles and the first round of doubles are scheduled. The consolation single tournament will also be commenced.

Columbia Road Race Entries Close.

Entry lists for the Columbia Logan Square Labor day race close at 9:30 a. m. There are so far 126 entries, and over sixty prizes, including a piano, a tandem, and several bicycles. Word has been received from L. A. W. headquarters that the participants in the race will not be blacklisted. The racers will cross and finish on the field inside of track at Electric Park.

Kenilworth Golf Links Ready.

The golf links of the Kenilworth Boat club will be ready in time for first trial matches on Saturday afternoon. While most of the Kenilworth people who will play are novices there are several experts in the club who play with other North Shore clubs.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
P. J. Knorpp, Frances J. Seidenschwartz	25—25
Joseph Otto, Anna Weidman	46—36
Henry Engelking, Bertha Ehard	65—36
Schuyler Bly, Johanna Skibitzke	29—18
Raphael DeClerez, Electra Evans	28—24
Jacob E. Gruda, Hulda J. Jurgeson	26—18
Paul Piasecki, Anna Brodek	30—25
August Norenberg, Wilhelmina Lazkoska	30—34
James Sullivan, Mergret McNulty	21—18
Wesley F. Stroup, Marie Conway	28—20
Grant Cheseiro, Detroit, Mich., Margaret Scott, same	26—24
Frank J. Tomesek, Barbara Stepan	33—28
Joseph N. Bower, Lillian Mardorf	32—22
Herman Zimmerman, Mamie Hughes	22—19
Fred Barter, Lena Knublong	55—45
Edward E. Corderman, Alice A. Boothman	31—22
Gustav Bier, Minnie Lindwedel	35—27
Will A. Livings, Elenar M. Schultz	27—26
Thomas E. Croake, Kitty M. Curry	27—21
John W. McNamar, Carrie L. Langley	24—26
Elmer C. Yarnell, Carolyn K. English	23—23
Archibald Patno, Katie Murray	30—17
John Pezdirtz, Johanna Stegner	25—24
Lucus Jonson, Anette Edwards	28—21
Barney Murray, Emma Karchnick	21—20
John C. Webb, Lizzie Anderson	45—29
George W. Coyne, Della Leffingwell	40—30
Jacob Welsch, Josie Nordalf	25—26
Calogero Fusco, Guiseppa Piazza	27—17
Peter Nelson, Anna E. Rabeson	35—29
George O. Ufer, Sarah Sawyer	22—22
Louis C. Walker, Hulda A. Ade	23—21
Charles H. Shilts, Kittie Burke	25—25
Charley Wagner, Sophie Nack	23—21
Duncan McAlpine, Grace Barr	28—23
Emil E. R. Lemon, Cecelia Carlson	30—31
Edward E. Hanson, Nellie M. Nelson	24—22
Louis J. Melind, Hattie Schmidt	28—22
Alva M. Dawson, Jessie D. Snodgrass	34—23
Christian Nelson, Thomas Gragg	25—23
Gustav Witt, Elizabeth Horn	23—18
Joseph Zientek, Jozefa Dorobiaty	25—23
John Hessler Jr., Lillian Jewitt	24—22
John Caraher, Ida Apfelstedt	31—33
George D. Snider, Annie T. Miller	27—27
Carl M. Gottfried, Hedwig Brand	27—21
Jan Sczudio, Anna Marin	22—22
Wojciech Czarny, Anna Wosniak	25—20
Frederick Foreman, Effie Mitchell	28—25
Frank O. Anderson, Minnie Johnson	28—23
Fred Miller, Lizzie Veitley	24—25
James T. Rossiter, Mary F. McCollom	35—32
Axel Lundstrom, Christine Person	27—19
Henry R. Smith, Mattie Huston	32—26
Henry Gruber, Maria Schuedte	31—22
Adolf Eichhorn, Augusta Sohn	32—22
Hermann Albrecht, Adelena Heimann	24—20
Charles W. Turner, Mary R. Brouch	21—18
William H. Oates, Ella B. Y. Nealy	24—23
Charles W. Jungk, Nellie Gudtmann	28—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Arndt, Fred, age 61 years, 978 W. Twenty-first-st., Aug. 31; bronchitis.
Allard, Walter H., age 39 years, Electric Park, Aug. 20; accidentally falling from a balloon.
Blank, Gustav, age 45 years, 724 N. Robey-st., Aug. 29; lung disease.
Breed, Stanley M., age 61 years, 372 S. Campbell-av., Aug. 31; hepatic calculi.
Brooks, Annie, age 50 years, 4920 Justine-st., Aug. 22; kidney disease.
Dressel, Henry, Sr., age 64 years, 384 South Western-av., Aug. 30; suicide.
Eberwine, Stella S., age 24 years, 660 Racine-av., Aug. 30; peritonitis.
Eagle, Mrs. M., age 60 years, 395 Warren-av., Aug. 31; consumption.
Fogarty, Patrick, age 34 years, 24 Twenty-fifth-pl., Aug. 30; acute tuberculosis of lungs.
Gleemann, Adolph, age 34 years, Barber-av. and Thirteenth-st., Aug. 30; heart failure.
Jaffee, William, age 40 years, residence unknown, Aug. 28; drowning.
Lavery, Ellen, age 41 years, 844 Thirty-second-st., Aug. 31; apoplexy.
McDonald, Miss Nellie, age 26 years, 3208 Indiana-av., Sept. 1; chronic nephritis.
McQuiston, Clara B., age 38 years, 7 Woodland Park, Aug. 30; consumption.
Olson, Ellen, age 14 years, 517 Western-av., Aug. 31; typhoid fever.
O'Connor, William, age 23 years, 284 Congress-st., Aug. 31; pneumonia.
Storey, Hattie, age 32 years, residence unknown, date unknown; homicide.
Schenk, William A., age 52 years, 484 S. Campbell-av., Aug. 31; Bright's disease.
Schistel, Max, age 27 years, 356 Milwaukee-av., Aug. 30; malaria.
Schwind, Frank J., age 5 years, 7716 Chauncey-av., Aug. 29; blow on abdomen.
Williams, C. M., age 25 years, 61 Twenty-ninth-st., Aug. 31; consumption.

DEATHS.

ALDRICH—Lulu Sherman, wife of J. Frank Aldrich, and daughter of General Frank T. Sherman. Funeral Friday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Hamilton B. Bogue, 4819 Greenwood-av. Burial private.

BRONNER—Harriet Kavanagh, beloved wife of Clarence Bronner, at Helena, Mont. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 7440 Wright-st., this afternoon, Sept. 2, at 2:30, by carriages to Mount Hope.

BUTLER—H. May Butler, née Pennoyer, at Pierre, S. D., Aug. 31. Funeral at Norwood Park, Chicago, Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 p. m. Train leaves Northwestern Depot at 1:30 p. m.

HENROTIN—At Montreal, Can., Aug. 29, Mary Henrotin, aged 47. Funeral Friday, Sept. 3, at 10 a. m. from Cathedral of the Holy Name.

KIEVLAN—Annie M., beloved wife of John B., mother of Elizabeth and Rose, sister of Daniel and the late Edward McCarthy, at her residence, 111 Walnut-st., Wednesday, Sept. 1. Funeral Friday, Sept. 3, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SULLIVAN—Sept. 1, Owen Sullivan, aged 72 years, beloved husband of Margaret Sullivan. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from his late residence, 79 Ontario-st., to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary by carriages.

UNDERWOOD—Suddenly, at Harwich, Mass., Aug. 28, F. L. Underwood, aged 61. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 p. m., from Plymouth Congregational Church, 2535 Michigan-av. Burial private.

WALSH—Sept. 1, Daniel P., youngest son of Mrs. Mary Walsh, aged 22 years, and brother of the late Margaret A. and Annie G. Walsh. Funeral from his mother's residence, 3747 Wabash-av., Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence to Mount Olivet by carriages.

WILKINS—Aug. 31, Mrs. Jean Wilkins of Red Deer, Alberta, widow of Francis Wilkins, and eldest daughter of the late George Steel.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Showers, warmer in extreme northern portions, variable winds.
Ohio—Showers, fresh to brisk variable winds.
Lower Michigan—Showers, light northerly winds, becoming variable, increasing.
Upper Michigan—Showers, fresh northeasterly winds, increasing.
Wisconsin—Showers, fresh variable winds.
Minnesota—Generally fair, easterly winds.
North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, variable winds.
Iowa—Fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, variable winds.
Missouri—Fair, continued high temperature, variable winds.
Nebraska—Generally fair, variable winds.
Montana—Fair, westerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.92	[illegible]	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	30.08	72	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.02	62	66	N.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.10	82	88	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Amarillo	29.90	82	86	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.68	66	70	S.	Tr.	Fair
Bismarck	29.88	74	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.04	62	72	N.E.	.02	Rain
Boston	30.06	72	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.96	86	94	S.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.64	56	64	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	30.10	76	90	S.W.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.80	78	82	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.98	70	72	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Cincinnati	30.00	72	90	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.96	62	80	S.E.	.24	Rain
Concordia	29.78	92	100	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.94	70	74	S.	.78	Clo'dy
Denver	29.80	78	88	W.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.82	92	98	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.00	62	72	N.E.	.72	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.82	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.92	74	80	S.	.44	Fair
Duluth	30.06	58	60	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.86	84	88	E.	Tr.	Fair
Edmonton	29.66	48	62	S.W.	.26	Fair
Galveston	29.98	78	84	E.	.22	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.00	66	72	N.E.	.58	Fair
Green Bay	30.02	64	72	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.76	70	72	W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.84	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Huron	29.82	80	88	E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.00	74	94	N.	.52	Fair
Jacksonville	30.10	80	90	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Kansas City	29.88	90	98	S.W.	....	Clear
Lander	29.76	82	84	S.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.00	88	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.74	72	80	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.06	54	60	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.00	88	94	W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.80	66	70	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.94	64	72	E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.00	80	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.00	66	72	S.W.	....	Fair
Nashville	30.02	88	94	W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.06	76	88	S.E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.08	72	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.12	74	82	E.	.06	Clear
North Platte	29.80	78	92	E.	.06	Fair
Oklahoma	29.92	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.76	94	98	S.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.06	62	70	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Palestine	29.94	88	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.00	82	88	S.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.98	80	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.70	90	94	E.	....	Fair
Qu 'Appelle	29.70	72	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.74	82	84	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.78	58	62	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.94	92	96	S.	....	Fair
St. Paul	29.94	74	78	E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.70	86	88	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.04	58	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.94	82	92	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Mo	29.94	86	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	86	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.08	74	82	S.	....	Clear
White River	30.12	54	66	N.	....	Fair
Williston	29.76	76	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.96	76	76	E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 71; 9 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 72; 1 p. m., 74; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 73. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.76; 6 p. m., 29.76.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WOMEN—YOUNG, for heads of the following stocks in one of the largest and best State-st. stores:

GLOVES.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR.
BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

The positions require taking full charge of and managing depts. in buyers' absence. Only those having first-class references need apply. Communications will be considered strictly confidential. Apply by letter to M 806, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN STENOGRAPHER—one capable of taking petitions. Apply by letter to M 805, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN for women's and children's underwear. Apply by letter to M 804, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR women's shoes. Apply by letter to M 803, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR boys' shoes. Apply by letter to M 802, Tribune office.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST THREE NIGHTS and Saturday Matinee of . . . . MY FRIEND FROM INDIA
The most amusing play in the city.

THE COLUMBIA—EXTRA.
THE ADVANCE SALE FOR THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
JACK and the BEANSTALK
Opens This Morning at 9 O'Clock.
Reserved seat prices, $1.50, $1, 75 and 50 cents.
N. B.—Special matinee Monday, Labor day.

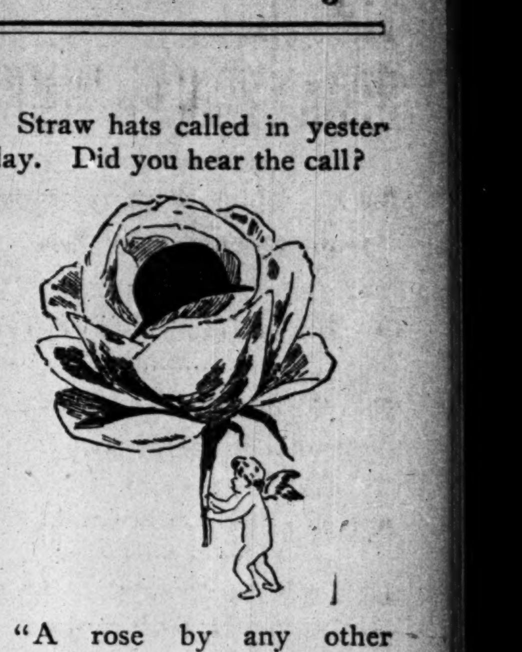
HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S LAST 3 NIGHTS and Saturday Matinee.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S LYCEUM COMPANY IN THEIR GREATEST SUCCESS,
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Next Monday Chas. Frohman's Empire Stock Co. in
Under the Red Robe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Tonight—Matinee Saturday at 2.
ROYAL WELCOME.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE HERRMANNS

ALHAMBRA THEATER—W. H. Barry, Manager.
THE BIG SCENIC PRODUCTION,
"THE TORNADO"
Next Sunday—THE NEW OLE OLSON.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
A POSITIVE SUCCESS.
FORT FRAYNE
By Captain Charles King.
Prices $1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.
NO SUNDAY PERFORMANCE.

KNOX AT SHAYNE'S, 193 State-st. HATS
FALL STYLES NOW READY.

Straw hats called in yesterday. Did you hear the call?

"A rose by any other name," etc.—you know.
Same with a hat.
A hat without a big hatter's name may be just as stylish, just as good for service.
Ours are.
Derbies and Fedoras—$3.50 for hatters' $5 quality. Other excellent qualities at $2.50.
The Roger, Peet & Co. Fall Overcoats are coming in—you can try one on for nothing—may give your tailor some points.
F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

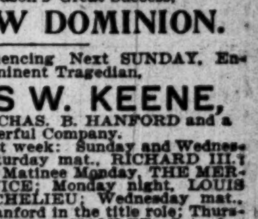
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Filson & Errol, La Belle Carmen, Jas. & Nellie McCarthy, The Morellos, Aleene & La Rue, West & West, Doherty's Poodles, Lillian Langdon, Mary Norman, Burke Brothers, Kherns & Cole, Fernando Fleury, Lloyd Langdon, Clark Sisters, Fox & Summers, Hennings Trio.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Milton & Dolly Nobles, Kingsley Sisters, Arline Rumsey, Chris & Maud Lane, Mullaly Trio, Meaney & Lenora, Keating & Goodwin, Beers & Norton, Caron & Herbert, Sharp & Flat, William Gilbert, Grierson Sisters, Mons. Bicknell, Devere & Schurts, Dan Randall, Milton & Dolly Nobles.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
LeClair & Leslie, Phyllis Allen, Morton & Ravelle, Post & Clinton, Marie Heath, Dare Sisters, Master Joe O'Hare, Maud B. Price, Sep & Josie Earl, The Geller Troupe, La Petite Francesca, and Others.
Continuous Vaudeville—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

THE WHALEBACK.
Whaleback Bulletin
To Close of Season.
Today—To Milwaukee, 9 a. m. Round trip, $1.
Tonight—Evening trip. Bicycle hop, 9 p. m. Fare, 50c.
Sept. 3—To Milwaukee and return, 9 a. m. Round trip, $1.
Sept. 4—To Milwaukee and return, 9 a. m. Round trip, $1.
Sept. 5—To Milwaukee and return, 9:30 a. m. Round trip, $1.
Sept. 5—Balloon ascension while en route.
Sept. 6—To Milwaukee and return, 9 a. m. Round trip, $1.
Sept. 6—Special evening trip, 9 p. m., to witness the grand Marine Display. BEST VIEW. Fare, including seat, $1.
Sept. 7—To St. Joe, Mich., last trip of the season. Leave 9:30 a. m., return to city 8:30 p. m. 5 hours at resorts. Balloon ascension on this trip.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT NO. 4 RUSH-ST. Docks, north end Rush-st. bridge.
P. S.—Season 1898 opens June 27th.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Last 3 Nights. Matinee Sat. CLAY CLEMENT
In Last Season's Great Success,
THE NEW DOMINION.
EXTRA.—Commencing Next SUNDAY, Engagement of the Eminent Tragedian,
THOMAS W. KEENE,
Accompanied by CHAS. B. HANFORD and a Powerful Company.
Repertoire for first week: Sunday and Wednesday nights and Saturday mat., RICHARD III.; special Labor Day Matinee Monday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; Monday night, LOUIS XI.; Tuesday, RICHELIEU; Wednesday mat., INGOMAR, Mr. Hanford in the title role; Thursday, OTHELLO; Friday, HAMLET; Saturday night, JULIUS CÆSAR.
Seats on sale this morning.

COLISEUM.
COLISEUM TODAY AT 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Two performances Sunday, Sept. 5.
Special Return Trains on Ill. Cent. and Alley L. Bicycles Checked Free by U. S. Bicycle Co.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST.

and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
MANY NEW FEATURES. FIRST TIME HERE. U. S. CAVALRY—U. S. ARTILLERY. AURORA ZOUAVES, CHAMPIONS OF THE U. S.
Hungarian Magyar Gypsy Csikos.
Engagement closes Sept. 11.
Admission, 50c. Gallery, 25c. Reserved Seats, $1. Boxes, holding six, $12. Single Box Seats, $2.
Seats Sold at Lyon & Healy's, Cor. Wabash & Adams.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB—Harlem Race Track.
FIVE OR MORE RACES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE, BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION.......75 CENTS
GRAND CONCERT BY BANKS CREGIER'S FULL ORCHESTRA [30 pieces] at 1:30 p.m. daily.
Special trains Suburban R. R. direct to grand stand leave Grand Central Station, Harrison-st. and 5th-av., at 12:45, 1:20, and 1:40 p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av., returning immediately after the races. Round trip, 25 cents. Metropolitan L. Franklin-st. station, connects with electric cars at 48th-st. Madison-st. cable connects with electric cars at 40th-st. Electric cars run direct to track.

HOPKINS'.
HOPKINS
PAULINETTI & PIQUO.
MOA & GOODRICK—FOUR ANGELA SISTERS—Clayton, Jenkins & Jasper—Margaret Webb—Hopkins' Ladies' Orchestra—and MANY OTHERS. Boucicault's Great Play, THE OCTOROON

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Friday Eve., Sept. 3, 8:15 O'Clock.
Illustrated and Descriptive Lecture on
KLONDYKE And the YUKON GOLD FIELDS, by
PROF. J. O. HESTWOOD,
The Noted Alaskan Explorer and Miner.
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 50c.

THE LINCOLN
THE LINCOLN. Mats.: Sunday, Thurs. and Sat.
ALL WEEK.
"THE WOLVES OF NEW YORK."
Next Week—"Tennessee's Partner."

THE BIJOU.
THE BIJOU—Halsted-st. and Jackson-blvd.
—ALL WEEK—
Lincoln J. Carter's Grand Production
THE HEART OF CHICAGO.
Prices 10, 20, 30c.
Next Week—FAST MAIL.

SAM T. JACK'S.

Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2168.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
3 Grand Performances Every day—3 and 8.
The Dazzling, Incomparable KARINA—KARINA.
The Railey-Barton Ball—The Billy Trial.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER.
THE GREAT HENRY E. DIXEY,
ARTHUR and JENNIE DUNN,
And a Big Vaudeville Company.
The Fashionable Resort . . . . . { Matinee, every day .. 25c. Evening Admission .. 50c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1897.

THE concert of Europe is showing a disposition to shove England out of the band wagon.

PRESIDENT FAURE seems destined to go down to posterity as the originator of bomb parades.

FRANCE will not be satisfied until it gets into another fuss with Germany and is whipped.

THE wheat market is showing a disposition to settle down and the speculators to settle up.

IN making tests of bullet proof clothing the law should insist that they be limited to baseball umpires.

THE Southern farmers are not interested in this bullet proof cloth. What they want is a bullet-proof negro.

THE Luetgert trial is developing sensations daily, not to mention the sensations that are being experienced by the prisoner.

THE Yerkes lens is reported to have indulged in some star performances, and the Yerkes liens are known to be in good condition.

IF the locality of the gold excitement in Alaska is to shift the new spot ought to be selected with some care for the name. No more "Klondikes" are wanted.

IF John L. Sullivan should succeed in his aspirations to the Mayoralty of cultured Boston he will make it hot for some of the editors who have been rather reckless in their opposition to him.

"WHY not organize a 'wheat party?'" says the Sioux City Journal. Sure enough. A free wheat party ought to be very popular with some of those who put their trust in free silver a year ago and lost.

SOME of the romance that has attached to the case of Señorita Cisneros, the Cuban girl held in prison by Weyler under the charge of having aided the insurgents, has been removed by the discovery that, instead of being the daughter of President Cisneros, she is not even a relative, but belongs to a poor family, though inheriting the same name from her mother. This fact in itself need not diminish the interest manifested in her behalf by those friends of humanity who sought to protect her from a lifelong punishment with the worst class of criminals in an African penal colony.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened strong and active, and previous high records on many stocks were broken. Local stocks were strong and fairly active. Sterling rates were steady. New York exchange sold at 60 to 65 cents discount.—The leading speculative produce markets were active and strong in tone. As compared with the last prices of the previous day December wheat closed 3½ cents higher, corn 1¼ cents higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye 1½ cents higher, barley steady, flaxseed 2 cents higher, September pork 7½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 12½ cents higher.

AND now it appears that the City of Savannah, Ga., aspires to become the location of a great government plant for the manufacture of armor plate for American war vessels, on the ground that it is "nearer to the coal and iron fields of Alabama than more Northern ports are to the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania." This is one of the advantages which that ambitious Southern city owes to the failure of the attempt to establish a Southern confederacy, for, however convenient it might be to the Alabama coal and ore fields, it would have been emphatically "not in it" as a part of a foreign country. Thus it is that our "Southern brethren" are being constantly reminded how happy they have been made in spite of themselves.

A FEW years ago the "whitecaps" brought disgrace upon the name of Indiana by their numerous outrages upon persons whom they regarded as obnoxious, but their lawless acts have been checked of late years by some salutary laws passed by the Legislature for their suppression. In one of the southern counties they have recently recommenced their old tricks, their object apparently being to wreak their vengeance on those who have been active in securing the enforcement of the law against them. They have brought discredit upon the State in the same manner that the "lynchers" have damaged the reputation of certain Southern States, and every citizen who has the good name of his State at heart will use his power and influence to bring these cowardly violators of law to justice.

IT is announced by Debs that at his Social Democracy convention to be held here on the 27th—

> The agricultural workers and the wage slaves will for the first time in civilized history unite and meet as a class to demand the restitution of their plundered inheritance.

The "agricultural workers" cannot be the farmers. They have not been despoiled of their inheritance. If they have they do not know it. The "agricultural workers" must be the farm laborers and those who rent farms. They, according to Debs, have just as much right to the land they till as the men who hold the title deeds to it. The "wage slaves" are, of course, the workers in mills, factories, and mines, who are assured by Debs that these mills and mines belong to them just as much as they do to those who hold the legal title to them. It remains to be seen how extensively the farm laborers will accept the invitation to attend the Debs Socialist convention and "demand the restitution of their plundered inheritance"—that is, the possession of the lands they are hired to cultivate. The farmers will have something to say about that when they come to understand what Debs is up to.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The free silverites controlled the State convention of the Pennsylvania Democrats, which was held day before yesterday. The displacement of National Committeeman Harrity because he was not a zealous worker for Bryan last year was indorsed by a vote of over two to one. That is a notification to the honest money Democrats of the State that they need expect no favors.

The money plank which was adopted is an indorsement of the Chicago platform and a declaration that—

> We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our people since its adoption, and we are in favor of a complete and immediate return to our original specie basis as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873. We congratulate William J. Bryan, the glorious champion of a righteous cause, for his masterly leadership in support of these principles.

With the exception of Mexico, some insignificant Central and South American States, China, and India the single gold standard is of universal acceptance. It will not be long before those countries which are still out in the cold will adopt it and secure thereby the inestimable advantages of a stable monetary standard. And yet, with the whole civilized world against them, these Pennsylvania Democrats call for the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States.

They assert that that standard has been the direct cause of all the financial distress that has been felt during the last twenty-six years. The men who make this assertion are Pennsylvanians, citizens of a State which, owing to its great manufacturing interests, would have suffered more than any other under a monometallic silver system.

If the "crime" of 1873 had not been committed and specie payment had been resumed on the silver basis the wage workers of Pennsylvania would have been paid in silver dollars whose purchasing power was decreasing steadily. Their labor would have been more poorly rewarded year by year. The single gold standard has saved them from being paid for 100 cents' worth of work with 40 cents' worth of silver. The gold standard has given them increasing quantities of gold for the day's or the hour's work.

For the gold standard, which has been of so much value to all Pennsylvanians, these Democrats propose to substitute a monometallic silver standard and a 40-cent dollar. That is what they desire when they ask for "a return to our original specie basis as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873." That is, they want the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Prior to 1873 the possessor of 371¼ grains of silver could have had it coined into a dollar. But he did not have it coined, because those grains were worth a trifle more than a gold dollar. At present 371¼ grains of silver are worth only about 40 cents, and would be worth no more than that if coined into a dollar for everybody.

Owing to the fall in the price of silver the "original specie basis" of an earlier day cannot be restored. The Pennsylvania Democrats know that. So if they had been frank they would have demanded the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in order to get cheap dollars with which to cheat their creditors. Prior to 1873 free coinage would not have given them such dollars.

It remains to be seen what the gold Democrats of Pennsylvania will do. They can lie down and let the free silverites run over them, or they can do like their brethren in Iowa and Kentucky—nominate a ticket of their own and show their courage and their strength.

DEBS HINTS AT BLOODSHED.

The "labor convention" which was held at St. Louis early this week did little for the striking coal miners except to appeal for contributions for their relief. Called ostensibly in the interest of the miners, it was really called in the interest of Debs, so as to give him an opportunity to glorify himself and bring into greater prominence the Socialist political party he is trying to build up.

The policy to be pursued by Debs in building up his party, as outlined in his speech to the convention and in statements made by him outside the convention, is to be a policy based on hints of bloodshed and suggestions of civil war. After denouncing injunctions and the judiciary, he went on to state that—

> I hope in the march of common intelligence we will reach a point where we will be able to settle these questions without appealing to the sword or bullet. I cannot tell. Certain it is there are thousands of our fellow-citizens suffering, and certain it is this cannot last. The time will come to incite the populace. When this time comes you can depend on me. I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you: "Come on."
>
> I shrink from that bloodshed, but if this is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights, in that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins.

These belligerent utterances were applauded loudly by a gathering which was made up chiefly of the socialistic followers of Debs. They broke out into cheers also when the brawling demagogue, Sovereign, announced that—

> Behind these injunctions there stand a lot of Pinkertons, thugs, villains, and murderers, with Winchesters in their hands, to enforce their infamous demands; and I want to say that if necessary I am willing to meet them with Winchesters.

It is one thing, however, to applaud such sentiments and another thing to act up to them. To do the latter calls for considerable courage of a kind which few demagogues possess. Debs has it not. His physical courage is Dutch courage. He states that "when the time comes" he will not be in the rear, but in the front, urging his followers to "come on." But during the riots he engineered in 1894 he remained in the rear and told the dupes who had faith in him to "go ahead" and expose themselves to the clubs of the police and the bullets of the soldiers.

What Debs did in 1894 was to "incite the populace." That is the part he threatens to play at some future day, and that is the only part he has the courage to play. He will not put himself, if he can help it, where there is any likelihood of his shedding a drop of his valuable blood. He will keep religiously out of the way of swords, bayonets, and bullets.

In talking as he does Debs is playing with fire. He may "buy a gun," but he is not brave enough to use a gun. Ignorant and reckless men, however, inflamed by his violent harangues, may be foolish enough to break the law. But in that event, while Debs will not lose any blood, he may find his liberty or his neck in danger. For those who incite others to violence by incendiary harangues cannot expect to escape unpunished.

But Debs does not anticipate or want any bloodshed. He is appealing to the passions of men to attract attention and to draw recruits, so that he may be at the head of a big organization. One great reason why the genuine labor men kept away from the St. Louis convention was their knowledge that it would be used for the aggrandizement of Debs. They do not propose to follow a leader who, while he calls himself a trades unionist and Socialist, is only a Socialist. Trades unionism and socialism cannot go together.

Another Debs convention is to be held on the 27th in this city, which Debs calls "the city of the martyred." The "martyrs" are Spies, Parsons, Engel, and Fischer, who were hanged for the murders they had committed. That convention is to denounce "government by injunction." But that is not to be all that it will demand. Debs announces that "we have passed beyond that now and many surprises may be in store for the friends of progress in the near future."

Debs' original plan was to establish colonies in one State and capture the State government. Then another State was to be socialized and then another. That may seem a rather slow way of converting the United States to socialism, and perhaps Debs will propose another plan which will do the work more speedily.

Debs will be present, of course, and will run the convention. He will make a "fiery" speech and profess again his readiness to shed his last drop of blood "when the time comes." But he will be careful not to specify the time. He should remember, however, that Chicagoans do not take kindly to incendiary harangues, with hints of appealing to "the sword and the bullet." They have not forgotten the orators of the haymarket.

TILLMAN DOES NOT EXPLAIN.

Senator Tillman has been making a few speeches in New York and is going to make some this week in western Pennsylvania. In his New York speeches he denounced the "Hill crowd" and the attempts which have been made to induce Tammany to desert the cause of free silver. He begged the silver men to stick together and uphold the Chicago platform.

But it does not appear from the reports of his speeches that the Senator had a word to say about the manner in which silver and wheat have behaved of late. The former has been falling in price until it is worth only about 52 cents an ounce, while wheat has gone up into the 90's. Silver is worth in gold about 60 per cent less than in 1873. The gold price of corn is now just about what it was in 1873.

Tillman, like Bryan and the other free silverites, has been declaring for years that wheat and all other products were tied up in the same bundle with silver and shared its fate; that when silver went down in price wheat and other products and goods fell as it did because of its fall. They asserted up to a comparatively recent date that "an ounce of silver would buy as much of everything, except gold, as it had ever bought."

During the last few weeks it has become apparent to the dullest capacity that there is no connection between the price of silver and that of wheat. It has become apparent also that the recent sharp fall in the price of silver has been accompanied by a general advance in the price of almost all other commodities. The products of the farm sell for more than they did last year. So do those of the mill and the factory. Iron and glass have gone up as well as wheat and corn.

Concerning this general advance in prices and this decline in silver Tillman has nothing to say. He does not attempt to explain facts which are so destructive of all his theories. He simply ignores all those facts utterly. He has been proclaiming to farmers and manufacturers that they could not get better prices unless they had free coinage. They are getting better prices, although silver has not been "remonetized" and is cheaper than ever before. This is not calculated to make men put faith in Tillman.

Why has not Tillman had something to say of the performances of wheat and of silver? Probably because, like other free silverites, he believes the less said on that subject the better. He sees that the "great law of the dependence of the price of wheat on that of silver" has been smashed into atoms and that part of his stock in trade has gone forever.

He sees the country growing more prosperous though silver keeps on cheapening. The sight of that prosperity irritates him excessively. He would like to see hard times again, but he cannot deny that hard times are passing away. So Tillman has been deprived of many of the free silver arguments he used last year, and his speeches are made up mostly of abuse of the gold Democrats and of appeals to the voters to stand by the Chicago platform and the official creed of the party.

BIALK STICKS TO HIS STORY

The Luetgert trial made little headway yesterday and was confined chiefly to the cross-examination of the old watchman, Frank Bialk. Attorney Vincent subjected the stolid German to a mass of questions bearing on his direct testimony, given the day before, but failed to involve the witness in any serious entanglements. Bialk frankly admitted that since the Luetgert factory closed, about five months ago, he has been living most of that time at the expense of the living most of the time at the expense of the prosecution and with one of the officers interested in the case. Attorney Vincent dwelt on these facts at some length, trying to score the point that the witness had been unduly influenced by the prosecution and that he had been carefully drilled in the testimony he was to give, while the defense had not been given an opportunity even to speak with him. Bialk certainly showed ample preparation, for, in spite of the most ingenious assaults on his memory, he managed to keep to the one story except in a few unimportant instances. The inability to shake this witness is a setback to Luetgert, for his testimony is strongly in support of the prosecution's case.

Mr. Vincent tried desperately to elicit the admission that it was a common matter for Luetgert to block the door of the vat room and send the watchman away, but Bialk was not to be entrapped. He kept clear of all pitfalls with much shrewdness and proved thoroughly able to take care of himself, even in the hands of so rigorous a cross-examiner as Attorney Vincent. He was materially assisted, no doubt, in this by the fact that an interpreter was necessary. He was thus given some time to think before he was called upon to reply, as it was apparent that several of the questions he could understand when expressed in English.

The reason advanced by the State for the fact that a policeman has been constantly with Bialk is that Charles Maeder, the engineer of Luetgert's factory, is in Europe. This is the man who was surprised to see smoke issuing from the factory chimney on May 2, the day after the alleged murder, when for weeks the plant had not been in operation. Maeder's testimony would be helpful to the prosecution, and it is regarded as significant that he should have gone abroad at just this time. Each side in the case declares it has sensational and convincing testimony to present and the trial bids fair to be one of the most celebrated of the year.

ANOTHER BOMB FOR FAURE.

There are many skeptical people in Paris who think there is some complicity between President Faure and those timely bombs. It does not seem plausible to them that explosions could take place always in a way to do Faure much good and no harm, and yet not be subject to some careful prearrangement. Whenever recently the French Chief Executive has indulged in a parade there has been a spectacular bomb attachment to it, but the bomb has been adjusted in each instance with such nice accuracy that it remained tranquil until Faure was well away from the danger point. It doesn't appear that the bomb would injure anybody, even if such precautions for safety were not taken, for it has always been a modest little bomb, with just enough explosive in it to make a noise.

It is possible, of course, that all these conjectures do Faure an injustice, and that he is in fact the victim of a plot of Anarchists. It may be that the civilized world should be flooding Paris at this time with telegrams congratulating the President on his latest lucky escape from violent death, but the weight of evidence warrants a less serious view of the situation. If the French President had desired some plan of arousing popular interest in himself when he left Paris a week ago to visit the Czar of Russia he could not have chosen a better than by having a harmless bomb explosion along the line of march of the parade. If he had sought some scheme of emphasizing the ratification of the Franco-Russian alliance by exciting the French populace he could not have happened on a better than by arranging some such incident as that other harmless bomb explosion of Tuesday. Moreover, it is known that the French police have sought some pretext for increasing the rigor of their crusades against Anarchists, and no agency could have been more helpful to them than these bomb explosions, which have stirred up the people without doing any damage.

It certainly seems reasonable, therefore, that such shrewd and powerful personages as the President of France and the Paris police would not leave to chance a series of bomb demonstrations that were so much to be desired. But Faure has cause for greater satisfaction in the fact that, while these bombs are exploding, he will be reasonably safe from any opposition bombs. The Anarchists doubtless consider that some of their confederates are responsible for the explosions, which they look upon as the real thing, and therefore they will keep their hands off and not interfere with the proceedings. All Faure has to do, therefore, is to have a bomb explode regularly whenever he goes out, and the real Anarchists will think his case is being rigorously looked after and will "let him alone."

THE FARMERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Farmers' National congress of the United States commenced its seventeenth annual session at St. Paul on Tuesday last, the leading incident of the first day's proceedings being the address of the President, Mr. B. F. Clayton of Iowa. It was in some respects a noteworthy production, indicating an intelligent apprehension of the farmers' true interest, and may be safely commended to the general consideration of the class whose representatives he was addressing.

In the outset Mr. Clayton alluded to some of the measures to which he deemed it the duty of the congress to give attention in its deliberations, including efforts to secure needed changes in the laws relating to common carriers and the obtaining of more equitable and just interpretations of such laws as already exist. While recognizing the depression which has prevailed for the last four years among the farmers, as well as in all other branches of business, he took an encouraging view of the present outlook. He traced the evils from which the farming class have been suffering, in common with others, in part at least to "the world's overproduction," increased by "the perfect facilities for transportation which make the nations of the earth neighbors." That fact, while it renders competition more sure and sharp, may be made to contribute to the prosperity and comfort of the mass by making it all the easier to exchange the commodities which they do not require for home consumption for those of which they stand in need.

Of the spirit of those composing the congress and the objects which they came together to promote he said:

> There is no class of men more loyal to his government than the American farmer. We have not assembled as disgruntled agitators—as an assembly of disappointed political aspirants for the purpose of ventilating some fancied grievance against the present or some former administration. . . . Our object is to formulate such legislation as our vast interests require, to let the Congress of the United States know our needs and to force them upon its attention.

After taking note of the short period in which the American people have come to the front as one of the wealthiest nations of the globe—the degree of increase under normal conditions being estimated at $2,500,000 per day, due in large part to the rapid development of mechanical and scientific appliances in the last quarter of a century—Mr. Clayton added:

> It is not strange that we should see the combination of capital and the formation of trusts. They are the logical outgrowth of a most wonderful progress. During the last twenty-five years we have been engaged in settling the great questions involving the right to control these vast corporations. So far as the law is concerned we have the right to check the rapacious greed of aggregated capital. Through legislative enactments and through the courts the contest has been long and bitter, but the principle has been established and is now recognized by the two great contending forces. While we have upon our statutes the interstate commerce laws and the anti-trust enactments, yet those evils are still in existence. . . . I am not an alarmist; I take no pride in making war on any organization or institution that has for its object the greatest good to the greatest number of people. I bid them godspeed and a magnificent success in all legitimate enterprises; but I hope and believe there will come an hour when the Congress of the United States will purposely give its consent to the building up of trusts and combinations for the control of the prices of the necessaries of human existence.

With these views, properly and liberally interpreted, no one who has the general good of all classes at heart—without which there can be no true and lasting prosperity—will find any ground of complaint. On the contrary, THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly and urgently insisted upon the enforcement of the laws designed to check the growth of trusts and monopolies and restrict their exactions upon the people. It is only when organizations formed ostensibly for the benefit of their members seek to arrogate to themselves the powers exercised by monopolies and trusts and undertake to dictate to others how they shall manage their business and prescribe whom they shall employ and what price every commodity—labor included—shall command that they become dangerous to the rights of the citizen and the welfare and prosperity of society and the State.

The concluding views expressed in this address regarding the political duties and obligations of the citizen are worthy of reproduction here, as follows:

> A man that has no political convictions is not fit to represent his district or State in the Farmers' National congress. While we are a nonpartisan organization, yet it is fair to presume that we represent nearly every phase of American politics. No man is a good citizen who will stay away from the polls and permit the election to be controlled by disreputable political demagogues. It is our place to be at the local caucus of the political party to which we belong, when called by the proper authority, and to use our influence in behalf of our best men regardless of legitimate professions or occupations.

Such sentiments as these may be appropriately commended to the careful consideration and acceptance not merely to the special class to which they were addressed but to all others having any part or lot in the administration of public affairs.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

The death of Mrs. John Drew leaves a void on the American stage which cannot immediately be filled. For sixty-nine years as child and woman she has been before the public, and in that time impressed her winning personality on two generations. She stole into the hearts of theater goers when at the age of 6 and known as Louisa Lane she made her début in the character of a boy in "Timon of Athens" at the Liverpool Theater. Every year that followed has served to strengthen the attachment, for the promise of her childhood was realized in the abundant genius that developed in her as she matured.

Mrs. Drew's mother was a famous actress and singer as Mrs. Lane and afterward Mrs. Kinlock, and it was under this admirable maternal direction that the young girl made her early progress up to the time of her American début in 1827 with the old stock company of the Olympic Theater, Philadelphia. Junius Brutus Booth was the star of that company, and association with him was of immense advantage to the ambitious young actress. Her reception by the public was marked by an enthusiasm that has never abated during her subsequent career, and she went direct to the hearts of the people with such unerring instinct that her sovereignty has never since been questioned. As far back as 1835 Mrs. Drew first appeared as Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," and thus entered on her really world-wide fame. When she added to this signal success the surpassing creation of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals" her popularity reached its zenith. Joseph Jefferson shared with her the honors in the latter production, and these two have kept together in recent years, Mrs. Drew limiting her work to her favorite character.

It is comparatively easy to trace Mrs. Drew's public career and note its successive triumphs, but it will require a careful analysis of the last half century of the drama in this country to separate from it all of Mrs. Drew's contributions to its advancement. Her individuality was of such a wholesome, inspiring kind that in the autobiography of more than one artist of today the quality of success is attributed to her influence and advice. She was the adored child of the profession nearly three score years ago, and while the span of a man's life has been wearing away she slowly passed along with the years until she became the adored mentor. As one looks upon the stage today, with its multitude of silly, empty, or worse plays and its multitude of actresses who have no other claims upon public favor than their faces and their gowns, it may well be asked: How shall the place of this great artist to be filled?

THE STRIKE NEARING ITS END.

As indicated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the coal miners' strike seems to be rapidly nearing its end. This will be gratifying intelligence to large numbers of people, but to none more so than to the strikers themselves. Besides this, the opening of the mines will result in the starting up of numerous manufacturing and other industries which have been in a state of practical suspension for weeks past on account of the scarcity of fuel. It will act as a new stimulus to that general prosperity which has manifested itself in nearly all branches of business, but has been held in check by the unsettled condition of affairs in a branch of industry upon which so many others are dependent.

The terms of settlement are not fully known at the hour of writing, but are believed to be substantially those proposed by Senator Mark A. Hanna on Tuesday last, on a basis of 64 cents per ton for mining. This implies a marked change in the temper of the Mine Workers' union within the last week, as indicated by the refusal of their representatives to consider any terms of settlement short of 69 cents per ton, with arbitration to follow. Evidently Mr. Ratchford did not find the support of his scheme for a sympathetic strike in his St. Louis conference which he anticipated when his call was issued.

The field immediately interested in the settlement includes western Pennsylvania, Ohio, portions of West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois; and the resumption of business in these, it is estimated, will give employment to 125,000 idle men, while the increase in wages (from 59 to 64 cents) will amount to nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars in the course of a year. This is only a part of what the settlement means for the miners, however, large numbers of whom have been living on charity, while many families have been in a state of absolute want.

If a settlement is reached, as now seems probable, it is hoped it will be upon a basis that promises to be permanent, and that both miners and their employers may not only assist in the restoration of prosperity but participate in it.

ANOTHER of Mr. Pepper's interesting dispatches from Hawaii will be found in this issue. It contains a variety of interesting news, but two points are of more than ordinary importance. One of these is that the monarchy in Hawaii is absolutely gone and that there is no possible hope of its revival, which removes Liliuokalani and her followers as factors in the situation. The other concerns the serious hitch which has occurred in the negotiations with Japan. The latest communication from the Japanese government proposes an untenable basis for the arbitration. It demands that the question shall be arbitrated whether the Hawaiian immigration laws are in contravention of the treaty of 1871. It assumes that this treaty is perpetual in its operation and that it gives its subjects all the rights of Hawaiian citizens. Therefore what it really wants is to arbitrate the treaty. The Hawaiian government, of course, will not give its consent to this, for it would be tantamount to laying itself open to the danger of arbitrating itself out of existence. It will demand the Japanese government shall come back to the original issue—that is, whether the 1,100 immigrants were wrongfully deported, and if they were, then what damages Hawaii must pay. It is only the violation of the immigration laws which it will consent to have arbitrated. If Japan will not consent to this and proceeds to force then the United States government will take a hand in.

THE simple, untamed farmers of Kansas have something new to worry them now besides silver and sheol. E. C. Little, the private secretary of the Governor, has been the cause of the appearance in the State of a direct communication from the Sultan of Turkey. It is in the form of a decoration for Mr. Little from the Khedive of Egypt, and is called the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of Mejidieh of the Ottoman Empire. What the Kansans will do in this emergency is not manifest. Surely they will not suffer this insidious Mejidieh insignia to stain the fair name of their commonwealth. The Khedive is known to be an unutterable goldbug, while the Sultan is a notorious plutocrat, and Kansas cannot afford to harbor any decorations from such sources. Probably Mr. Little will be given a certain time in which to get the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order out of the State or it will be confiscated by the authorities and melted up for debating prizes.

THE expenditures of the government for July and August, the first two months of this fiscal year, have exceeded the receipts by 25½ millions. Of this deficit 14⅛ millions was for August, during all of which month the new tariff law was in force. The rest of the deficit is chargeable to July, during the first twenty-three days of which the Wilson law was in force. The large August deficit was not unexpected. The only wonder is that it was not greater, in view of the anticipatory imports and the heavy purchases of beer stamps made in July. Until the sugar and the raw wool imported between March and the close of July have been worked off the customs revenues will be comparatively small. But the general improvement of affairs in this country is likely to stimulate purchases of foreign goods, and it is believed that there will be a decided increase in the customs receipts early next year.

THE business-men of Nicaragua are sick of depreciated silver dollars which are worth only about 36 cents in gold. They are holding meetings and petitioning the government to place the country on a gold basis. If the authorities have the welfare of the country at heart they will comply with this request and cut loose from the silver standard, which has been the sole standard for a quarter of a century. All the Central American republics are on the silver basis, and it is not strange that their finances are in bad condition and their industries crippled. What should be done is for the five petty republics to unite and have one monetary system based on the gold standard. Then Central America would begin to amount to something.

IN A MINOR KEY.

How the Pole Was Discovered.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER IV.

Early one morning a rather large-sized man with round face and benevolent looking side whiskers of a mildly Presbyterian cut landed at Kiljordan Camp, as the northernmost civilized settlement in the world was called.

The explorer treated him with civility.

The large man had contributed $5,000,000 to the enterprise.

This money had been paid over.

Consequently Explorer Kiljordan had no more favors to expect at the hands of the large man.

Yet he treated him with civility.

This shows that the explorer was not a bad sort of man.

Notwithstanding what has been said by cynics, pessimists, and other persons with torpid livers, true gratitude is always retroactive rather than anticipative.

The large man had no particular business at Kiljordan Camp. He had run up on a little vacation.

He went through the workshop and inspected the preparations. On seeing the 315 miles of coiled rubber tubing he drew a long breath, and remarked:

"It would make a chain of sausages that would reach from Chicago to Cincinnati!"

"Uncle," asked one of the reporters, breaking in upon his reverie, "what was Anson's standing in the league race when you left home?"

"Who is Anson?" he said.

And he started hurriedly for the boat. The bell had rung for the return trip.

CHAPTER V.

The eventful day arrived at last. The wind had been blowing straight from the south for three days without the variation of a hair's breadth.

Fires were lighted in the great furnace and the work of generating hydrogen gas began.

Does the reader imagine that the enormous kite-balloon was expected, when inflated, to lift 315 miles of hollow rubber kitestring and sail off grandly to the northward, uncoiling the limp and flabby mass as it sailed?

The reader is making the mistake of his life if he harbors such a preposterous idea.

The plan was to inflate the kite through the rubber tubing.

Understand?

Does a glimmering of Kiljordan's great scheme begin to glimmer in upon you?

CHAPTER VI.

"May I ask," said a reporter, wiping a smear of walrus grease from his chin with his coat sleeve—even at this distance from civilization men had not wholly ceased to observe the ordinary refinements of life—"may I ask why you have fifteen miles more of string than you need? Being made of rubber it will stretch, will it not?"

"No," answered Explorer Kiljordan. "It will be more likely to contract. Have you forgotten that is was built by contractors?"

The reporter quailed beneath his lightning-like glance and withdrew.

Calmly eating a polar bear sandwich, the intrepid explorer watched the process of inflation.

The gas entered the rubber tubing at the free end, coursed through the coils, and entered the balloon-kite at the other end.

Several days were required for this operation. At last, however, it was completed, so far as was necessary to insure the ascension of the kite. The huge structure tugged at the fastenings that held it to earth, and excitement was at fever heat.

The coolest man on the job was Explorer Kiljordan.

He was in his shirt sleeves.

Bang!

Promptly at the discharge of the pistol he held in his hand the outer walls of the buildings fell away, the fastenings were cut, and the kite-balloon rose majestically in the air and sailed off to the northward.

Did it drag after it a heavy, inert rope of hollow rubber that hugged the ground and bumped along over rock, crag, glacier, and mountain top, hampering its flight, and threatening at every moment to bring it to the ground?

It did not, dear children.

The kitestring, in itself a ballon 315 miles long and nearly three feet in diameter, rose with the kite, paying itself out through a circular orifice in the roof of the immense building in which it lay coiled.

It should be explained that only the upper coils of this rubber tube were fully inflated at the moment the kite shot aloft.

Had it been otherwise the entire structure might have risen with the kite, thereby greatly embarrassing the explorer and endangering the success of the whole business.

As the gigantic tube pulled itself out through the hole, however, the process of inflation was still going on, and to keep pace with the requirements of the situation the furnaces were run at their utmost capacity.

The wind held steadily from the south.

Mounting higher and higher, from the pressure of the wind and its own buoyancy, the kite soon became a speck in the distance, and in half an hour was lost to view.

. . . .

"What is the velocity of the wind?" asked Explorer Kiljordan.

"Nearly sixty miles an hour," replied the man at the wind gauge.

"How fast is the kite moving?"

"About fifty miles an hour," answered the grimy expert who was watching the coils as they unfolded.

"Five hours and fifty minutes! Apply the brake!"

It was done, slowly and cautiously.

"Watch the 300-mile mark!"

"Here it comes."

"Let it run four miles further, to allow for the curvature of its path in the air."

With his watch in his hand Explorer Kiljordan waited.

"What is the mark now?"

"Three hundred and three."

"Put on the brake again!"

Another short interval of waiting.

"Three hundred and four."

"Stop her!"

Explorer Kiljordan stepped outside and looked to the north.

The sky was cloudless.

Rising in a graceful curve the kitestring-balloon seemed to span the horizon, losing itself in the distance with scarcely a vibration, so steadily blew the breeze toward the pole.

"Well," he said, leisurely lighting a cigar and blowing rings of smoke out of his mouth, "the supreme moment is at hand!"

(To be continued.)

Better So.

"Mrs. Potter has a parrot that sings eight songs—words and music both—without a mistake."

"Where does Mrs. Potter reside?"

"About six blocks from here."

"I'm glad the parrot is hers."

BEST THINGS FROM EXCHANGES

A Western New York Man Interests the War Department in His Portable Stove.

Oliver Hunt of North Tonawanda, N. Y., is now in Washington seeking a patent on a stove he designed for the use of miners and campers. The rush to the Klondike region induced Hunt to put in practical form ideas of a portable stove he had conceived while on long camping and exploring expeditions.

He was about to go to the new gold region when it occurred to him that he had a gold mine of his own invention. He made a complete stove, and on invitation of the War department went to Washington to explain his invention. The department was much interested in the stove, but it was found that he had disposed of a right of a fourth of it, and this proved a serious barrier to any deal. The department, however, was so much interested in the stove that Quartermaster General Weeks offered Hunt $30,000 for it. The purchaser of the quarter interest would not sell out, and Hunt was obliged to make a new stove, improving on the first model.

Not willing to allow the new gold regions to go without the stove this winter, Hunt sent 125 of the small size to the Klondike some weeks ago. He expects to conclude the deal with the government this winter and go to the gold fields in the spring.

Overconfidence Called Dangerous.

There certainly is a general improvement in trade, but no improvement has yet been made nor is yet in sight to warrant even the $2,000,000,000 wealth added to the holdings of investors in securities by a bull speculation which apparently is going on in its merry upward career until some sharp and salutary check is experienced. There is a limit even to the buying power of the public, and when that limit is reached, which none can foresee, there will be a fearful reckoning paid for overspeculation.

The public, however, will not look at the market from a reasonable standpoint until some severe lesson is taught. But public or no public, there never was a market which could stand up very long before the character and extent of the selling of securities which has been going on in Wall street for over ten days, and it would be almost criminal to advise unwary speculators to load up with stocks at current prices.

Buying with discrimination as to properties may prove very profitable, but indiscriminate loading up with all sorts of securities is likely to prove fatal to any one without large resources to protect holdings in a case of emergency. Not one-tenth of the rumors going the rounds of Wall street regarding various properties have any basis of truth, and are only designed to unduly intensify the bull fever and make a market for stocks for which insiders have been yearning for years. Warnings, however, are very unfashionable in bull markets, and provoke sneers from the very men who are most in need of a warning. Some of the most powerful interests in Wall street admit that if a halt is not called very shortly on the present movement it will be not only a misfortune to Wall street, but in the end will destroy what promises to become the greatest market in the annals of American finance.—Exchange.

Effect of Li Hung Chang's Visit.

C. W. Kean, an Englishman, who has spent some years in China, was in Washington recently. To a query as to what effect Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States had produced on his own country, Mr. Kean said:

"It is hard to declare whether his journey over here has resulted in the inauguration of any internal improvements in the Flowery Kingdom. Since his return there has been a great deal of railroad talk, but no actual construction that I know of. It is hard to tell what a Chinaman is going to do until he does it. Chinamen as a race are opposed to railroads. At one time a railroad owned and run by foreigners was operated between Shanghai and Woo-Sung, but the natives bought it and destroyed it. Now there is talk of rebuilding it. At present there are no railways in southern China, but I hear of some to be built in the northern part of the empire. Some day the whole country will be opened up by railroads, but just how long in the future that is no man can predict.

"The war with Japan," continued Mr. Kean, "has increased the demand for Western knowledge. There is great demand for Western text books, and the schools where English is taught are crowded. The favorite books sought are works on mathematics, geography, natural history, and political economy. Not only are the books of foreign publishers being bought up, but the Chinese themselves are going into the publishing business on an extensive scale."

Deadly Hatpins.

Two persons have lately lost their eyesight in London by having the sharp point of hatpins run into their eyes by accident. One was the case of a passenger on a coach next to a woman with her hat fastened by one of these pins, and another was that of a child who was injured while playing with a companion. As a result of these accidents the newspapers of the English metropolis are making a warfare on the use of the long hatpin. The most peculiar thing about the hatpin question is the fact that, while the United States Patent Office has issued fifty-four patents for hat fasteners, the pin in use is one that has never been patented. These patents comprise every imaginable device for keeping a hat on a woman's head, from a pin a little more complicated than the hatpin in common use to the most intricate piece of harness for the same purpose. But this great variety of apparatus has had to give way in popularity to the simple long pin used in the feminine world for keeping hats on.

That Late Affair of Honor.

Ze Count he say:
"I must have blood."
Le Prinz he say
"Your name vas Mud."
Ze Count he cry:
"I knock your head."
Le Prinz he yell,
"I kill you dead."
He make base hit,
He then blood smell
Just little bit.
Ze Count he swipe
Ze awful blow.
Le Prinz he wipe
Ze blood just so.
He say, "Doctaire,
Ze blood ve spill,
Ve have honaire,
Yah. Zat ve vill."
Ze Count he take
Le Prinz his hand
Ze two men shake
Zen hire ze band.
Ze band it play
A well-known air,
Ze "Marseillais,"
Both have honaire.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

Worse than the Klondike.

One of the rarest occurrences of which the State department has opportunity to take cognizance in common with the rest of the world is the dispatch of a mail to Pitcairn Island, the isolated community in the South Pacific, which depends upon the casual visit of some sailing vessel for its exceedingly infrequent communications with the rest of the globe. Sometimes this happens once a year, but there is no regularity about it. The last news of the island came six months ago, when an official of New South Wales formally annexed the diminutive territory to the British crown. Recently the State department has been informed that any letters addressed to the island will be forwarded if they reach her British Majesty's Consul at Honolulu not later than Sept. 20. It is probable that another mail may not leave for Pitcairn Island in a year, and there is a possibility that there will not be a mail for two or three years.

Rehearsing the Populace.

Great preparations were made for the reception of the newly married hereditary Prince and his charming bride, on the occasion of the feudal celebration of the Town of Wernigerode, Germany. On the afternoon before the great event a class of boys of the National School was marched off to the Prince's stables and ordered to shout "Hooray!" for the space of an hour, till the horses got used to it, for fear they might bolt on the following day.

Considerate Echo.

At a watering place in the Pyrenees, says a French journal, the conversation at table turned upon a wonderful echo to be heard some distance off on the Franco-Spanish frontier. "It is astonishing," said an inhabitant of Garonne. "As soon as you have spoken you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier the echo assumes the Spanish accent."

NEW LAW A SUCCESS.

Dingley Measure Is a Great Revenue Producer.

DEFICIT GROWING LESS.

Washington Officials Pleased with the Showing.

WOOL IS NOT COMING IN.

Additional Carriers for Illinois Towns Denied.

M'KINLEY'S COUSIN IS APPOINTED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Dingley law is more than fulfilling the predictions made by its advocates. It was not claimed by those who were most earnest in its support that the law would produce during the first few months it was on the statute books an amount equivalent to that raised by the Wilson law during the corresponding period of any year. The gratification of the Treasury officials was great when the official statement showed the customs receipts yesterday to be in excess of those of Aug. 31 of last year. Receipts from customs Aug. 31, 1896, were $310,137, while for Aug. 31, 1897, they were $338,595, a gain of $28,458.

Receipts during the two months of the present fiscal year are considerably below those yielded by the Wilson law during the corresponding period of last year; but the amount of revenue from customs and internal sources has been sufficient to convince officials of the Treasury that the Dingley law will prove all claimed for it as a revenue producer.

During July, 1896, the receipts from customs were $12,157,330. For the corresponding month this year they were $16,966,801, the large increase of $5,000,000 being due to importations in anticipation of the passage of the Dingley bill. These anticipatory importations were chiefly wool, woolen goods, and sugar.

Internal revenue receipts during July were far above the average of monthly receipts from that source, aggregating $19,767,831, more than $5,000,000 greater than for the corresponding month of last year. This increase was due to purchases of beer stamps by brewers to take advantage of the 7½ per cent discount, which the Dingley bill abolished.

During August the revenue from customs receipts fell off to $6,987,702, but even that is greater than was expected by advocates of the Dingley law. Customs receipts for August of last year were $12,329,495. Despite the immense purchase of beer stamps in July of this year internal revenue receipts for August were $11,193,194, within a few hundred thousand dollars of the receipts from the same source during August of last year.

Receipts from all sources during August were $19,023,614, and for the two months of the present fiscal year $58,108,718. Expenditures for August were $33,588,047, including $14,000,000 paid on account of pensions. Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have been $83,688,596, showing a deficit for the fiscal year thus far of $25,580,237. If the expectations of the Treasury officials are realized the deficit will become less each month until it is finally wiped out and replaced by a surplus.

Assistant Secretary Howell, in commenting upon the working of the Dingley law, said:

"We are exceedingly pleased with the showing made, and no doubt the law will yield sufficient revenue for all the needs of the government and release us from the danger which a constant increase of expenditures over receipts during the last administration had brought upon us. The excess of customs receipts yesterday over the corresponding day of last year is an excellent showing, when it is considered that no part of this amount was derived from the articles of import which are usually the most productive of revenue. There is no danger of wool being imported into this country at present, the dealers in the article having so increased their supply in anticipation of the new tariff law that they will be able to meet all demands without further importations for some time to come."

"We do not think any more wool will be imported into this country for a year, and the best estimates obtained on the supply of sugar lead us to believe the supply of that article will not need replenishing from foreign countries for at least six months. A low estimate of the revenue the Dingley law will produce during the first year is $180,000,000. During the succeeding fiscal year we are of the opinion that receipts under the new law will run up to $220,000,000. The customs receipts under the Wilson law for the fiscal year of 1897 were $176,554,126, and for the fiscal year 1896 $160,021,751. The $180,000,000 which it is anticipated will be received from customs this year will considerably exceed the customs revenue of the Wilson law during any single year of its operation. This result will be a practical assurance that the law will in the following years produce ample revenue to meet all the expenditures of the government."

The Postoffice department has denied the application of the Postmasters of Urbana and Jacksonville, Ill., for additional carriers, reports of the inspectors having been unfavorable in both cases. Postmasters at Urbana and Champaign have been petitioning the department for additional carriers in order that they might give a better service to the University of Illinois, which is midway between the two towns. The faculty of the university desired an earlier morning and later evening delivery. The inspector sent out to investigate the situation reported rather a peculiar condition. The President of the university issued orders that no mail should be delivered at the university. It must all be delivered at the houses of the professors and students. Most of the students live in Champaign, and the Postmaster of that town put on an extra carrier for their especial accommodation. Mail for Urbana and Champaign is delivered at 9 o'clock in the morning, at a time when the professors and students have gone to college. Consequently they do not receive their mail until the conclusion of the day's session. This delay could be obviated by the delivery of the mail at the university, but this the President forbid. Officials of the Postoffice department have concluded they are furnishing the university with every reasonable accommodation in the delivery of mail and further demands made by the faculty of the university cannot be granted. At Jacksonville an additional carrier was wanted in order that better mail service might be furnished the retreat for the insane at that place. This request was denied on the ground that the present service was all that could be reasonably asked.

George H. McKinley, a nephew of the President, was today appointed Postmaster at Moline, Ill. The appointment was decided upon over a month ago, as told in THE TRIBUNE at the time. Editor Eastman as chairman of the Rock Island County Republican committee had the support of Congressman Prince, while General Clendennin was heavily backed by the old soldier element. The labor men were pushing the claims of Mr. McKinley, who was a foreman in one of the big foundries. Though a cousin of the President he did not make a point of his relationship. When Congressman Prince visited the White House just about the time Congress adjourned, he was informed that the President had made inquiries as to his cousin, found his to be in every way a reputable and respectable man, and hence proposed to appoint him. It was suggested to Mr. Prince that for the sake of regularity he would do well to make the recommendation, and as a nod from Jupiter is as good as a command, he withdrew the papers of the other candidates with the understanding that Cousin McKinley would be appointed as soon as the regular term expired. It was stated at the time that Mr. McKinley's appointment was acceptable to the people of Moline, although some of the politicians were disappointed. Congressman Prince accepted the situation with good humor, although he felt that some of his privileges were being interfered with.

IOWA REBUKED BY SHERMAN.

State Is Charged with Violating the Favored Nations Treaty with Switzerland.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The State of Iowa has been coming in conflict with treaty rights guaranteed by the United States to foreign nations, and Secretary Sherman has sent a mild and polite admonition to the Governor of the State. The letter, which explains itself, is as follows:

"Sir: It has been orally presented to this department by the Minister of Switzerland that the State of Iowa has laid a tax upon the premium income of European insurance companies greater than the tax imposed upon the premium income of American companies. As this action operates to the disadvantage of Swiss insurance companies doing business in Iowa, the Minister submits that it is violative of the treaty rights of Swiss citizens as set forth in article 11 of the treaty concluded Nov. 25, 1850, between the United States and Switzerland.

"In order that the bearing of the reported measure upon the treaty rights of Swiss citizens may duly be taken into account, I have the honor to quote the pertinent provision of said article 11, as follows: 'No higher import, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever to which the latter shall not be liable.'"

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Report of the Treasury Department Shows an Increase in Uncle Sam's Liabilities.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at the Treasury department, shows the debt, less cash in the Treasury, to be $1,008,335,121, which is an increase for the month of $14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $847,365,540; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,336,280; debt bearing no interest, $378,194,507; total, $1,226,896,327. This amount, however, does not include $593,961,953 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $181,234,165; silver, $519,368,486; paper, $139,427,064; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $18,115,651; total, $758,145,367, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $639,584,160, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $218,561,206.

YERKES OBSERVATORY REPAIRS

Elevating Floor of the Main Dome in Working Order—Oct. 21 the Date of Dedication.

Williams Bay, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The elevating floor in the main dome of the Yerkes Observatory is again in working order. This is the floor that fell two months ago through a slight defect in the cable fastenings, causing a damage of about $3,000. The damage was almost entirely confined to the floor itself. The walls of the dome were not affected by the fall of the floor, which shows their stability, as the floor fell to an angle of 45 degrees. The upper edge leaned against the dome wall. The weight of the floor alone is thirty-six tons, which is counterbalanced by four weights of nine tons each. These weights are each hung to the floor by two one and one-quarter inch steel cables. The cables pass over a large sheave at the top of a special steel tower for each weight. The four towers are located at equal distances apart around the outer edge of the floor.

The former fault in hanging the weights has been entirely overcome by the use of fastenings of a special design, which does away with all possibility of another such accident. As soon as the electric motors, which are being made especially for moving the floor, are placed the largest refracting telescope in the world will again be ready for use. In the meantime the faculty have had to depend on the twelve-inch equatorial which was formerly in the Kenwood Observatory at Chicago and the twenty-four inch reflecting telescope which is temporarily mounted in the heliostat room. There is to be a dome placed on the southeast tower of the observatory. This tower has been covered by a temporary roof while awaiting the construction of a special dome for the style of instrument to be placed therein. This dome will differ from the others in the shutter opening, which will be much larger in proportion than in the others, giving the observer a longer time to view before having to move the dome, which will facilitate the work very much.

The new dome, which is to be thirty feet in diameter, is to be finished before the building is dedicated. The time of dedication has been set for Oct. 21. At first it was intended to dedicate last June, but the buildings were not quite complete at that time. Later the time was set for Oct. 1 and all arrangements were made, but the prospective absence of Mr. Yerkes, who will be in Europe at that time, caused the postponement till Oct. 21.

Much interest was aroused in scientific circles yesterday by the report that Professor Barnard, with the aid of the new Yerkes lens at Lake Geneva, had discovered several new stars.

"I am much pleased to learn that Professor Barnard has succeeded in going deeper into the skies than others have," said Professor Elias Colbert last evening. "The Yerkes lens is undoubtedly the finest in the world, and we may all expect to hear of some wonderful discoveries before long. As to the specific discovery credited to Professor Barnard, I am of the opinion that it is of no sensational value to the scientific world. Thousands of companion stars have been discovered recently and thousands more will be discovered in the future. Of what use are these great telescopes unless they penetrate further than the little ones? Companion stars are millions in numbers, and until it is definitely determined that some new orbit or star of signal importance has been discovered and located I will not grow enthusiastic over any lens or telescope. While I am not belittling Professor Barnard's work, I merely wish to have it understood that the discovery of a few companion stars can be of no great benefit to science, while perhaps they speak volumes for the instrument with which they are discovered. The Yerkes instrument is a splendid affair, and I expect some great results from it. I expected that it would pierce further into the mysteries of the skies than any yet produced, and am patiently awaiting the news of some important discovery."

Professor Barnard has been searching the skies for several nights recently, and a few nights ago several new stars were clearly seen by aid of the telescope.

BIG SUBWAY IS OPEN.

Boston's First Underground Trolley in Operation.

WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

Public Is Greatly Pleased with the Experiment.

IS FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—At one minute before 6 o'clock this morning the first regular trolley car was run through the complete portion of the new subway, and the event for which Bostonians have been waiting for two years and a half had come to pass. There was no formal opening. The car just came along and was switched in, and went down the incline in the most commonplace, ordinary manner.



BOSTON'S UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The trip from the portal in the public garden to park shelf was made in just four minutes. The same trip on the surface cars would occupy ten minutes, and in the rush hours fifteen or twenty.

The great tunnel was in splendid condition. It was brilliantly lighted and perfectly ventilated. There was no hitch of any kind in the arrangements. The cars ran finely over the perfectly ballasted tracks, and the new employés handled the great crowd of curiosity seekers, who ceaselessly rode back and forth all day, with perfect expedition. Never a block occurred, and every one is delighted with the apparent success of the great undertaking.

Thus springs into activity the first underground trolley line in the United States. The subway gives a good account of itself thus far. The patrons are agreeably disappointed in finding, instead of the gloomy tunnel that many of them expected, a light, airy passageway, as clean as the proverbial whistle. It is intended to accomplish but one thing, to reduce the time of bringing cars through that portion of the city between Boylston street and the Union Depot, and to relieve the congestion on Tremont street.

History of the Enterprise.

The subway was authorized by act of the State Legislature in 1894, and work was begun in March, 1895, the late Governor Greenhalge turning the first sod on the common. Previously the scheme, with an elevated project tacked to it, had been submitted to the electors at a special election and had prevailed by a slender majority. The entire subway is about a mile and a half long, and there are five stations. It is double tracked throughout and that portion that goes under the malls of Boston Common is four-tracked.

No track crosses any other. At grade junction points one descends and passes under the other in a sub-subway. At three places, where there are terminals, the cars instead of having to reverse the trolley and switch back onto the other track keep on around a loop all under ground and this saves oceans of time. The stations are large and with ample facilities for handling crowds. The part opened today is less than a third of the whole system. It is estimated that it will take three more years to finish it.

The appropriation for the subway is $7,000,000; the commissioners in charge expect to keep the cost inside of $6,500,000. It has been constructed in the best possible manner and being entirely below the surface does not disfigure the ground. Its main course is from the public garden along Boylston street to Tremont, where it meets a branch from Shawmut avenue and Tremont street. Proceeding northward along Tremont street it passes to Scollay Square, where it divides into two branches, both of which reach Washington street by different routes and then, reunited, proceed to Causeway street, the northern terminal.

BANK ROBBED BY A CASHIER.

Flight of a Trusted Official with Fifteen Thousand Dollars Belonging to an Institution at Ambia, Ind.

Hoopeston, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The little town of Ambia, just over the Indiana line, nine miles from this place, was thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery that Fred McConnell, cashier of the State Bank of that place, had left for parts unknown, taking with him all the available cash on hand, estimated at over $15,000. This bank has a paid up capital of $25,000, with deposits amounting to $35,000.

The defalcation was first discovered on Monday afternoon by the President of the bank, T. H. Dixon, who is also manager of the Farmers' Elevator at that place.

Mr. Dixon was made aware of the fact that the bank was not opened during the forenoon on Monday, but supposed Cashier McConnell had gone to Oxford or Fowler to spend Sunday, as he had stated that he was going there to visit friends, and had not returned. Mr. Dixon thought no more about it until a depositor went to the bank later in the day to get a check cashed and came back reporting the bank still closed. President Dixon immediately went to the bank and found that it had not been opened since Saturday. The directors were summoned and on making an investigation it was discovered that McConnell had taken the bank's funds. The defaulting cashier drove to this city, accompanied by his wife, on Saturday evening, where they boarded the south-bound train at 9:47.

The State Auditor found that the books had not been posted since July 28, consequently the exact amount taken by McConnell will not be known for several days.

It is not thought the bank will be seriously crippled, as the laws of the State of Indiana provide that each stockholder is liable for the entire amount of his stock and an equal additional amount. This, it is thought, will make all depositors safe. The defaulting cashier is 25 years of age and occupied the position two years. During this time McConnell has had charge of almost the entire business, the other officers and directors knowing but little about the affairs of the bank. His reputation has always been good, but during the last few months he has become very much addicted to liquor. Seventy-five empty whisky bottles were found in a rear room of the bank after his departure.

EXPRESS THIEVES GET $500.

Two Men Boldly Carry Off a Sack of Money from a Truck at Burlington Union Depot.

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—A bold express robbery was committed here tonight. Several thousand dollars in gold and silver in sacks sat on a truck at the Union Depot awaiting shipment by Adams Express company to Chicago, when two parties, of whom good descriptions have been secured, came up and walked off with a sack containing $500 in silver. The thieves escaped.

FROM SILVER TO GOLD.

COLORADO CHANGES FRONT AND IS LEADER IN GOLD OUTPUT.

Production This Year Promises to Exceed $20,000,000—Many Silver Mines Deepened and Turned into Gold Producers—New Chemical Methods of Treating Low Grade Ores Make It Possible to Handle $3 a Ton Rock at Big Profit.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—That Colorado is seriously engaged in the business of producing gold is shown by the August report of the Denver branch mint. Compared with other years the total shows the following contrast:

August, 1897, $1,342,280.
August, 1896, $329,458.
August, 1892, $158,436.

Compared with the corresponding month last year the gain equals $1,013,821, or 309 per cent, which is the heaviest thus far recorded for a single month. This shows that the placers of the State are depositing their cleanups and that the mills and chemical plants are growing in product as the year proceeds.

Unless all calculations come to naught Colorado will this year stand easily at the head of the gold-producing States. The State which for years has been recognized as the principal producer of silver will this year show to the world the magnificent diversity of interests it has on which to base its claims to prosperity. The total receipts for this year since Jan. 1 for eight months are $7,238,722.97.

Will Yield $20,000,000 This Year.

The meaning of this is significant. At the present rate the total mint receipts for the year will approximate $11,000,000, but as only about one-half the gold production of the State finds its way to the mint it is easily seen that the total output of the State will equal, if not exceed, $20,000,000.

California must be content with a secondary place in the scale of gold producers, and the boasted output of Klondike will sink into comparative insignificance beside the enormous production of the commonwealth whose other great source of wealth, the production of silver, now lies prostrate. The quickness with which the State recovered itself, and the uncomplaining manner in which her people turned from silver to gold mining, is greatly to their credit. The wonderful storehouses of gold which for so many years had lain almost unsuspected are pouring forth their treasures.

The number of refineries which deposit at the Denver branch mint is the same as last year, two—the Omaha-Grant and the Argo. Hence the gain is justly attributed to the better working of the placers and to the very large increase in the successful treatment of law grade ores, a problem which is nowhere better apprehended than in this State, where cyanide, chlorination, and concentration have achieved quite a number of notable triumphs.

Cripple Creek District.

The Cripple Creek district, which contributes fully half of the State's output of gold, has about succeeded in obtaining sufficient capacity in its low grade treatment plants, while at many of the older mines the dumps are contributing their share to the yellow wealth. According to the mill men the camp is now outputting from 700 to 800 tons of low grade ores per day. This must be added to the large supplies on hand the first of July, when the Victor alone had flooded the yards of the Metallic Extraction works at Cyanide, and was forced for the time being to suspend both shipments and dividends. The Metallic Extraction plant with its new roasters is now equal to 500 tons per day, and as the new Florence plants equal at least 150 tons daily and are about ready for work some gain will be made on the low grades supply. The prospect is good for an equality between supply and treatment capacity by the first of October.

The Colorado-Philadelphia Chlorination works at Colorado City is a steady contributor to the Denver branch mint. Its treatment capacity was recently enlarged from 165 tons daily to 250 tons. The retorts deposited at the mints have grown in proportion.

With the new mills at Florence, the enlargements of Gillett, Colorado City, and Cyanide, and the new eighty-ton plant in Arequa the united treatment capacity of the low grade plants in and near Cripple Creek may be estimated in round numbers at 1,000 tons per day, against 500 tons per day on the first of July. This is only a specimen of Cripple Creek progress, but it is justly to be credited in large part with the 309 per cent gain in gold deposits at the United States mint in this city.

Turn Silver Mines into Gold.

The southwestern part of the State, which last year produced nothing but silver, promises to become one of the greatest sources of gold in the mountains, owing to the fact that many of the mines have changed hands on a gold basis and are being developed to a depth that always brings the yellow metal. Creede, the once famous silver camp, which never brought to light an ounce of anything but silver and lead, is now one of the best contributors to the mint, while Clear Creek County, on the borders of Denver, is a hive of activity owing to the erection of mills and chemical reduction processes that are able to make big money out of the low grade ores that abound and were formerly discarded in the race for silver.

These low grades are regarded by the best metallurgical experts as worth more to the State than any of the so-called bonanzas, for, once started on a paying basis, it becomes only a question of milling capacity to gauge the output. Bonanzas are not reliable producers, for they generally pinch out with depth, while there are such vast fields of low grade gold ores that they are simply inexhaustible. For these the chemist has found a means of treatment that enables ores bearing as low as $3 a ton to be operated at a profit of $2.40. From each of these sources the wealth is pouring in a steady stream, and, as soon as the coinage mint now under construction is in operation, the receipts will be wonderfully increased, for under the present arrangements much of the ore from Colorado that is handled by the smelters is refined at Eastern points and is only credited to the State at the end of the year.

MISS MARGARET CRAVEN WEDS.

Daughter of the Woman Who Is Fighting the Fair Will Married to Henry Koehler of St. Louis.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—Miss Margaret Craven, the pretty and talented daughter of the woman who is fighting for a million dollars of the Fair estate, was quietly married this morning to Henry Koehler, a rich brewer of St. Louis.

The ceremony took place at the First United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. M. M. Gibson officiating. There were no bridesmaids, nor was the groom attended by a best man, but Mrs. Craven's attorneys and several intimate friends witnessed the ceremony and participated in the wedding breakfast at the Cliff House. Mr. and Mrs. Koehler left immediately after receiving the congratulations of their friends for Monterey, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Craven attained great success as an actress in various companies in the East.

GIVE LIFE FOR GOLD.

Riches in Klondike Are Paid For with Health.

FAMINE IS IN SIGHT.

Great Suffering Is Sure to Be Experienced.

MILLIONS ARE TAKEN OUT.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The first clear description of the condition of Dawson City this summer with outlook for famine this winter is furnished by Charles Haines, a newspaper man who happened to be at Circle City and was commissioned to go to Klondike and write the actual truth about the mines. His first letter of July 26 has just arrived. It contains the following good picture of the place and mines.

"The man who comes here to mine does it at the expense of his health and happiness, and it is a question of making a fortune quickly or taking chances with death. He locates a $10 per day claim, but what is a paltry few hundred dollars per month to him who must wreck his physical self for a thousand or two in nuggets.

"Now as to the difficulty of locating claims. I say difficulty, though about me are a score of men who can weigh their gold by the bucketful and who value their claims at millions. Four hundred valuable diggings are stretched along the creeks, and every digging is a fabulous mine of gold. Yet there are men who have gone and returned to Dawson after searching this great country hereabout and never a nugget do they show for their toil and their long tramp over broken ground and into country whose natural disadvantages are exceeded by those of no other place on earth.

"Dawson is merely a collection of log-houses, several log store houses, and several saloons and a mass of tents—about 600 in number. Lumber is high and, though the rigorous arctic winter already shows signs of closing down there does not seem to be any great effort being made among tent owners to get themselves under better cover. When the long nights come and the glass goes down to 65 degrees below zero there will be intense suffering here and I shudder to think of the result.

"Provisions are going to be scarce, and there is little room to doubt the entire town will have to go on short rations during the winter and that scurvy will be rampant. If we do not have early rains before a freeze-up there will not be enough 'grub' to last through the winter, as steamers cannot get through. To make matters worse, numbers of pack trains have been coming in here from different parts of the country lately with only half of the grub they started with. The packers foolishly sold or threw away their food to make their packs lighter, and I think they will suffer punishment for their folly before the ice opens next spring.

"There are few persons here who can be called poor. Of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants only a couple of hundred at most have made big strikes.

"Representations of other strikes are constantly received here, and many are authentic so far as Stewart and Pelly miners are concerned, but nothing so rich as Klondike has yet been reported.

"In conclusion, Alaska and Northwest Territory gold fields will be developed slowly. Ten thousand men may come here, but they will be lost in the vast country when they spread out to prospect.

"Not more than 5,000 of them will strike mines. When they do strike pay gravel their fortunes will be made

"The rich diggings have been comparatively idle during the summer, although the output from El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks was famous, and there is plenty of gold in sight. There is every prospect of an immense output of gold from this district next spring. The total output this season is, as near as I can judge, about $7,000,000. But very little ground has been worked, and the dumps will, like some of the tailings of the old California placers, pan out thousands of dollars when worked with improved machinery. The placers are the most puzzling and deceiving I have ever seen. Imagine a man working on good color and finding the ground worth only a few dollars per day and then turning to a waste of mud and morass with no surface indications and unearthing a bonanza. That is the situation here and all over Alaska.

ALASKA'S NEWEST MILLIONAIRE

Jimmie McNamee Spends a Thousand Dollars a Day and Then Takes to Drink.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Jimmie McNamee, the real though mushroom millionaire of the Klondike, is the hero of a romance, and until yesterday, when he fell a victim to strong drink, he played his part well. The heavy villain is the second mate of the schooner Fred S. Sander, which has just arrived from St. Michael's.

A schooner was needed to carry provisions to St. Michael's for the miners at Dawson City. The schooner was chartered, and Captain Carlson, accompanied by his wife and baby, was placed in command. Mrs. Carlson needed a nurse girl, and Lillie Anderson of Port Blakely, a sawmill town on Puget Sound, was engaged.

Soon Mrs. Carlson told the Captain that Second Mate Gust Easterberg was in love with Lillie. Carlson was ready to listen, because he considered Easterberg worthless and depraved. It was said that once when Easterberg was nearly drowned Lillie helped nurse him back to life.

Easterberg believed he had smooth sailing in his efforts to win the orphan's hand. A few days' later, however, Jimmie McNamee was taken aboard the Sanders as a passenger to this port. He had a large stock of nuggets and he scattered them freely. Jimmie bantered the nurse maid about a small hole in her dress pocket, through which she lost a keepsake the day before. He wagered a nugget of gold against a cent that Lillie had not darned up the hole in her pocket. Lillie blushed, accepted the wager, and won, but Jimmie, instead of giving the single nugget wagered, he handed her a fistful of gold.

Easterberg heard of this and became jealous. He told Lillie in three years he would be worth as much as McNamee. The girl became alarmed and asked the advice of Captain Carlson and his wife, who advised her to allay Easterberg's suspicion by saying she was too young to marry. This did not have the desired effect and Easterberg wrote letters threatening the lives of all on board. After the engagement of Lillie to McNamee was announced Easterberg became desperate, and one night ordered the man at the wheel to run the schooner on the rocks. The Captain discovered the plot just in time to save the vessel.

No sooner had the schooner arrived than McNamee, with his sacks of gold, accompanied by Miss Anderson and Mrs. Captain Carlson as chaperon, went ashore and engaged an army of dressmakers and milliners to robe the girl. McNamee then loaded her with gold, and putting aside $500 to defray her expenses to her uncle's home in Montana, departed.

Captain Carlson has been summoned to help keep McNamee in his room at the hotel and away from strong drink. McNamee has not been neglectful of his own wardrobe. Three new suits are being made for him. He has bought a $600 gold watch and a chain composed of Klondike gold nuggets is being built by a jeweler. He has been spending his money at the rate of $1,000 a day since he landed. Between Dawson City and Circle City, a distance of 300 miles, the millionaire parted with $9,000 over the bar of the Yukon River steamboat. All hands were called up to participate in Jimmie's hospitality, and it cost from $50 to $100 to settle for each "round."

Funeral of Frank Scales.

Funeral services for ex-Judge Frank Scales were held at Shullsburg, Wis., yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were held at home of his brother, S. H. Scales, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hayner of the Congregational Church. A large number of his old childhood friends and acquaintances attended the funeral.

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, Chas. H. Fletcher on the and has the signature of wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.
March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ASK ANDREWS TO REMAIN.

(Continued from first page.)

prehension you are not responsible, and which it knows you, too, would seek to dispel, the corporation, affirming its rightful authority to conserve the interests of the university at all times by every honorable means, and especially desiring to avoid in the conduct of the university the imputation even of the consideration of party questions or of the dominance of any class, but that in the language of its charter, "in this liberal and catholic institution all members hereof shall enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted liberty of conscience, which includes freedom of thought and expression," it cannot feel that the divergence of views upon the silver question and of its effects upon the university between you and the members of the corporation is an adequate cause of separation between us, for the corporation is profoundly appreciative of the great services you have rendered to the university and of your sacrifices and love for it. It therefore renews its assurances of highest respect for you and expresses the confident hope that you will withdraw your resignation."

Dr. Andrews refused to say, in advance of receiving that vote of the corporation, what his course will be, but it is believed that he intends to withdraw the resignation and remain. Some have thought that Dr. Andrews was so committed with the new Cosmopolitan University that he would be unable to stay at Brown if he desired, but it is now said he will fill both positions, his connection with the new educational scheme being largely of an advisory character.

Letter from Olney.

A letter from ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney was as follows:

"Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1897.—Professor Benj. F. Clarke, J. Franklin Jameson, Henry B. Gardner, and others—Gentlemen: I thank you heartily for a pamphlet copy of a letter bearing your signatures and entitled 'An Open Letter Addressed to the Corporation of Brown University by Members of the Faculty of that Institution.' Nothing could be better in matter or manner. It presents the grave issues raised by the unfortunate action of the corporation with singular lucidity and logical force, and deals with them in a temper and spirit which are every way admirable. As you may know, I do not agree with what I understand to be Dr. Andrews' views respecting the free coinage of silver. I strongly deprecate the action of the corporation, indeed, upon the precise ground that nothing could be better calculated to give currency and weight to those views—just as nothing would give a greater impetus to the cause of tariff reform than an attempt by the authorities of Harvard College to discipline President Eliot for his well known sentiments respecting 'freer trade.'

"The true objection, however, to the course pursued toward Dr. Andrews by the corporation of Brown University is its implied inculcation of the doctrine that an institution of learning should above all things get rich, and, therefore, should square its teachings and limit the utterances of its faculty by the interests and sentiments of those who, for the time being, are the rich men of the community. The demoralizing and degrading character of this doctrine your letter fully exposes, and thereby entitles you to the gratitude not only of American citizens generally but of all well wishers to Brown University in particular. I remain, with great respect, yours very truly,

"RICHARD OLNEY."

HARDSHIPS MET IN ALASKA.

Many People Turn Back Owing to the Difficulties of Travel.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 1.—A letter has been received here from Henry Behnson, who left here for the Yukon via Skaguay with a well equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew fainthearted under the hardships and returned. They reached the summit on Aug. 22, and expect to arrive on Stewart River before winter sets in. Dead horses are reported along the trail, and at one spot, where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed on the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot.

Large numbers of people are turning back, and outfits can be purchased cheaply. But he advises no one to go up depending on purchasing outfits. He says horses are an absolute necessity. Ex-Sergeant Haywood of the police force here, who went up to Dawson City in the spring, says in a letter that "God only knows what will become of the crowds heading this way." At the time of his writing provisions were very scarce in Dawson, but a steamer was expected daily.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1.—News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial company that famine is almost certain on the Klondike next winter receives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, a newspaper correspondent at St. Michael's. He states that the Yukon is unusually low, and that the chances of getting enough food to Dawson to support those now there and those flocking in are slender.

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TWO PICTURES OF THE LATE MRS. JOHN DREW.



[From negative (copyright) by Falk & Co., New York.] [As Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." (Copyright by B. J. Falk, New York.)]

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Conquering Hero.

BY ELIZABETH WINTER.

It was such a pretty scene! The trees had the abundance of verdant leafage that belongs to happy June; the grass seemed more than usually rich and green and the wild flowers more abundant than ever before—there was a rural bridge over a deep, rushing stream that fed a mill dam some distance beyond; and roses clambered over the broken rails of the bridge and twined their wild tendrils about an old tree near by, against which was a rustic seat. On the rustic seat was another rose—a very sweet and fresh and lovely rose in white muslin, with a Marie Antoinette fichu across her breast and knotted at the waist, and a wide leghorn hat on her head that shaded her eyes so cleverly that no beholder could guess that tears were rising there from time to time, and dropping on the white mull kerchief. And this had happened so often that the rose might very well be said to be washed in dew.

Her name was Kate, and she was very angry with herself because the tears would fall despite all the indignant things she was saying to herself in the effort to stop their flow, till at last she started to her feet in a dreadful pet and began to walk up and down, crushing the wild flowers under her feet. But that could not continue, for she was a very sweet little woman and could not hurt even a flower without regretting it; and presently she bent her graceful figure and pulled the wild anemones and the few late violets, and, having reached the rustic seat, she added a rose or two and sat down.

"It's a perfectly lovely morning!" she murmured, and pinned the flowers among the folds of the mull kerchief. "I wonder where she has taken the child, because——"

She stopped and looked anxiously about till she saw, in the distance, the maid and the little boy rambling among the trees and apparently absorbed in gathering wild flowers and chasing butterflies; and the music of the child's laughter was borne to her on the soft, perfumed summer breeze. It was a heavenly sound—a sound to gladden any mother's heart; but Kate Selden sighed and drew from her belt a closely crumpled piece of paper, which she had thrust there in fierce impatience; and as she looked at it the tears, which had not retreated very far, again rose to her eyes.

"O, I'm just a dreadful fool!" she thought; "a silly, silly little simpleton! And I'm glad he is late, for I wouldn't have him know, for anything in this world, that I cared enough to cry——" And, smoothing out the crumpled paper, she began to read the written words once more, though she already knew them by heart:

"If you will see me on Wednesday we can talk the matter over. I have spoken with my lawyer, and he has consulted with yours, and a separation can be arranged without any public scandal—at least, I hope so. I would call at the house, but I know your mother hates me worse than ever now, and it would only cause a scene. So, if you will come to the old rustic seat close by the bridge—you know where we used to meet in the old, happy days—ah, Kate, if you would only let me tell you everything you would find that I am not so very much to blame—but I won't speak of that. Because, of course, I know you wish to leave me, and I will make no defense. Yes, you shall keep the boy, though I believe the law would give him to me if I chose to fight for my right. But I don't care to call it my right—no, in that I yield to you entirely. I believe a child belongs to his mother first and before all others. Therefore, I give him to you without asking what the law might say about it. But I do ask that you will let me see him as often as I may wish, for I love him, dear—yes, though you may not believe it, Kate, I love him next to his mother, who is still the dearest on earth to me. There, I didn't mean to say that; but it is written, and let it stay so. I will not offend you again; but be there on Wednesday, any time before noon. I won't be later than eleven, and we can arrange all the business details—the lawyers will do the rest."

And by this time the tears were brimming over, but she wiped them softly away; and, instead of crushing the paper as before, she folded it very smoothly and slipped it inside her corsage, where she could feel it rise and fall beneath the hurried beating of her heart.

"I'm glad he's late," she repeated; "I'm very glad he's late." And then she looked at her watch and found it was not quite half-past 10. "O, he isn't late, after all—I must have been very early—I will go and find Annette and the child." And as she rose there was the crackling of a twig under a hasty footstep and Kate Selden stood face to face with her husband. He was very pale, and his lips looked pallid and drawn with the effort to keep from trembling. She had flushed deeply when their eyes met, but now the color ebbed away from her girlish face, and she said, confusedly:

"I am so glad!—I mean, not to keep you waiting. You see I am here first."

"You are very good," he said; "but you are always good. You got my letter?"

"O, yes, or I wouldn't have known you were coming here." She moved backward a step and was very glad to drop into the old rustic seat. "It is very generous of you, Sidney, to agree to everything, and particularly about baby."

"It is all I can do, now—to try and please you," he answered, weakly; and the perspiration was like dew on his brow. He took off his hat and stammered something about its being "awfully hot."

"Yes, perhaps you have walked fast—it is very warm, and you look tired. Won't you sit down?" She moved a little further away to make room for him, and he dropped into the place beside her.

"We used to say there was just room enough for two," he said, with a smile, and she turned her head away—perhaps to pluck a rose, for she snapped one off short and then threw it away.

"Am I to see baby today?" he asked, after a few moments of awkward silence. "I haven't seen him, you know, since——"

"O, yes," she answered, hurriedly, and, looking about, "there they are, he and Annette, yonder in the woods; they are coming this way. O, Sidney," she cried, suddenly turning toward him, "how could you? I can never, never forgive you!"

"I could never dare to ask you!"

They were almost the very words of Pauline and Claude. She remembered in a moment that it had been the first play Sidney had taken her to see after they had married; and how often they had laughed at that pair of lovers, each dying to forgive and be forgiven, and neither daring to say the right word. She used to think she could never be so foolish as that, and now—it was getting very awkward, for this was a far more serious matter, and she knew that she could never forgive. What woman could?

And then she heard the laughter and shouts of little Sidney, who had just caught sight of his father, and was now running wildly to welcome him. It was a fortunate interruption to a scene that was nearing a painful climax, and she was very glad to take a step or two toward the laughing boy, who was already flying across the bridge, followed by his nurse; then there was a crash, a shriek; the side of the bridge was gaping outward; the maid stood wringing her hands; and the golden curls, that had floated for a moment above the rushing water, were gone.

It was so sudden, so inexplicable, that the frantic mother could not realize at first what had happened. When she did, the air resounded with her agonized cries, and it was the nurse girl who was the first to see that Selden had already reached his child just in time.

"Courage, ma'am, courage!" the girl whispered, while she supported her mistress. "See—he is safe! His father has him—look, look! the darling has his arms about the master's neck, an' he's huggin' an' kissing of him just as if nothing had happened at all!"

The girl assisted her mistress back to the little rustic seat, and when the father and child had reached the young mother, little Sidney was already laughing with delight; and as he put one dripping arm about her neck, he drew her close till her face touched her husband's face.

"Kate," whispered Selden, "Kate, may I beg forgiveness now?"

"O, Sidney! I have been so proud and heartless! I was jealous and vain—and—and—so selfish and unfair! I wouldn't listen to you, and all the time I knew you never cared for that woman! Can you forgive me, too?"

"Just give me a chance, that's all," and then two pairs of arms met and clasped each other close about the conquering hero, who seemed to find himself quite suddenly an object of secondary importance.

It then occurred to Annette that Master Sidney would have a dreadful cold unless his dripping garments were changed immediately; so she carried him off in pursuit of dry clothing.—Popular Monthly.

MRS. LEASE HAS GOLD FEVER.

Noted Populist Orator May Depart for the Klondike in the Spring.

"I have more than a slight touch of the Klondike fever," declared Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease yesterday, "and may go to Alaska in the spring."

Mrs. Lease and her 17-year-old daughter, Evelyn Louise, met in Chicago last night. Mrs. Lease came from New York, where she has been dividing her time between lecturing and journalistic work. Her daughter came from Wichita, where she has been spending her time since she was graduated from high school in June. Miss Lease will accompany her mother on the latter's lecture tour through Minnesota. The two will leave tonight for Mankato.

Mrs. Lease says her Western lecture tour will be a long one, probably extending to the Pacific coast.

Miss Lease will leave her mother after a few weeks to enter a school for the study of law. She is a slender, blue-eyed girl, with a creamy complexion and dark hair brushed back from a fine forehead, and straight brows. Her features are finely chiseled, and while she looks anything but strong minded the mantel of Mary Elizabeth Lease's intellectuality has evidently fallen on this daughter's shoulders. She confesses a fondness for old-fashioned poems and stories. Out of her class of thirty-three members Miss Lease was chosen valedictorian. She has written several verses, some of which have been published.

Mrs. Lease talked about her winter's work and future plans. She expressed some strong Populistic sentiments regarding the effect on the poor of New York of the recent flurry in the wheat market.

Mrs. Lease and her daughter are entertained at the residence of the former's brother, J. P. Clyens, 4563 Wabash avenue.

THREE W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS

National to Be Held in Buffalo and the World's and Dominion of Canada in Toronto.

A remarkable trio of women's conventions is to be held this fall. The twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union will be held in Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29 to Nov. 3. It will immediately follow the fourth biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U.—Oct. 23 to 26—which, in its turn, will follow the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada; the last two to be held in the City of Toronto, Ont.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President, and Katherine L. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U., have just issued the call for the Buffalo convention.

Many of the distinguished guests at the world's convention will remain over to the national. The annual sermon on Oct. 31 will be preached by Lady Henry Somerset. An efficient committee in Buffalo is planning for the entertainment of delegates and an anticipated crowd of white ribbon visitors.

WITH PEN AND PICTURE

THE TRICKS OF "SPIRITUALISTIC" MEDIUMS EXPOSED.

Cabinet, Handcuff, and Spirit Collar Tricks Are Shown Up by a Magician Who Has Been Before the Public for Many Years—The Rope Test and Its Explanation — False Methods That Are Employed to Deceive the Public.

A well-known magician who has been before the public many years in his professional capacity contributes an interesting article to the Scientific American in the nature of an exposure of spiritualistic frauds.

The article was not written for the purpose of antagonizing sincere believers in spiritualism, but merely to explain how several professional "mediums" and a number of unbelievers in spiritualism have secured their release from cabinets in which they had been fastened. The writer frankly states that during the many years he has given exhibitions of the magician's art he has met many test "mediums," and can say without qualification that all of them have been impostors.

On the other hand, this writer has himself performed cabinet tricks many times, and



A ROPE TEST. EXPLANATION OF THE ROPE TEST.

before intelligent and alert audiences, and has never been exposed.

In these tricks of the cabinet, so old and yet still so frequently performed, the methods used are many, but all mystifying.

Among the many successful rope tests, the following is about the best: A piece of soft cotton rope about six feet long, and of the size known as sash cord, is securely tied around the performer's left wrist, dividing the rope so that the ends will be of equal length. When the members of the committee are satisfied that they have made the knots secure, the performer places his hands behind him, with the right wrist resting over the knots on the left wrist, and the ends of the rope are securely tied together, bringing the knots down tight on the right wrist. This appears fair enough, but it is not as fair as it appears, because, while the knots are quite secure, there is sufficient slack between the wrists to enable the performer, by giving his right wrist a half turn, to withdraw this hand from the rope encircling it.

The reader may say: "That is all well enough, but how and by what means does he secure this slack?"

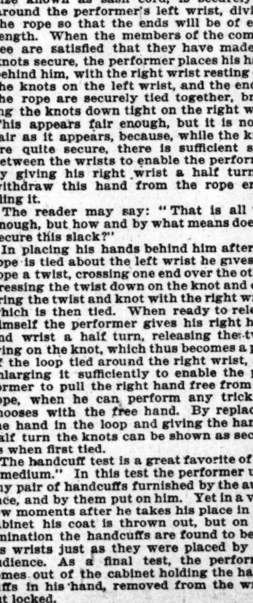
In placing his hands behind him after the rope is tied about the left wrist he gives the rope a twist, crossing one end over the other, pressing the twist down on the knot and covering the twist and knot with the right wrist, which is then tied. When ready to release himself the performer gives his right hand and wrist a half turn, releasing the twist lying on the knot, which thus becomes a part of the loop tied around the right wrist, and enlarging it sufficiently to enable the performer to pull the right hand free from the rope, when he can perform any trick he chooses with the free hand. By replacing the hand in the loop and giving the hand a half turn the knots can be shown as secure as when first tied.

The handcuff test is a great favorite of the "medium." In this test the performer uses any pair of handcuffs furnished by the audience, and by them put on him. Yet in a very few moments after he takes his place in the cabinet his coat is thrown out, but on examination the handcuffs are found to be on his wrists just as they were placed by the audience. As a final test, the performer comes out of the cabinet holding the handcuffs in his hand, removed from the wrist but locked.

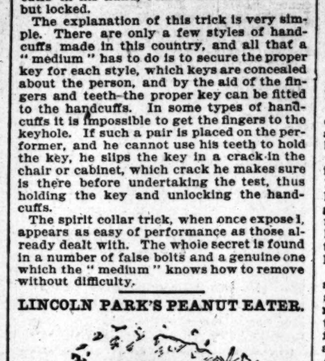
The explanation of this trick is very simple. There are only a few styles of handcuffs made in this country, and all that a "medium" has to do is to secure the proper key for each style, which keys are concealed about the person, and by the aid of the fingers and teeth the proper key can be fitted to the handcuffs. In some types of handcuffs it is impossible to get the fingers to the keyhole. If such a pair is placed on the performer, and he cannot use his teeth to hold the key, he slips the key in a crack in the chair or cabinet, which crack he makes sure is there before undertaking the test, thus holding the key and unlocking the handcuffs.

The spirit collar trick, when once exposed, appears as easy of performance as those already dealt with. The whole secret is found in a number of false bolts and a genuine one which the "medium" knows how to remove without difficulty.

LINCOLN PARK'S PEANUT EATER.



TERRIBLE THREAT.



Small Boy (fairly up a tree)—"I say, mister, if yer don't take yer dog away I'll eat up all yer apples!"—Comic Cuts.

CAUSE FOR SUSPICION.



Wraggles—"I guess Rocksy is goin' to quit drinkin'."

Jaggles—"Aw, let up!"

Wraggles—"Well, he's goin' ter Klondike, an' likker's so scarce there it's 50 cents a glass!"

LADY JEPHSON.

Who has started the "scrapbook" fad among fashionable women. Just now her



LADY JEPHSON.

"Canadian scrapbook" is the talk of London.

SCHEMES OF TAPERING OFF.

Some Original Means That Men Have Tried to Limit Their Drinks—A Sharp Woman's Scheme.

"It must be a little discouraging to those two men," said a well known New-Yorker, who was standing on the piazza of the clubhouse at a seashore resort near New York, "when they both fell down within twenty-four hours after they had finished their cure at some fake establishment. They both went into quarantine together, and did all they could to help one another. Between them they managed to put in the six weeks drinking bromide of sodium and making pledges of reformation, and when they came out you would not have recognized them. They did not look like the same two men who had gone into retreat. But the day after they reached New York both of them got so drunk that they fell down in front of Delmonico's and had to be carted to a hotel in a hansom. The cure they took was said to be the best in the country, too." [But it was not the Keeley cure.]

"What are they going to do now?"

"Swear off again and not drink another drop for three more months."

"Why not follow my scheme?" asked a fat man at the table. "I never drink unless my wife does, and I find that works to a 'T.' When I married she thought I was drinking too much. I knew it. She doesn't believe in total abstinence for other people, and she likes a cocktail herself. But I had to diminish the daily supply, and she suggested that I should never drink unless I was with her, and she wanted a drink at the same time. I consented to the arrangement, expecting that it would cure her taste for drink permanently. But it didn't, although it decreased my amount to the proper supply. That arrangement doesn't interfere with our wine at dinner, nor does it inconvenience us when we take supper together. If we are driving and want a drink when we get home that is not forbidden, and if we want a cocktail before dinner, that is all right. But it does prevent my taking two or three gin rickeys during the morning and several cocktails before dinner, not to mention the incidental highballs and the brandies and sodas at night."

"That's a better scheme than Smith's," came from the other side of the table. "While he was sick two years the doctor only allowed him twelve drinks a day. Mike's average was considerably more than that. Well, the doctor gave him a bell punch and he was to pull it every time he took a drink. For about a week he followed the plan religiously. Then he grew a little careless, and for four out of the six months he carried the thing with him he would religiously pull the handle on the punch until it registered twelve. That he always did when he ordered his first drink. Then he would turn in and drink as much as he had ever drank before. But the doctor saw the bell punch when it registered only twelve drinks, and it was a good thing for Mike's confidence in his doctor that the man never claimed to have done him the slightest good. It was as gentle a method of trying to prevent a man from drinking as I ever saw, although I have known of cases in which men who used those particular bell punches were able to keep their drinks down to the limit."

"One of the best schemes I ever saw," said another one of the men, "was perfect so long as it lasted. But it failed after a month. I know a man whose wife thought that he drank too much for his means. She thought he drank too much for his health as well, but she put it on financial grounds. A woman knows as soon as she objects to drinking on the grounds of principle she is very likely to have little or no influence. So this wife put it on the grounds of economy, and made her husband promise to give her exactly the same amount that he spent on liquor. He was in his second year of married life and he promised willingly. It astonished him to see how much at the end of every day he was compelled to hand over to his wife. She would have an accounting with him every night after dinner, going through the day drink by drink. It did reduce considerably the amount he drank, for it made him realize how much he spent every day. But his wife got tired of estimating the amount he owed every night, he wouldn't or couldn't remember, and then gave the plan up. But it was one of the best while it lasted."

"A man who determined to keep down his drinking," said the last man left who had not put in his oar, "told me that he reduced his customary supply by a question of time. At first he concluded to drink nothing before 1 o'clock. That left him free until lunch time. Then he moved it on to 2 o'clock, and the prohibition moved in successive progression until it reached 6 o'clock. Now his cocktail is the first drink of the day. But it's not the last. There are later whiskies and sodas, and sometimes other liquors. Now he is trying to work the time test backward, starting at dinner. He does not allow himself to take a drink until 10—after his dinner. He is going to make it 11, 12, and probably 1. That will give him time for only one drink before bedtime, and with the daylight arrangement in its present perfected form he expects to recover entirely from any possible ill effect of too many drinks."

HONORED BY THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive of Egypt has decorated Mr. Little with the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of Mejidieh of the Ottoman Empire. Mr. Little, who is at present private secretary to Governor Leedy of Kansas, was formerly Consul General at Cairo, and Khedive Abbas Hilmi formed a warm friendship for him.



B. C. LITTLE OF KANSAS.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

JULES CLARETIE'S ATTEMPT TO WRITE A DETECTIVE STORY.

"The Crime of the Boulevard" Falls Short of the Academician's Usual Excellence in Both Style and Matter—Ella MacMahon's "The Touchstone of Life" Goes Amiss at a Critical Point—Lloyd Mifflin's "At the Gates of Song."

Not even the solemn and sacred precincts of the French Academy are safe from the profaning presence of the pot boiler. Here is Jules Caretie, industrious academician and director of the Comédie Française, who a little time ago was winning golden opinions with his delightful reminiscences of "Brichanteau, Actor," now descending to the production of a third-rate detective story. "L'Accusateur," or, as it is called in Mrs. Carleton A. Kingsbury's translation, "The Crime of the Boulevard" (Fenno), is a flabby and pallid attempt to write in the vein of Gaboriau. Anna Katherine Green could give the academician cards and spades and beat him at this game.

M. Claretie's novel is based on the fanciful theory that the retina of a murdered man may for some time retain the last image on which its owner gazed, and that it may be revealed by photography. As the author said in a prefatory dedication to Lombroso, unaccountably omitted from this translation, fiction can take every liberty. It can, therefore, take this nonsensical idea about a dead man's eyes and build a story around the same, making the victim gaze with intensity upon the picture of a friend instead of upon the murderer in his last moments, thus setting the police on the trail of an innocent man and providing the materials for a first-class mystery. But if the mystery be poorly handled, smothered in a wagon-load of padding, carelessly written, and badly translated, the liberty is not worth much.

Bernardet, the detective in the story, is not as theatrical as the ordinary sleuth of fiction, but the pot-boiler nature of the work is indicated by the fact that at least twice Bernardet depends upon naked chance for the carrying out of the plot to the required denouement. Still worse is the kill-space verbosity of the author. This is not the sort of art one expects from the French Academy. The only palliating circumstance in M. Claretie's behalf is the evident haste and raggedness of Mrs. Kingsbury's translation.

In "The Touchstone of Life" Miss Ella MacMahon gives the impression of having fallen in love with her own hero to such an extent that she was compelled to depict a finer career for him than had been at first intended. And it must be admitted that Ivor Clay is a fine fellow, and that the author is little to be blamed if she has made her story an inartistic comedy, rather than what might have been a glowing tragedy and a work of art.

Clay, after the most careful education, learns from his guardian that he is the son of a nobleman to whom his mother was not married. Intense wrath against his father's unworthiness takes possession of him, he refuses to accept a penny of the large income which had been bequeathed him in partial amends, and departs to the colonies in search of money wherewith to repay the money expended for his education.

He becomes a millionaire and the Prime Minister of the land with which he has cast in his destiny. That his younger brother, to whom their father's title has descended, should be made the Governor General of this particular colony, that they should love the same woman, and much more to the same effect is inevitable. And here the author has lost her critical acumen and let prejudice destroy her effects. Otherwise there is little fault to find with a book which makes few pretensions. There is an ability to depict character which deserves all possible encouragement, indeed, and a better book may be looked for in the future. The Frederick A. Stokes company prints the little volume prettily, but the illustrations are unseemly and convey erroneous impressions.

A handsomer book than Lloyd Mifflin's "At the Gates of Song" is seldom seen, whether the contents be prose or verse. For the paper, the press work, the binding, the delightful portrait of the author used for frontspiece, and the eleven drawings in monotint from the pencil of Thomas Moran, N. A., too much praise can hardly be accorded the publishers, Estes & Lauriat. Interesting, also, is the note by the author, which ends the book, and the announcement that this is the first of four volumes of verse from his pen, the others being actually in course of publication.

And there, in spite of the prepossession all these matters give, the praise ends. Mr. Mifflin promises in his note that among the 150 sonnets which his book contains, "there are some experiments and innovations upon legitimate and established forms, in which the critical reader may be perhaps interested." The interest caused by such an announcement is not slight, and search was gladly begun to see upon what unsuspected resource in the language the poet had drawn to keep his promise good. It was easily learned that he had a habit—and a bad one—of carrying one of the vowel sounds of the rhymes in the octave over to the sestet. It is seen, also, that he is a victim to the long word habit, mistaking completely the lesson set by Rossetti. And there seems to be a certain ability to depict striking situations of a physical nature and to hint at certain psychical developments of considerable interest, but nowhere either the attempt or desire to link the two into one rounded whole. But the sonnet form is, of all, assuredly the most difficult, and one in which many a mighty one has fallen. The other poems from Mr. Mifflin's pen will, doubtless, hold less of disappointment.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Count Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the recent Olympian games at Athens, has contributed to the September Century a paper of personal reminiscences of "French Royalists and Republicans."

That genuinely funny book, "Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, is the work of an employé in the British civil service. Mr. Jacobs is preparing another and similar book to be called "The Skipper's Wooing."

A companion volume to "How to Be Happy Though Married" is announced under the title, "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men." The author of both books is the Rev. E. J. Hardy, a chaplain in the British navy.

Sir Walter Besant's new volume of fiction for the present season is "A Fountain Sealed," which is to be published immediately. It is a story of the youth of George III. of England and represents him as the lover of a charming Quakeress, Hannah Lightfoot.

Ian Maclaren has a new story titled, "A Scotch Carnival," in the September number of the American Queen. It is an account of a Scotch fair with farmers making their bargains, showmen exhibiting their shows, the faker plying his trade; worked into it is a story of a lover and his lass.

Thomas Dunn English is widely known as the author of "Ben Bolt," but few people are aware that he has written some of the best fairy tales in the English language. A collection of these will be published in time for the holiday season, with illustrations by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker. Some of the "Tales" were published years ago in Harper's Magazine and other periodicals.

The Macmillan company announces that on Oct. 6 (the anniversary of the poet's death) will be published the memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, upon which his son has been engaged some years. This important work, which will be comprised in two volumes of over 500 pages each, will contain a large number of hitherto unpublished poems, and many letters written and received by Lord Tennyson. There will also be several chapters of personal recollections by friends of the poet.

The family to which Rider Haggard belongs is decidedly a literary one. His brother, Colonel Haggard, has written a number of stories. Now his sister, the Baroness d'Anethan, is to give us a novel. She is married to the Belgian Minister at the Court of the Emperor of Japan. This novel, however, does not relate to Japan, but to Brazil, where the Baroness lived for some time. It is a tale of diplomatic life, but so far no title has been selected for it. The volume will be published in September.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they will include in their series of the "Writings of the Fathers of the Republic," the "Works of Samuel Adams," edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing. Dr. Cushing is a member of the department of history of Columbia University. The work will be the first collected edition of the "Writings of Samuel Adams," and it will include much material never before published. The first volume is expected to be in readiness in the autumn of 1898, and the editor hopes to complete the work in four volumes.

Fined for Keeping Pet Robins.

In the Town of Passaic, N. J., two little girls have had fines and costs entered against them to the amount of $37.25 for the crime of keeping pet robins in a cage.

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LAKE STREET IS STRONG.

FAILURE TO SECURE CICERO ORDINANCE LOST SIGHT OF.

Local Buying Is Good at an Advance Over Previous Day's Prices—Loop to Be Completed Shortly—Metropolitan Lease May Be Signed in a Few Days—Northwestern "L" Is at a Standstill—Continued Local Buying of Wall Street Stocks.

Lake Street stock was the only active security on the local list yesterday, and notwithstanding the failure of a connecting road to secure a franchise from the Cicero Town board the price of the stock was above that of the previous day, and it was well maintained during the day's trading. The opening yesterday was at 18¾, and 18½ was the closing, as well as the lowest quotation made. Sales of the stock amounted to 675 shares. If the stories were to be believed which were being circulated yesterday a defeat met at the hands of the Cicero Town board was only temporary in character, and the road is likely to receive in future all it asks for. The Lake Street road is in good shape so far as traffic from the suburban towns lying to the west of Chicago is concerned. It is certain to receive all the traffic from the Suburban that can be diverted from the Metropolitan and the West Chicago Street railroad, and even if the Cicero and Proviso fails to get the sort of connection it wants with the Lake Street the large proportion of its traffic will go to the Lake Street "L" anyway.

Notwithstanding the fact the Lake Street road is now running trains on two sides of the loop a considerable increase in traffic is predicted by officials from operation around the completed structure. The loop will be ready for operation within two weeks if present promises count, and it is expected Lake Street will be running around the four sides of the loop by Sept. 15 or Oct. 1 at the latest. It is true Lake Street will have a considerable increase in its fixed charges when it begins paying rental to the loop, but Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Louderback say the increase in traffic will more than make up for this. There are a good many who have doubts regarding the hopeful prophecy and say the road is now receiving practically all of the benefits it is likely to receive from running trains entirely around it. The result of loop operation will be a matter of guesswork until official figures are given out.

Loop Contracts to Be Signed Shortly.

Receiver Dickinson MacAllister of the Metropolitan Elevated will within a few days ask permission from the courts to sign the contracts with the Union Loop company for the running of the trains of the Metropolitan system around the loop. All of the differences between the Metropolitan people and Mr. Yerkes have not yet been settled, but they will be in a few days, and the consent of the court will be asked at the signing of the contract. All of the conferences which have been carried on have had the approval of the court, and it is believed no objection will be raised by the court to the lease. It is said Mr. Yerkes has been trying to hold up the Metropolitan for a minimum rental in excess of the $62,500 first agreed upon. The Metropolitan people claim they will not consent to any agreement that calls for a minimum rental in excess of the amount first agreed on and included in the first lease. The lease is likely to be finally settled on much the same lines as the one entered into before the Metropolitan went into the hands of a receiver.

The lease of the South Side Elevated for the Union Loop has not yet been signed and will not be until the Metropolitan has agreed to the terms. It is expected, however, that the whole loop matter will be settled in a few weeks now, and that during the present month both Lake street and Metropolitan will be running trains around the loop.

The establishment of the new glucose trust is said to have proven immensely valuable to some of those who are interested in its formation. One of the attorneys for the glucose trust is said to have received as large a fee for his services in this as has ever been received by a lawyer in Chicago.

Northwestern "L" Work at Standstill.

The Northwestern Elevated railroad is still a long ways from completion. Nothing is now being done on the road, and there has been no work done since the $400,000 received by the company earlier in the year was expended. Of the $400,000 $300,000 was received from a local capitalist, who had figured on lending the company the full $3,500,000 required for its completion. He changed his mind, however, and it is said the change is due largely to the fact of the Columbia Construction company having guaranteed the bonds of the Lake Street Elevated. The offer of the Lake Street Elevated to buy its debentures at an advance over market quotations, it is claimed, was due to a desire on the part of Mr. Yerkes to put an end to the guarantee of the Columbia Construction company to the Lake Street debentures and leave the company free to finance the Northwestern Elevated. The sixty days allowed for the deposit of Lake Street debentures under the offer for their purchase has not yet expired, but there is already a large number of bonds pledged to the scheme and the officers of the company are counting confidently on securing the 75 per cent of the total issue of debentures which must be deposited to make the plan operative.

New York stocks were largely traded in yesterday by local investors. All of the private wire houses reported a good business, which was largely made up of buyers. When Sugar was selling around 140 it had fewer friends in the local field than it has now at advanced prices. Sugar sold up to 159 yesterday, as compared with the close the day before of 156. The closing quotation yesterday was within ¼ of the top. It is interesting to compare these figures with those which were current a year ago. On Sept. 2 American Sugar closed at 112¼. Omaha advanced more than 10 points, and there was an advance in American Tobacco and in some of the other industrials. Rock Island was active and other railroad stocks were in demand at higher figures.

There was not a single sale of West Chicago stock made during yesterday's trading, which is unusual for the local market. Diamond Match sold up to a close at 150. South Side Elevated sold at 47@48, while Metropolitan showed several small sales at 7¼, or an advance of more than 4 points from the low quotation of preceding weeks. Rock Island has shown earnings for August in excess of those of any recent month.

A dividend of $10 a share on Calumet and Hecla stock has been declared payable Oct. 1.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

CALL 10 A. M.

80 L St El R R	18¾	20 L St El R R	18½
30 do	18¾	50 do	18⅝
150 do act	18½	25 L St El tr ctfs	16
5 do	18½	10 M&C Brew com	9
60 do act	18½		

BONDS.

1000 Lake St El debt 5s	75

AFTER CALL.

200 C & C C & D	66½	30 C P & P Co	31
10 D M Co act	149	25 Int P Co pfd	46
20 do	148¼	25 L St El tr ctfs	16¼
75 L St El R R	18¼	25 do	16¼
70 do buyer 10	18⅝	50 MetWSElRRCo	7¼
30 do act	18½	50 Chi Edison Co	126½
20 do	18½	11 S S El Ry	47
10 St's W S C L	18⅜	58 do	48
25 do	18⅜		

BONDS.

8000 C G Lt & C Co 5s	102¼	$8000 Met W S El R R 5s	51
8000 LStEl inc 5s	33		

1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 D M Co act	150	100 LSElRR act	18¼

BONDS.

3000 Int Packing Co 6s	83¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 25.
New York	$117,716,991	$119,124,794
Chicago	18,513,429	16,109,097
Boston	15,248,208	13,381,706
Philadelphia	13,028,077	9,906,951
St. Louis	4,475,397	4,100,904
Baltimore	2,937,066	2,917,778
New Orleans	749,387	842,545

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 60c discount; St. Louis, 90c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Sensational Advances in Industrial Stocks Give Strength to Entire List.

New York, Sept. 1.—The indications from today's market were that prices generally would have suffered a material reaction had it not been for the sensational advances shown by individual stocks. Buyers were evidently possessed by a fervor of speculation, and the difficulty of moving the prices of most of the leading railroad shares led to those securities being comparatively neglected. Stocks concerning which some favorable prospect was reported, but without definite details and not backed by authority, were chosen as the favorites in the speculation. The sensation of the day was the jump in the price of Omaha, the stock touching 82½ in the final transactions. The extreme rise was 10⅝ and the net gain a point less. The stock was not exempt from depression which weighed on the grangers, and in fact on most of the list during the early part of the day, and it sold down half from last night's close. By 1 o'clock it had recovered the loss and gained over 2 points additional. But in little more than an hour of the latter part of the day the price mounted several points and was in the full tide of advance when dealings ceased. The dealing was attended by great excitement, and the pauses in the advance were only momentary and at wide ranges. The rise was due to a belief that the stock will shortly be placed on a regular dividend basis, the size of the proposed dividend being the subject of the excited speculation. The subject, which is in the relation of parent company to Omaha, improved in sympathy, but suffered partially, while Omaha was still strongly advanced. Sugar also continued to be an exciting center of speculation in the morning and advanced 3 points on rumors of a distribution of surplus and of advantages to accrue from exclusion of Dutch refined sugar. Tobacco also opened nearly 2 points higher, but this was also the highest of the day. The two stocks fluctuated in a very erratic manner all day, but closed with a net gain of only ¾ for Sugar and ⅝ for Tobacco. Missouri Pacific touched 40 in the opening transactions, but fell off during the day on realizing to below last night's close.

The coalers made some display of strength during the day, especially the Reading stocks, but they succumbed to depression later. Rock Island also advanced at one time over a point above the lowest, as did Louisville and Nashville, but the latter declined below yesterday's price and the former saved only a fractional net gain. With these exceptions the list was almost wholly given over to depression. The day's changes are small, but the majority of active issues show losses extending to ¾ in Northern Pacific preferred on its poor show of earnings. Railroad stocks that showed sharp gains were Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred and Great Northern preferred, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Mobile and Ohio, St. Joe and Grand Island first preferred, and St. Paul and Duluth.

The industrials as a rule showed gains, notably in the Cotton Oil stocks, Sugar preferred, local gas stocks, General Electric, Metropolitan Traction, National Lead, National Starch, Leather preferred, and Oregon Navigation. Laclede Gas lost over a point and Detroit Gas 3. The bond market showed some falling off in activity, the par value of bonds sold amounting to about $3,300,000. Prices were generally higher. U. S. new 4s, registered, sold at 126¼, the highest price recorded. The 5 coupons sold at 113¾@114. Total sales, $110,000.

Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds easier.

Bar silver made a new low record in this market today. The quoted price was 51½c an ounce, ¼c below the previous low record. Mexican dollars are quoted at 41c. London's opening price for bar silver was 23⅝d, the rate subsequently declining to 23½d, ⅛d below the previous low record. The fall is accounted for by the suspension of the sale of India council bills for ten weeks. This is equivalent to shutting off the supply of exchange on India, and is likely to result in a rise of Indian exchange to the gold shipment point, and is regarded as removing one of the sustaining factors to the price of silver.

The total sales of stock today were 558,742 shares, including Atchison preferred, 11,574; Chesapeake and Ohio, 22,130; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 18,450; Louisville and Nashville, 16,731; Missouri Pacific, 21,930; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 5,050; New Albany and Chicago, 4,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 6,320; Northwest, 7,470; Reading, 8,310; Rock Island, 20,125; St. Paul, 27,480; St. Paul and Omaha, 27,250; Southern Railway, 5,800; do preferred, 5,050; Texas Pacific, 3,340; Wabash preferred, 12,950; American Cotton Oil, 7,880; American Spirits, 7,795; American Tobacco, 40,983; Bay State Gas, 8,200; Chicago Gas, 11,270; General Electric, 16,690; Laclede Gas, 3,125; Lead, 11,920; Pacific Mail, 10,720; Sugar, 32,170; do preferred, 3,335; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 17,840; United States Leather, 8,850; do preferred, 20,000; Western Union, 10,750; Chicago Great Western, 13,613.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Sep. 1.	Ag. 31.
Amn. Sugar	31,200	159	156⅝	156⅝	156
Do pfd	3,200	119	117¾	118⅝	117¾
Amn. Tobacco	44,700	96	94¼	95	94¼
Amn. Cot. Oil	7,900	25⅝	23½	25	23½
Do pfd	1,500	80½	78½	79	77½
Atchison	1,000	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
Do pfd	10,900	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34
Amn. Spirits Co.	6,800	15	14	14½	13⅝
Do pfd	1,300	34	33¼	33½	32⅝
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	1,600	32⅝	31⅝	32½	32¼
Bay State Gas	6,300	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
Balt. & Ohio	400	17	16½	17	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121
B. & O. S. W. pfd.	50	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Brunswick	200	1½	1¼	1½	2
C., B. & Q.	17,800	98¼	97	97¼	97⅝
C. & N. W.	6,900	122¼	120¼	121¼	121
C., M. & St. P.	27,300	95½	94⅝	94⅞	95
Do pfd	400	144½	144	144½	144
C., R. I. & P.	19,500	91⅝	90	91⅛	90⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	27,700	82½	71½	82	72¾
Do pfd	200	144½	144	144½	.....
Can. So.	600	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	.....
Ches. & Ohio	22,000	26¾	26	26¼	26⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,800	37¼	36½	36⅞	36⅞
Cent. R. R., N. J.	400	96¼	96	96¼	96¼
C. & E. I.	200	50	48	50	.....
Do pfd	200	101	100½	101	.....
Can. Pac.	300	72	72	72	72⅝
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	900	194	193	193¼	192
Chicago Gas	11,100	103¼	102¼	103⅛	103
C., H. V. & Tol.	200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
Con. Ice	2,800	40⅛	39¼	40⅜	39¼
Colo. Fuel & I.	1,700	24	23	23	23
C. & Gt. W.	13,900	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Do pfd	900	28½	27	27¼	28
Cent. Pac.	100	14½	14½	14½	.....
Chicago & Alton	14	156	156	156	.....
C. & I. L.	1,800	12⅝	12	12⅛	12¼
C. & I. L. pfd	2,900	38	37	37⅛	37
D., L. & W.	.....	161¼	160⅛	160⅜	161
D. & Rio G. pfd	600	48	47½	48	48
Det. Gas	400	43¼	43	43	40¼
E., T. & T. Co.	200	67½	67¼	67½	.....
Erie	1,100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Do 1st pfd	900	41⅞	40	40	43
Flint & P. M.	300	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¼
Do pfd	300	40	40	40	39⅞
Gen. Electric	15,900	38⅝	36⅞	38⅜	37
G. North. pfd	300	133	132⅝	133	.....
H. B. Claflin	300	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞	.....
Ill. Cent.	2,400	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	106
Iowa Cent.	1,200	12½	12	12½	12¼
Do pfd	900	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞
Lake Shore	168	177	177	177	.....
Louis. & Nash.	16,400	62⅛	61⅛	61⅝	61⅞
Long Island	10	40	40	40	.....
L. E. & W.	1,600	22	21½	21½	21½
Do pfd	3,300	76¼	75	76¼	75
Laclede Gas	3,100	49¼	48	48	49¼
Do pfd	100	96	96	96	96
Met. Traction	3,100	124⅞	124	124¼	123
M., K. & T.	1,300	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	4,900	36⅛	35⅜	36	36⅜
Manhattan	1,900	107	106¼	106⅜	106½
Mobile & Ohio	300	31	30	30	31
Missouri Pac.	21,800	40	38	38⅞	39⅛
Minn. Iron	100	60	60	60	60
Morris & Essex	22	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	.....
Minn. & St. L.	200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	25½
Do 2d pfd	100	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	200	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	.....
New C. Coal	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
Nor. Pac.	2,500	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
Do pfd	7,200	50⅝	50	50⅝	50¼
N. Y. Cent.	2,700	109	108⅛	109	108⅞
Norfolk & W.	260	14¼	14	14	.....
Do pfd	300	39⅞	39	39	39⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	2,100	18¼	18	18	18
Do pfd	900	39	38¼	38	39
North Amn. Co.	1,400	5½	5	5	5¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2,700	18	18	18	18
Nat. Lead	9,500	38⅝	37	38¼	37
Do pfd	700	106	105¼	105⅞	.....
Nat. Linseed	400	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
Nat. Starch	600	13	12½	12⅝	11½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas	1,900	96	93¼	96	.....
Ogn. S. Line	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
Ogn. R. & Nav.	300	34	33	34	.....
Orn. pfd	700	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	69½
Pac. Mail	7,400	37	36¼	36⅝	35⅞
Pullman	200	176	175⅛	175⅛	176
P., D. & E.	1,400	2½	2	2	2¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	22½	22	22	22
Penn. R. R.	200	113	113	113	.....
Phœnix Mining	2,500	7	6	7	.....
Reading	7,500	27⅝	27	27¼	27¼
Do 1st pfd	9,900	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	54⅝
Do 2d pfd	3,100	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	33⅞
St. J. & G. I.	3,700	9¼	9	9¼	9
Do 1st	500	51¼	49½	51	49½
St. J. & G. I. 2d	1,000	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18½
St. L. & S. F.	2,800	8⅝	8¼	8¼	7
Rio G. West. pfd	100	52½	52½	52½	.....
St. L. & S. F. 1st	700	55	55	55⅝	56
Do 2d	800	23¼	22½	23	22½
Southern Ry	5,700	11½	11¼	11½	11½
Do pfd	4,800	36¼	36	36¼	36⅝
So. Pac.	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Silver Bullion	1,000	52	52	52	.....
S. L. & S. W.	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
Do pfd	800	14½	14	14	14½
St. P. & Dul.	500	27½	25	27½	.....
S. R. & T.	500	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
Texas Pac.	2,900	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14⅜
Tenn. Coal	18,100	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	32¼
Union Pac.	1,900	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
U. P., D. & G.	200	6⅝	6	6	6¼
U. S. Rubber	700	19	19	19	18⅝
Do pfd	1,200	68½	68	68½	68
U. S. Leather	8,100	10¼	9⅝	10	9⅝
Do pfd	19,000	72	70⅝	71	70
U. S. Express	200	41	41	41	.....
W. & L. E.	1,700	3	2¾	2¾	2⅜
Do pfd	50	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Wabash	500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
Do pfd	12,800	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	22
West. Union	10,700	94⅝	94	94¼	94¼
Wis. Cent. pfd	150	7	6½	7	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	United States	44½
American	115¼	Fargo	108

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	125⅝	U. S. 2ds	97½
U. S. new 4s, coup.	125⅝	U. S. 5s, reg.	113⅝
U. S. 4s	111⅞	U. S. 5s, coup.	113⅝
U. S. 4s, coup	112⅝		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

73000 Atch. gen. 4s	87⅝@88¼	5000 M K-E 1st	98⅛
172000 do adjmt 4s	58¼@58⅝	2000 M-St L 5s	106
3000 Ann Arbor 4s	83½	50000 M K-T 1st 4s	86¼@86⅜
48000 B W-W 5s	101¼@101⅝	13000 do 2d	62⅝@63
1000 Bkln Un Gas 1st	114	3000 M L S-W ex 5s	115
4000 Bkln L 1st	79⅝@80	15000 M P col tr 5s	72@72½
2000 CenGa con 5s	95	54000 do 1st con	95@96
7000 do 2d inc	14	5000 M-St P C-P 6s	121
69000 C-O gen 4½s	82¼@83¼	5000 M-O gm 4s	76
1000 do con 5s	112	1000 N Y C 1st	117⅝
33000 Col Mid 4s 1st installmt paid	12@12¼	49000 N W 4s cons	77⅛@77⅝
117000 Chi terml R R ctfs	45¼@45⅞	1000 N P 6s	120
6000 CR I-P ex 5s	106¾	5000 do prior 4s	92@92⅛
5000 C I-L 5s	83½	92000 do gen lien	59⅞@60⅛
3000 do 6s	65¼	84000 Or Imp 5s 2d instmt pd	40@40¼
3000 C G L-C Co 5s	104@104¼	18000 O S L-U 5s	92⅛@92⅝
2000 C H V-T 5s tr	75	11000 do 6s	117¼@117⅝
1000 C C C-St. L. St L Div. 4s	95	15000 do inc	57¼@57⅝
2000 C-E 1st	111	27000 O R N 4s	89⅝@90
10000 C-E I gen 5s	101⅜	2000 P S-L E 1st	108⅛
25000 C B-Q Dends	99	47000 P D-E 2d	16@16½
10000 C P 6s, 1898	102	13000 P-S 1st	108⅛@108⅝
2000 D-R G 4s	88	3000 P-W 4s	75
47000 Det Gas 5s	91@91⅛	185000 Rdg gen 4s	86¼@86⅜
5000 D-W 1st	82	54000 RGW 1st	80@80⅛
6000 EW-G div 5s	116	3000 StJ-GI 2-3 4s	68
142000 Erie gen lien	72⅛@72⅜	1000 St L SW 1st	75½
40000 do prior 4s	92⅝@93	49000 St L-I M 5s	87⅛@87½
1000 Erie 2d ext	117⅝	2000 StP MM con	126⅝
81000 FtW-DC 1st	69⅞@70	45000 S A-A P 4s	61½@62
10000 do stamp	14½	7000 S P N Mex 1st	106½
10000 -P M 5s	88	10000 S Ry 5s	94⅛@94⅝
13000 F-P M P H div	80@84½	3000 S R T 6s	68
32000 G B-W class B	6¼@6¾	10000 do inc	17½
15000 G H-La M-P	91¾@92	10000 Tex P 1st 5s	96¼
21000 Ia Cent 1st	97½	212000 do 2d inc	33@33⅝
51000 U P con tr	93¼@94¼	6000 T N 5s	96⅞
50000 do 6s Den div	113¼@113½	2000 T-O C 1st	103⅞
1000 do J-P ext	111	3000 T P-W 4s	69
15000 Laclede Gas 5s	102¼@102⅝	13000 U P D-G 1st	44¼@45
68000 L-N unif 4s	84¼@85	80000 U S 4s, new	126⅛
1000 L E-W 2d	101½	102000 U S 5s	113⅝@114
7000 L S M S 3½s	103⅜	10000 U P ex fund 5s tr	111½
1000 Met El 1st	118½	10000 Un El 1st tr	79⅝
1000 Man RR con 4s	96	1000 W Chi 5s	102
		18000 Wis C 1st tr	33
		32000 Wabash 5s	107@107⅛
		121000 do 2d	79½@80⅛
		31000 do deb Ser B	30@30⅝
		2000 do Det-C ex	98
		10000 WNY-P 1st	106¼
		1000 W U coll 7s	107⅝
		1000 W-L E 1st	85

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Boston prices maintained strength. Dominion Coal continued the most prominent feature, gaining further from 20¼ to 22, with recession to 20¼ in later dealings. Preferred was ½ lower at 100½. Bay State was softened ⅛ to 7¼. United Gas seconds lost ½ to 81½; 5s ⅝ to 92⅝. Bell Telephone was up 2¼ more at 245½. Stock-Yards run up 2 to 110½, receding to 110. Flint and Pere Marquette preferred gained 1 to 40; New England Railroad preferred 3 to 90. Pioneer Gold advanced ⅛ to 6¾, 2,885 shares selling in the morning, buying being good and confident on the improved developments at the mine and favorable reports indicating good present profit of operation and bright outlook for increase thereof. Montana gained ⅛ to 144½. Calumet and Hecla was up 10 at 425. Centennial rose ⅜ to 10⅝. Gold Coin appeared at 3¼, and Merced was up ¾ at 7.

Call loans, 2@3½ per cent. Time money, 3@4½ per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 1½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	6,500	157	158⅝	156¼	157¼
Do pfd	1,250	117⅜	118⅜	117⅛	118⅛
Atchison	700	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
Do pfd	1,400	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
Bay State Gas	6,000	7⅛	7⅛	7	7¼
Bell Telephone	75	243½	245½	243½	245
F. & P. M. pfd	500	39½	40	39½	39½
C., B. & Q.	3,200	98	98	97⅛	97⅝
Calumet & Hecla	85	416	425	416	425
Chicago Junc. Ry.	1,750	109⅛	110½	109	109⅞
Centennial	1,400	10½	10⅝	10	10⅝
Erie Telephone	175	66½	67½	66½	67½
Fitchburg pfd	40	93	93½	93	93
General Electric	2,200	37	38⅝	37	38⅝
Do pfd	100	82	82	82	82
Illinois Steel	300	50	50	50	50
Mexican Central	125	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Oregon Short Line	600	22½	22½	22	22½
Pullman	175	176	176	176	176
West End R. R.	800	96	96⅝	96	96
Westinghouse Elec.	160	24	24	24	24

BONDS.

$100000 Atch 4s	86½@⅝	$15000 K C Ft S-M 6s	99⅜@⅞
12000 do adj 4s	58½@⅝	55000 Mex 4s	63
15000 Gas 1st 5s	92⅝@⅝	10000 do 2d inc	5½
14000 do 2d 5s	81½@82	7000 Wis Cent 5s	37½
3000 C B-N 5s	103		
9000 Ill Steel 5s	80⅝		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Close Dull on the Withdrawal of Gold for Austria or Russia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The very bad weather of today dampened all the stock markets, which closed dull on the withdrawal of a large amount of gold for Austria or Russia. The Indian government has stopped the sale of council drafts for ten weeks on account of the state of their balances in India. This means a higher exchange rate, with possible gold exports when exchange touches 16 pence. These two points may cause a rise in the bank rate tomorrow, but I will not express a strong opinion on this. Until the gold withdrawals were known the market had anticipated no rise in the bank rate. Now it is an even chance, but I should say that a rise of ½ per cent would have no bad effect on the markets and a rise of 1 per cent very little effect.

Americans were good during the day, but closed easier with nothing doing.

The Paris Bourse was dull much of the day, but closed better. No difficulties so far have appeared in the settlement. The Berlin market was quiet.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today:

Chollar	74	Ontario	250
Crown Point	30	Ophir	70
Con. Cal. and Va.	130	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver	100
Gould and Curry	50	Do pfd	1000
Hale and Norcross	85	Sierra Nevada	65
Homestake	2900	Standard	165
Iron Silver	25	Union Con.	40
Mexican	50	Yellow Jacket	32

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	6⅝	Franklin	16¼
Atlantic	25	Kearsarge	21
Boston and Mont.	144	Osceola	37½
Butte and Boston	26⅝	Quincy	118
Calumet and Hecla	424	Tamarack	136
Centennial	10⅝	Wolverine	14⅝

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Hale & Norcross	105
Alpha Con.	19	Justice	10
Andes	18	Kentuck Con.	6
Belcher	27	Mexican	52
Best & Belcher	78	Occidental Con.	140
Bullion	10	Ophir	74
Caledonia	22	Overman	13
Challenge Con.	42	Potosi	39
Chollar	73	Savage	31
Confidence	100	Sierra Nevada	69
Con. Cal. and Va.	135	Silver Hill	3
Con. Imperial	3	Union Con.	42
Crown Point	33	Utah Con.	21
Exchequer	5	Yellow Jacket	31
Gould & Currie	55	Standard	185

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 30	20,790	569	41,644	17,856
Tuesday, Aug. 31	8,209	891	18,493	13,874
Wednesday, Sept. 1	18,500	600	32,000	16,000
Totals	47,499	2,060	92,137	47,730
Same period last week	42,233	2,123	81,262	58,064
Same period 1896	44,650	1,828	84,509	59,640
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 30	5,496	11	11,710	3,382
Tuesday, Aug. 31	3,044	50	5,461	5,726
Wednesday, Sept. 1	4,400	.....	5,500	3,000
Totals	12,940	61	22,671	12,108
Same period last week	6,304	106	22,194	16,132
Same period 1896	11,034	31	21,334	3,829

Chicago receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs, and sheep for August and eight months, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
August, 1897	254,240	643,721	363,071
August, 1896	241,100	498,674	295,751
August, 1895	245,636	379,229	317,075
August, 1894	297,892	624,371	240,872
Eight months, 1897	1,630,690	5,342,461	2,291,291
Eight months, 1896	1,700,965	4,838,104	2,318,650
Eight months, 1895	1,561,433	4,858,613	2,154,488
Eight months, 1894	1,852,380	4,769,456	1,883,037
Shipments—			
August, 1897	82,487	175,731	76,442
August, 1896	71,103	154,922	37,290
August, 1895	80,860	131,200	45,695
August, 1894	97,389	233,488	38,188
Eight months, 1897	527,058	1,089,998	370,537
Eight months, 1896	538,967	1,305,059	299,127
Eight months, 1895	475,724	1,505,958	265,798
Eight months, 1894	617,126	1,711,213	159,055

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 cattle, 29,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

Average weight of hogs last month, 249 lbs, the heaviest of the year, 11 lbs heavier than for July, 4 lbs lighter than for August, 1896; 12 lbs heavier than for August, 1895; and 25 lbs heavier than for August, 1894.

There arrived at the Chicago Stock-Yards last month 24,503 carloads of live stock, being the largest month's total this year, and 2,665 more than the corresponding month last year. The Burlington road contributed 6,622 head, or 121 more than a year ago; Northwestern, 4,279, or 224 more than a year ago; Milwaukee, 3,854, or 1,065 more than a year ago; and the Rock Island, 2,688, or 490 more than a year ago.

The first half of the week Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 144,000 hogs, against 128,000 a week ago, 134,000 a year ago, and 75,000 two years ago.

September receipts are generally estimated at 280,000 cattle, 600,000 hogs, and 360,000 sheep, against 248,244 cattle, 664,095 hogs, and 377,058 sheep for September, 1896. It was in September, 1892, Chicago received 285,466 cattle, the largest month's receipts on record.

Cattle—Choicest native steers were nearly steady, but the general market averaged at least 10c lower. In some instances sales showed 20c decline. Texans and Westerns shared in the general decline. Native steers sold at $3.85@5.55, bulk $4.60@5.25; fed Westerns, $4.40@5.25; grass Westerns, $3.30@4.35; Texas steers, $3.40@3.90; Texas bulls and cows, $2.25@2.85; native cows, $1.75@4.00; heifers, $2.75@4.45; bulls, stags, and oxen, $2.80@4.20; veal calves, $3.50@5.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.50. The market closed dull, with some unsold. About 5,000 Westerns and 1,500 Texas were received.

Hogs—Light grades sold actively at steady to stronger prices, while other grades ruled weak to 10c lower, with heavy packing lots off the most. About 6,000 remained in the pens, and the finish was bad for all but light. Packers acted more indifferent than for some time past. Receipts were heavy and the quality slightly improved. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.40, bulk $4.10@4.25; mixed, $3.95@4.45, bulk $4.15@4.35; light, $4.25@4.55, bulk $4.40@4.55; pigs, $3.40@4.55.

Sheep—Both sheep and lambs sold actively and prices ruled strong to 10c higher. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.65, bulk $4.00@5.40; native sheep, $2.25@4.10; and Westerns, $3.25@3.80. A lot of 853 Idaho lambs, averaging 59 lbs, sold at $5.05.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; natives stedy; Texans 10c off; fair to fancy shipping natives, $4.25@5.30; light to dressed beef grades, $3.85@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.35; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.90@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market 5@10c lower; light, $4.25@4.35; mixed, $4.10@4.30; heavy, $4.00@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to strong; native muttons, $2.90@3.75; stockers, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $3.50@5.15.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,300; market steady to easier; native beef steers, $4.10@5.10; Western steers, $3.60@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.80@3.75; canners, $1.80@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.60; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,300; market steady to strong; heavy, $3.95@4.05; mixed, $3.50@4.00; light, $4.05@4.10; bulk of sales, $3.95@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500; market lower; fair to choice natives, $3.30@3.75; fair to choice Westerns, $3.20@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.80@3.30; lambs, $3.75@4.75.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 845 head; quiet, generally steady; native steers, $4.40@5.32½; stags and oxen, $2.00@4.65; bulls, $2.50@3.10; dry cows, $1.75@3.50. European cables quote American steers at 10¾@11¼c; refrigerator beef at 8½@9c. Exports, 5,440 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 2,083 head; active; a general advance of ¼c; veals, $5.00@7.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@4.25; Westerns, $5.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,038 head; active; sheep firm; lambs higher; sheep, $2.00@4.00; lambs, $4.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,558 head; higher at $4.50@4.90.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, $3.00@4.20; Texas cows, $2.35@3.25; native steers, $3.50@5.20; native cows and heifers, $1.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.65; bulls, $2.30@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market opened steady, closed weak; bulk of sales, $4.12½@4.17½; heavies, $4.10@4.17½; packers, $4.00@4.15; mixed, $4.05@4.22½; lights, $4.00@4.20; Yorkers, $4.20@4.22½; pigs, $3.25@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market firm; lambs, $2.50@5.00; muttons, $2.50@3.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $5.00@5.05; common, $3.40@3.70; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.75.

Monthly Live Stock Report.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners met in monthly session today. The reports for the month show that there were sixteen cases of glanders destroyed and fourteen exposed horses quarantined for ninety days. Of the diseased animals Alexander County had one, Greene County two, St. Clair County four, and Cook County nine.

At the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, 185 cattle were slaughtered because of being affected with actinomycosis. Of these sixty-seven were condemned and tanked and 118 passed.

At the National Stock-Yards, East St. Louis, twenty-four cattle affected with actinomycosis were slaughtered, thirteen were condemned and tanked, and eleven passed.

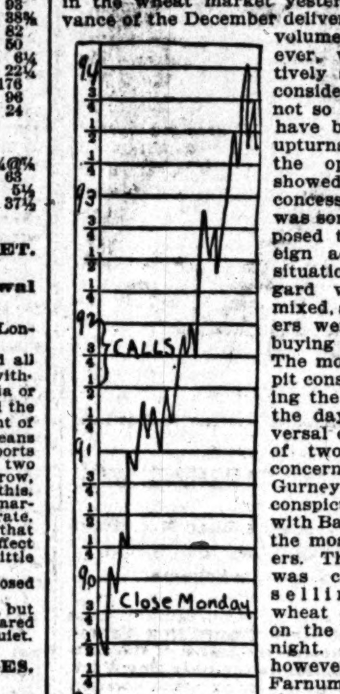
Dr. V. S. Schoenleber of Morris was appointed an assistant veterinarian.

SHARP UPTURN IN WHEAT

DECEMBER DELIVERY COVERS A RANGE OF OVER FOUR CENTS.

Heavy Clearances and Better Foreign Tone Starts Shorts to Covering—Wheat Deliveries Are Small—Local Cash Demand Shows Improvement—Speculative Interest in Provisions Broadens Out Materially—Corn Hinges on Crop Conditions.

There were suggestions of the old snap in the wheat market yesterday in an advance of the December delivery to 94c. The volume of trade, however, was comparatively small and the considerations were not so patent as they have been on recent upturns. In fact, at the opening prices showed considerable concession, and there was some selling supposed to be for foreign account. The situation in this regard was decidedly mixed, as the foreigners were said to be buying at New York. The most important pit consideration during the early part of the day was the reversal of the position of two commission concerns. Baldwin-Gurney have been conspicuous buyers with Barrett-Farnum the most liberal sellers. The latter first was credited with selling December wheat down to 89⅝c on the curb Monday night. Yesterday, however, Barrett-Farnum were perhaps the largest buyers, taking 750,000 bu at least, and they were accommodated by Baldwin-Gurney. The advance was accentuated by the covering of shorts. The strength in corn at times was a help, while at other times the wheat market was strong enough to be an influence in coarse grain. The export clearances were heavy enough to again be an influence.



December Wheat Range.

Clearances Again Heavy.

Exports of wheat and flour were equivalent to 967,000 bu. Primary point receipts were 1,119,000 bu. New York reported wheat engagements for the Argentine. The Liverpool opening cable did not quote much change, and December wheat was only up ⅛d at the close. September wheat, however, was up 1d, but the advance in this future really has but little significance. Paris closed unchanged to 20 centimes higher, and Antwerp was 1 franc lower. The advance was without any important reaction, and the close was at a common quotation of 93⅝c for September and December wheat. The net advance for December was 3⅝c. Liverpool stocks of wheat showed a decrease for the month of 704,000 bu, and flour stocks decreased 19,000 sacks. The world's available supply showed an increase of 1,296,000 bu. Stocks east of the Rocky Mountains decreased 1,806,000 bu. The deliveries of wheat here were small, and the sample table offerings were in excellent demand. The two principal Northwestern markets had 394 cars, against 174 a week ago and 345 a year ago. Local receipts were 415 cars, against 270,000 bu inspected out of store.

The provision market is broadening out to an appreciable extent. The advances made yesterday were partly due to the strength in wheat and to the activity and strength in corn. The increase in speculative interest and the execution of orders from outsiders have a great deal to do with the better feeling, however. The cash demand is good, and the decrease in Liverpool stocks of 5,600 boxes of bacon and 5,000 tierces of lard suggests increasing consumption and a reduction of the supplies, which in some cases have proved a depressing factor in the market. The feeling regarding lard is unquestionably improving. Stocks will not decrease as much as they did during the corresponding month last year, but the movement then was in part due to a lack of funds here. The deliveries of ribs on September contracts were small, and most of the pork delivered was put out by Cudahy. The market for live hogs was 5c lower on receipts of 36,000. Seven principal markets had 63,500 hogs, against 57,000 a year ago.

Big Day in Corn.

Corn was a very strong market, advancing over 1c. All through the season the price was governed by an unusual number of influences, all of them on the bullish side. Early in the day drought reports governed. There were moderate rains in Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, but no downfall in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana, where moisture was most needed. The factor which started an enormous spurt of local buying was the report of Director Sage of the Iowa Weather Crop bureau, which reduced the August estimate 10 per cent. It was then 80. He gave Iowa 8,600,000 acres, of which 600,000 would probably never be harvested, and on the remainder figured a yield of 26 bu to the acre. The crop was suffering greatly from lack of moisture and was "firing" badly. Unless rains were early and abundant Sage doubted if 75 per cent of a crop would be harvested, as August had been abnormally dry, with extraordinarily cold nights.

Pit activity was such that December prices varied ¼c in different parts of the circle. Quotations ranged from 31⅞@32¼c, but the subsequent market never got below these figures. The advance to 33¼c was almost straightaway and brought out enormous buying. This came pretty near being led by Barrett. Other May buyers were Geddes, Milmine, Snydacker, Counselman, and Carrington-Hannah. Comstock was a May seller, but he was believed to be realizing. Lindblom and some scalpers were on the selling side. The bull clique was said to be corn buyers through Wrenn, Congdon, and Logan. Cudahy was on both sides.

Country offerings were cut down to a minimum. Receipts yesterday were only 1,550 cars, with 1,125 cars estimated for today. Primary points received 2,398,400 bu and shipped 803,900 bu. Local shipping demand was good, one lot of 300,000 bu being taken for export. Bradstreet's showed an increase in corn east of the Rockies of 5,103,000 bu. Samples were in fair demand and ¼c higher. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 27@28½c; No. 3, 30@30¼c; No. 3 yellow, 29⅝@30½c; No. 2, 30⅝@30⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 30⅝@31¼c; No. 2 white, 30⅝@30⅞c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow, 29¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29¼@29⅝c; No. 2 white, 29½c.

Changing long oats into more deferred futures and some little buying by shorts was about the only feature of the oats trade. But more business was done, and prices on nearly all the futures were carried up about ⅝c by the buoyancy in corn. Local receipts were 710,200 bu, and shipments 741,600 bu. Samples were in good demand at an advance of ¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17¼@20½c; No. 3 white, 20¼@22½c; No. 2, 19⅝@19½c; No. 2 white, 21@24c. Billed through: No. 3, 17¼@20c; No. 4 white, 20@20½c; No. 3 white, 20@21½c; No. 2, 18@18⅝c; No. 2 white, 21¼@21⅝c.

Rye was in good demand, and a fair trade was done. There was some export inquiry, but nothing was worked locally. No. 2 regular advanced ½c, selling from 50c to 50½c, closing at the outside. December opened 51½c, sold to 54c, eased off and closed 53½c. No. 3 sold from 49c to 49½c. Barley was steady with an undertone of more strength. Field grades were quoted 26@27c, and malting 28@43c, with very fancy nominally a shade over the outside quotation. Timothy seed was about steady, with sales of September and October at $2.75@2.77½, and March held at $3.10. Flaxseed showed more activity at a slightly higher range of prices, the bulge in wheat apparently bringing in more of a speculative inquiry. A rather sharp advance early, however, was not sustained. December opened $1.06, sold at $1.06½, and eased off to $1.04½ at the close. Receipts were 57 cars, and shipments 21,900 bu.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

W. T. Baker had the following cable from Proctor of Liverpool: "Liverpool stocks reduced 90,000 quarters, now standing 150,000 quarters, including only 55,000 quarters American red winter. Weekly requirements for consumption are 85,000 quarters." Contract stocks of lard decreased 20,000 tcs during August. Short rib stocks decreased 6,500,000 lbs, and are 22,000,000 lbs less than a year ago. Stocks of new mess pork increased 3,000 brls. This is offset by a decrease of 6,000 brls in old mess pork and a decrease of 10,000 brls in other kinds.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 185 cars; corn, 1,125 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 30,000.

Deliveries on September contracts yesterday were 15,000 bu wheat, 1,000,000 bu corn, 125,000 bu oats, 50,000 bu rye, 250,000 bu flaxseed, 10,000 brls mess pork, and 2,000 tcs lard.

Vessel room is in active demand at 2c for corn to Buffalo, 1½c to Port Huron, and 3¼c to Kingston. Charters were for 32,000 bu wheat and 575,000 bu corn.

Wheat recovered a trifle on the curb and was quoted at 93¾@93⅞c. Puts on December sold up from 91 to 91¼c, closing at 91⅝c. Calls ranged downward from 98 to 96⅞c, closing 96⅞c. Puts on December corn ranged from 32⅜@32⅝c, closing 32⅝c. Calls sold from 33⅝@34¼c, closing 34c sellers.

Local stocks and provisions on the dates named compare as follows:

	Aug. 31, 1897.	July 31, 1897.	Aug. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, new, brls	110,809	102,690	119,605
Mess pork, old, brls	11,705	18,199	6,776
Other pork	28,124	38,247	32,682
Lard, cont. tcs	260,458	280,216	249,721
Other lard, tcs	7,836	7,516	6,717
Short ribs, lbs	27,200,828	33,717,562	49,116,046
Short clears, lbs	1,684,556	1,138,081	4,463,483
Ex. s. clear, lbs	4,605,399	6,871,104	8,770,039
Long clears, lbs	264,030	386,203	315,794
D. s. shoulders, lbs	1,873,384	1,510,673	762,643
S. p. shoulders, lbs	2,101,749	3,747,979	1,625,214
S. p. hams, lbs	29,304,534	35,479,604	14,900,638
D. s. bellies, lbs	8,665,041	8,542,402	7,565,528
S. p. bellies, lbs	4,789,073	7,249,303	6,518,733
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	7,695,658	7,112,871	4,636,621
S. p. best shoulders, lbs	2,531,950	3,082,200	1,752,922
S. p. skin hams, lbs	9,339,239	8,370,093	3,216,673
Other meats, lbs	27,010,539	29,193,602	9,314,820

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed Saturday.	Closed Sept. 2, 1896.
September	89½	89 @	93⅝	93⅝	55⅝
December	89⅞	89⅝@	94	93⅝	58
May	91½	90⅝@	94⅞	94⅝	62⅝

CORN.

September	30	29½@	31¼	31¼	20¼
December	32	31⅝@	33¼	33⅛	21½
May	35⅝	35¼@	36½	36¼	24⅝

OATS.

September	18½	18⅝@	19⅝	19⅝	15½
December	20½	20⅛@	20⅝	20⅝	16⅝
May	22⅝	22⅝@	23⅝	23½	18⅝

MESS PORK.

September	8.85	8.75 @8.95	8.92½	5.67½
October	8.90	8.82½@9.05	9.02½	5.75
December	8.95	8.87½@9.10	9.07½	.....

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	4.82½	4.82½@4.95	4.87½	3.32½
October	4.87½	4.82½@5.00	4.92½	3.40

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	5.67½	5.70 @5.80	5.80	3.20
October	5.67½	5.65 @5.82½	5.77½	3.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	47	252	.....	299
Red spring wheat	1	2	3	6
Spring wheat	20	81	9	110
Corn	1,165	310	75	1,550
Oats	72	278	3	353
Rye	22	2	.....	24
Barley	.....	5	21	26
Totals	1,327	930	111	2,368

Inspected out—177,903 bu wheat, 406,758 bu corn, 299,727 bu oats, and 10,000 bu rye. Additional—3 cars wheat and 5 cars rye.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 76,050 bu; exports, 205,835 bu; spot strong; No. 2 red, $1.02⅝. Options opened firm and advanced actively all day on strong private cables, foreign buying, heavy covering, renewed export demand, and bad crop news from the Northwest and Europe, closed strong at 3⅝@4c net advance; No. 2 red, September, 96 3-16c@$1.00¼; closed, $1.00¼; December, 94⅝@98¼c; closed, 98c.

Corn—Receipts, 207,500 bu; exports, 8,950 bu; spot strong; No. 2, 37⅝c. Options weaker under free deliveries, but turned strong, and advanced all day on bad crop news and coverings, closed 1¼@1⅜c net higher; September, 35⅝@37⅝c; closed, 37⅝c; December, 37⅛@38 11-16c; closed, 38⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 208,600 bu; exports, 144,899 bu; spot stronger; No. 2, 23⅛@24c. Options quiet but stronger, closing ⅛c net higher; September closed, 24c; December closed, 25⅛c.

Hay, weak; shipping, 40@45c; good to choice, 50@55c. Hops, quiet. Hides, steady. Leather, steady. Wool, firm.

Provisions—Beef, firm. Cut meats, firm. Lard, firm; Western steamed, $5.30. Pork, firm; refined strong. Butter, unsettled. Tallow, quiet. Petroleum, steady; United closed, 72c bid. Resin, steady. Turpentine, firm, 29⅝@30¼c. Rice, firm. Molasses, firm.

Pig iron, steady, $6.65@6.75. Lake copper, quiet, $11.10@11.25. Tin, easy, $13.60@13.65. Spelter, steady, $4.25@4.35. Lead, strong; exchange, $4.22½@4.25; brokers', $3.85.

Cottonseed oil, strong and active; prime crude, nominal; prime crude, f. o. b., mills, nominal; prime summer yellow, 27½@28c; off summer yellow, 26½@27c; better grades, 32@33c; prime summer white, 29@29½c; prime winter yellow, 33½@34c.

Coffee—Options opened steady, 5 to 10 points lower, ruled quiet, with easy undertone following heavy Brazilian receipts, slack spot demand, absence of outside support, and lower European markets; bulls cautious, owing to estimated heavy increase in world's visible supply; closed barely steady at 10 to 15 points net decline. Sales, 16,500 bags, including September, at 6.15@6.20c; December, 6.50@6.55c. Spot coffee—Rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; jobbing, 7⅝c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 10½@16½c.

Sugar—Raw firm. Refined, firm.

Butter—Receipts, 8,311 pkgs; unsettled; Western creamery, 12@18½c; Elgins, 18½c; factory, 8@11c.

Cheese—Receipts, 10,274 pkgs; quiet; large, white, 9⅝c; small, white, 9⅝c; large, colored, 9⅝c; small, colored, 10c; part skims, 6¼@6½c; full skims, 3½@4c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,932 pkgs; quiet; State and Pennsylvania, 11½@19c; Western, 16½c.

Cotton—Spot, quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8¼c; closed dull; middling uplands, 7 13-16c; middling gulf, 8 1-16c; sales, 280 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cotton futures opened steady; sales, 5,200 bales; January, 6.84c; February, 6.85c; March, 6.90c; April, 6.92; May, 6.96c; September, 7.21c; October, 6.93c; November, 6.80c; December, 6.81c; closed steady; sales, 60,500 bales; January, 6.87c; February, 6.90c; March, 6.94c; April, 6.97c; May, 7.00c; September, 7.19c; October, 6.94c; November, 6.81c; December, 6.83c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 96c bid; track, 97@98c; No. 2 hard cash, 90c, nominal; September, 96¼@96⅛c bid; December, 95⅝@96⅛c bid; May, 98⅝c, nominal. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 27⅝@28c; September, 27⅞c bid; December, 30⅝c; May, 33⅛c bid. Oats—Higher—No. 2 cash, elevator, 19⅛c bid; track, 19½@20c; No. 2 white, 22@22½c; September, 19⅝c bid. Rye—Higher; 49@50c, track. Flaxseed—Higher; 97c. Pork—Higher; standard mess jobbing, new, $9.75; old, $8.50. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $4.75; choice, $4.82½. Lead—Firm; $4.000 bid. Spelter—Dull; $4.12½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—There was a waking up in the wheat pit today, with an advance of 4c from yesterday's prices. Traders were hardly ready for so pronounced a bull turn. There was a steady advance from the opening, and the close was near the top and steady. September opened ½c lower at 86¼c, and closed at 90¾c. December opened ½c lower at 85¾c, advanced to 89¾@90c, and closed at 89⅝@89⅞c. Flour—First patents, $5.15@5.35; second patents, $4.15@4.35; first clears, $4.15@4.35; second clears, $3.15@3.35. Bran in bulk, $7.50@8.00; do sacked, $8.50@9.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—Wheat—Fairly active, higher; No. 2 hard, 83@85½c; No. 3, 80@83c; No. 4, 77@80c; No. 2 soft, 89@90½c; No. 3, 85@88c; No. 4, 85@86c; No. 2 spring, 78@80c; No. 3, 78c. Corn—Fairly active, fractionally higher; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@26c. Oats—About steady; No. 2 white, 19@20c. Rye—Weak; No. 2, 47c. Hay—Dull, weak; choice timothy, $7.50; choice prairie, $5.25. Butter—Lower for fancy; creamery, 14@16c; dairy, 10@12c. Eggs—Strong; Missouri and Kansas, 11c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.01¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¼; December, 91½c bid, new, 96c; No. 2 Northern, new, 91½c. Rye, 52c. No. 2 oats, 22½c. Flax, $1.04½. Receipts—Wheat, 74,252 bu; corn, 11,242 bu; oats, 5,059 bu; rye, 6,851 bu; barley, 6,634 bu; flax, 11,159 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 16,181 bu; oats, 2,812 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 29¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Market firm; basis for finished goods, $1.21. Receipts—Corn, 70,300 bu; oats, 33,950 bu; rye, whisky, and wheat, none. Shipments—Corn, 40,200 bu; oats, 47,500 bu; rye, none; whisky, 810 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash and September, 96c; December, 96⅛c. Corn dull, firm; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; December, 33⅜c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 19c. Rye firm, higher; No. 2 cash, 51c bid. Oil unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26⅜@27¼c; later the tone changed to weak. Resin steady, $1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar firm, $1.10.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 1.—Credit balances, 71c. Certificates offered, 72c. Shipments, 101,475; runs, 142,966.

CHANGES IN AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

Increase of 1,295,000 Bushels in the World's Visible Wheat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decreased 1,806,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, increase, 3,101,000 bu; world's supply, net increase, 1,295,000 bu.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 5,103,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 768,000 bu.

Wheat increases not in official visible supply statement include 195,000 bu in Northwest interior elevators and 113,000 bu in New Orleans. Wheat decreases—300,000 bu in Manitoba and at Port William, Ont.; 178,000 bu in Chicago private elevators, 175,000 bu at Newport News and 154,000 bu at Galveston.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—185347—Edward Ryan vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $108, and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—5723—Warden vs. Wallace; def. dec.—183060—Drexel B. and L. Ass'n vs. Ames; same.—6942—Lemke vs. Lemke et al.; dec.

Judge Gibbons—8686—Elkan vs. Snyder; dec. sale.—7987—Austin vs. Sedgwick; dec. sale.—8191—Georgia and Florida Insurance Co. vs. Morley; dec. sale.—6997—Heuer vs. Osterman; dec. sale.—8605—True Plan H. B. and L. Ass'n vs. Samuelson; dec.—B. R. 1108—Johnson vs. Maxwell; dec.—7654—Johnson vs. Steinbrecher; dec.—124467—In re petition of David Hofelmann to adopt David E. Beyer; dec. of adoption.

Court Calls Today.

Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.
Judge Gibbons—Emergency business.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—9:30—motions of course. 10 a. m.—In re Mason, 15055.
Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court—4040 on trial.
Judge Chetlain—4086 and 3742.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Unless the non-union insurance companies consent to enter into some agreement with the union companies at the meeting to be held in Saratoga next week, a general war in rates will probably follow. This is the action which some of the members of the union will propose should the agreement fail to go through, and while other of the members are peaceably disposed, it is believed the majority would favor some sort of retaliation. The non-union companies are to meet in Saratoga on Monday, and this will be followed by a meeting of the union companies beginning on Tuesday.

There are a good many differences to be settled and old grievances to be squared. While the majority of the prominent insurance men, both in and out of the union, believe the differences will be adjusted, there are still a good many who hold a different view.

General Robert J. Smith, Secretary of the Traders' Insurance company of Chicago, and the President of the Western Union, will leave tomorrow accompanied by fifteen or twenty managers for Saratoga. Others will follow on Saturday and Sunday.

Fifteen per cent commissions to outside agents has been the rule of the union companies for some years, but of late competition has been growing stronger and more formidable on the part of companies which have not adhered to this rule. The result has been that the companies which paid only 15 per cent have lost some of their business to those companies which pay more. The union companies, instead of meeting the commissions paid by the non-union companies, began cutting rates on preferred business. The attempt made to get the non-union companies into line on the commission question has met with the support of a large number of the non-union companies, and twenty-eight have signed the call for the meeting at Saratoga, and have announced their intention of abiding by any agreement reached. There are nearly as many more, of which some twelve are big companies, which have not signed the agreement, and these are needed to make the plan operative.

George M. Fisher, General Manager of the Palatine Insurance company, and J. S. Belden, General Manager of the London and Lancashire, have returned from Europe, where they have been for the last three months.

Hugo Wesendonck has resigned the Presidency of the Germania Life, to take effect at the end of the present year.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Harrison-Clarkson Rating Bureau of Topeka will tomorrow commence injunction proceedings against State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall to prevent him from interfering with their business. McNall some time ago forced the insurance companies doing business in Kansas to give up the Clarkson rates. McNall claimed that Clarkson acted in violation of the State anti-trust law.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Another big day's business was done in grain freights, but many of the charters reported were withheld a day or two, as the boats were coming up light. Rates were firm at 2 cents on corn to Buffalo, 3¼ cents to Lake Ontario, and 1½ cents to Port Huron. Charters: To Buffalo—Kearsarge, Nyanza, J. C. Lockwood, Selwyn Eddy, Neosho, Forbes, Parnell, Iosco, Doty, Jeanette, Curry, Alva, John Eddy, Egan, Phenix, Globe, corn. To Kingston—Glidden, Sophia, Minch, Monteagle, Topeka, corn. To Port Huron—Halstead, Middlesex, Sachem, Sturges, corn. To Cleveland—Prentice, wheat, at 2¼ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore rates were marked up 5 cents all around today. Boats were placed to load at Marquette at 60 cents, and 55 cents was paid from Escanaba. From ports at the head of Lake Superior 65 cents is offered. There is not a great deal of tonnage on the market, and the feeling is firm. A block of ore to be moved from the head of the lakes to South Chicago and Lake Erie is on the market at 70 cents, and 75 cents is offered up to Nov. 10. Charters: Ore—Panther, Massasoit, Drake, Escanaba to Ohio, 55 cents; Grover, Martin, Swain, Verona, Marquette to Ohio, 60 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Dyer, Saveland, Milwaukee; Olympia, Manitowoc; Inter Ocean, Winslow, Erie to Chicago, all 20 cents; Grandy, Soult, 25 cents.

Vessel Movements.

BAYFIELD, Wis.—Cleared—Drake.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Arrived—Sawyer.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Sitka, Two Harbors, light.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Siemens, Duluth, light.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Business, Butteroni, Ganges.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Sawyer. Cleared—Sauber.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Philadelphia and consorts, Parsons.

ALPENA, Mich.—Sailed—Chamberlin and consorts, North Tonawanda.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Kearsarge, Chicago; Hundred Thirty-four, Hundred Four, Cleveland.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Massasoit, Brunette, A. Parker. Cleared—Light—Berlin, Chicago; Aurania, Duluth.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Newland, Dunham, Austin. Sailed—Winnie Wing, Luckey, Sands, Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Minnesota, Milwaukee; Progress, Chicago; Britannic, Saxon, Corona, Erie ports.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Ogemaw, Darley, Corry. Cleared—Tempest, Delaware, Coyne, Uranus, Tonawanda.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Edwards, Golden Age, V. Swain, Hanscomb. Cleared—Wheat—Moonlight, Kent, Alverson. Light—Thew, Conrad Reed.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Merida, Sarinac. Cleared—Empire City, Tice, Buffalo; Manhattan, Escanaba; Niko, Midland; Standard Oil Barge 81, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Pathfinder, Colby, Mahoning, Teutonia, Waldo, Post, Rust, Wetmore. Cleared—Rockefeller, Senator, Duluth; Presley, Two Harbors.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Egyptian. Cleared—Light—Bielman, S. Eddy, Chicago; Oades, Iron King, Iron Queen, Cumberland, Redwing, Sandilego, Redington, Krupp, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Tempest and tow. Cleared—Continental, Holland, Rube Richards, Fitzpatrick, Cleveland; Columbia, Sage, Toledo; Hope, Buffalo; Oregon, Ashtabula; Foster, Sandusky. Up—Traverse.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Roman, McWilliams, Grecian, Peck, Nicol, Lansing, Shores, Aurora, Aurania, Ketchum, Venice, Ericsson, Pentland, Dobbins. Departed—Watt, Thomas, Wade, Italia, Polynesia, Hoyt and whaleback, Lake Erie, ore; Gilbert, Buffalo, flour; Argo and consorts, Lake Erie, lumber.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Car ferries 1, 2, and 3, 9:30 last night; Holliday and consorts, 1 a. m.; Stephenson, 4; Chipman, 5; Wood, Dresden, 6; Lloyd Porter, 5:30 p. m.; Pewaukee, 6. Up—Hurd, 8 last night; Foster, Evaline, Joys, 11; Seymour, 5 a. m.; Magill, 8; Forscher and consorts, 12:30 p. m.; Sawyer, Hinton, 1.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Mariposa, Oglebay, 8 a. m.; Marina, 9; Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, 10; Samuel Mitchell, 11; Wallula, noon; Devereux, 5:20 p. m.; J. D. Marshall, 6; Pioneer, 8:20. Down—Frontenac, W. Chisholm, Choctaw, 6:20 a. m.; Alberta, 7:30; Fayette Brown [whaleback], 10:40; Trevor whalebacks, Langell Boys, Comstock, Northwest, 11:40; Caledonia, schooner Northwest, 1 p. m.; Mariska, Magna, Veronica, Amboy, 2:40; Rose, Buckeye State, Boscobel, 4; Penobscot, 4:40; Roumania, Barium, 6:30; Northern Light, 6:40.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—J. Duncan, M. B. Grover, A. Wilson, Aberdeen, Onoko, Keystone, Masten, Holland, Reed, Charles Eddy, J. M. Hutchinson, T. Wilson, George King, Rawson, Wenona, Vega, Blackrock, Viking, Vinland, Maytham, Tuttle. Cleared—Coal—Lagonda, Duluth; Monteagle, Dyer, Milwaukee; Arthur, Houghton, Toledo; Vogels, Port Huron. Light—Maytham, A. A. Carpenter, Warmington, Flower, Iosco, Aragon, Charles Eddy, Naples, Chicago; Pasadena, Negaunee, Cleveland; Holland, Reed, Marinette. Passed down—Stimson, Hebard, Peterson, Curtis, Fassett, Rawson, Wenona.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Conemaugh, 11:15 last night; New York, 11:30; City of Genoa, 1 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:50; Pridgeon, 4:40; Kendall and consort, 5; Crawford, A. Stafford, 5:20; Saxon, 7; Rhoda Emily and consort, 7:15; Lake Forest, 7:30; Corona, 7:40; Whitney and consort, 8; Manitou, 9:40; Pahlow and consort, 9:50; Thomas Howland, 10:40; Nyanza, 6:30 p. m.; Alva, 8; Emory Owen and consort, 9. Down—Vance, 10 last night; Russia, 10:40; Minneapolis, 11:30; G. Stone, 3 a. m.; Tacoma, 4:30; Langdon, 4:50; Escanaba, 6:10; Newaygo and consort, 7; Gifford, 7:10; J. D. Marshall, 7:20; Manitou, 7:40; Nicholas and consort, 1:50 p. m.; Linden, 2:50; Iroquois, 6; Adams, Foster, 6:30; Wolf, 8:40; Commodore, 9. Wind—North, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Sevona, 12:20 p. m.; Matoa, Marcia, 1:30; Hesper, Adriatic, 2:20; Rockefeller [whaleback], 2:30; Charles Lockwood, 5:30; Rappahannock, Law, Niagara [steel], 6; Iron Duke and consort, 6:30; Andaste, Chicago, 8. Down—Edwards, Golden Age, 10:50 last night; Majestic, midnight; Bangor, 1 a. m.; Hiawatha and consorts, 1:20; Wright, Vulcan, Vail, Baltic, 1:30; Cherokee, Chippewa, 2:30; Gilchrist, 3:50; Cambria, 4:10; Nahant, Zenith City, 5:50; Rochester, 6:30; Paris, 8:40; Saranac, 9:10; Livingstone, 9:20; Arizona and consorts, North Wind, Waldo, 10:20; Edward Smith and consorts, 10:50; Carnegie, 10:50; Norwalk, 12:10 p. m.; Rees, 12:30; Badger State, 1; Manchester, 1:10; Tioga, Ralph, Harold, 1:40; Canisteo and consort, Gratwick [steel], 2:20; Folsom and consorts, 2:40; Yakima, 4; Northland, 5:10; Maruba, Manda, 6:20; Bartlett [whaleback], 7:10; Northern Queen, 7:40.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Victory, Constitution, 9:40 last night; Nyanza, 10:50; Neilson and consort, 11:20; Pioneer, 11:30; Alva, 1:20 a. m.; Wawatam, 1:30; London, 2:10; Pueblo, Chili, Tampa, 3; Fairbairn and consort, Williams, Hawgood, 4:10; Peshtigo, 5; Conestoga, 5:30; Arabian, 6; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 6:10; Appomattox, Armenia, Crete, Vanderbilt, 7:20; Gogebic, Biwabik, 7:30; Katahdin, 8:40; Uganda, 9:10; Elin-Mere, 9:30; Ira Owen, 10; Neosho, 10:10; Lewiston, 10:20; Coffinberry, Camden, Republic, 11; V. Ketchum and consorts, 11:10; Pontiac, 11:30; Joliet, 1 p. m.; Murphy, 1:20; Cadillac, 1:40; Cort, Russell, 2:20; Seneca, 3; Waverly and consorts, 3:30; Codorus, Ranney, Rhodes, 4; Flint, 5:20; Bannockburn, Minnedosa, 5:30; Stevenson, Jenney, 6:10; Iron King, Iron Queen, 6:20; Colgate and consorts, Marigold, 6:30; Matoa and consort, 8:40. Down—Toledo, 12:30 p. m.; Bartlett and consort, 12:50; Northern Queen, 2:50; Castalia, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 5:10; German, 5:50; John Owen, Norseman barges, 6:10; Corsica, 6:20; Glasgow, 5:30; Harvey Brown, 7:40; Samoa, Celtic, 7:50. Cleared—Osceola. Arrived—Mont Blanc.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—R. C. Wente, Manistee; J. L. Boyce, Nahma; Kate Lyons, Thompson's Pier; C. H. Hackley, E. B. Maxwell, M. Slauson, Marinette; J. J. Boyce, Munising; H. Taber, Masonville; L. Nau, Menominee; W. J. Carter, St. Ignace; T. Y. Avery, St. James; City of Sheboygan, Carp River. Merchandise—F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; E. P. Wilbur, Delaware, Buffalo. Iron ore—Massachusetts, Escanaba. Coal—C. S. Parnell, Buffalo. Light—Spokane, J. Plankinton, New Orleans, Fedora, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—J. Plankinton, Aztec, Spokane, City Cleveland, Fedora, Cuba, S. S. Curry, New Orleans, Buffalo; Topeka, H. R. James, Ogdensburg. Merchandise—Tuscarora, Buffalo. Light—M. Marshall, J. L. Boyce, R. C. Wente, Manistee; W. J. Carter, St. Ignace; L. Nau, Marinette; Kate Lyons, Thompson's Pier.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

PRESENT DRUG STATUS SATISFACTORY AND OUTLOOK FAVORABLE.

Steadily Increasing Volume of Goods Going to Country Points, Where Collections Are Showing a Little Improvement—Alcohol Up on Account of the Advance in Corn, While Linseed Oil Follows the Flaxseed Market Down.

Owing to the advance in corn the price of alcohol has been raised 4c per gallon, and is now quoted $2.41 in barrel lots. This, it is believed, will strengthen ether and all galenic preparations. With this exception there are no special changes in the drug list. The market is strong on everything, and the business situation encouraging and healthful. Country orders continue on a large and steadily increasing scale, and out-of-town collections are better than a month ago. In the city, however, no special change is apparent. The increased money in circulation has not yet reached the trade centers in any noticeable volume, but city merchants have strong hopes that the situation will improve. The trade to a man agrees that all the indications are healthful, and characterizes the outlook as perfectly satisfactory.

On a basis of present volume September sales will be far in excess of those made during August.

There is a larger volume of trade in paints and oils. This is accelerated by the near aproach of the fall season, when orders for future delivery are placed. There is an increased inquiry for heavy goods, presaging a good trade in same later on. White lead is moving in an active way, and zinc continues a good seller; old prices are current. Recent advances in linseed oil tend to give a stronger tone to the market for oil colors for a time, but owing to a reaction in the market for flaxseed the higher quotations on linseeds were not sustained. Since last week both boiled and raw have reacted 2c per gal in both large and small lots. Drug and oil quotations follow:

Borax, 5¾@8c; citric acid, 36@40c; tartaric, powdered, 34@39c; carbolic acid, 28@41c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.00@1.05; balsam tolu, 65@70c; tonka beans, $1.90@2.00; cubeb berries, 12@14c; calomel, 77@82c; camphor, 43@45c; cantharides, 75@80c; cassia buds, 30@32c; chloroform, 58@60c; ergot, 38@40c; glycerin, 13@18c; gum arabic, 28@65c; morphine, sulp, $1.85@2.20; gum opium, $2.60; quinine, 22@25c; refined alcohol, in barrels, $2.41 per gal.

Oil quotations are: Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150°, 6⅝c; perfection, 150°, 8¼c; headlight, 175°, 8⅝c; Eocene, 9c; Kenegene, 13½c; Elaine, 14½c; benzine, 6¼c; stove gasoline, 7¼c; 87° gasoline, 11c; linseed, raw, 35@37c, according to quantity; boiled, 37@39c, according to quantity; turpentine, 28c; extra W. S. lard oil, 38c; cooking oil, 29c; salad oil, 4c; paraffin, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 12c; black summer, 6½c; do zero, 9½c.

The advance in window glass prices agreed on a week ago went into effect yesterday. There was a general stocking-up prior to the advance. Manufacturers and jobbers have shared in the trading activity thus developed; the usual lull is expected to follow the advance. The wage dispute is no nearer settlement than a week ago, and no date for resumption at the factories has been fixed. It is reported that a number of independent plants in Indiana will go into blast this week, provided the cutters and flatteners can be induced to work. The manufacturers are still wrestling with the problem of maintaining and improving their organization, and are said to be making some headway toward the goal of success. This subject is treated editorially on another page. Meanwhile stocks in makers' and distributors' hands are badly broken, and 16x24 double and 16x20 single are very scarce and command a premium over regular prices. Manufacturers' discounts, as revised, are 70 and 7½ off on 5,000 boxes or over, 70 and 5 off on 2,000 boxes or over, and 60, 10 and 2½ off on carloads; or on the above quantities freights equalized on the basis of Pittsburg, Pa., and Muncie, Ind.; above lots f. o. b. factory. Jobbers' discounts on less than carloads, 60 and 20 off, f. o. b. Chicago.

Plate glass is in active demand. Owing to the depleted condition of window glass stocks and delay in the settlement of the wage question there is an especially large outlet for sizes above 40 inches. The movement is also accelerated by the fact that large buildings projected in the spring are beginning to close in. The outlook for the fall trade is steadily improving. Discounts are nominally 85 and 10 off, f. o. b. Chicago.

NO HEED TO TARLATAN ORDINANCE.

Peaches Continue to Come into the Market Covered with Gauze.

Michigan peach growers and South Water street commission men laughed at the ordinance framed to prevent the sale of tarlatan covered peaches yesterday, and did business as usual. So far as known officers of the Health department gave the street no attention, for in dozens of houses the fruit was offered for sale in usual pink-covered packages. Many of the commission houses have tacitly invited an attack by the authorities by circularizing Michigan shippers and encouraging a violation of the law, which the commission men say they will fight should there appear a disposition on the part of the authorities to enforce it.

Should any arrests be made under the ordinance it is said the small dealers who repack the fruit for the retail trade, and cover it with intent to deceive, will be the ones to suffer. The authorities are disposed to be lenient with the larger dealers this year, but promise next year to rigidly enforce the conditions of the ordinance.

Prices were generally easy yesterday, with the street so well supplied with everything in the produce line that buyers were in a measure in position to dictate prices.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18c; firsts, 16½@17½c; seconds, 13@15c. Dairies: Cooley's, 15c; firsts, 12@13c; seconds, 9c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8¾c; new twins, 9c; Young America, 9½c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 13½c.

Fresh fish—Black bass, 9@9½c; pike, 4c; pickerel, 3c; German carp, 1c.

Green fruits—New apples, green, $1.00@1.50 per brl; red fruit, $1.25@1.75 per brl; lemons, California, $3.25@4.00 per box; Sicily, $3.75@4.25; bananas, 40@75c per bunch; gems, 20@30c per ¼ bu; Osage melons, 20@30c per crate; grapes, Concords, 12@15c per 8-lb basket; Muscats, California, $1.25 per case; Tokays, $1.40@1.50 per case; plums, blue Damsons, 75@90c per 16-qt case; peaches, Michigan, 20@25c per 1-5 bu basket; fancy, $1.50@1.75 per 6-basket case; pears, California Bartletts, $1.40@1.50 per 40-lb box; Michigan Bartletts, $1.75@2.00 per brl; blackberries, Michigan, 90c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; watermelons, $5.00 per hundred; blueberries, $1.00@1.25 per 16-qt case.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 8c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 1, calf, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; No. 1 country tallow, 3c; No. 2, 2½c.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.20 for finished goods.

Potatoes—New Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesotas, 54@57c per bu; Ohio, brls, $1.50.

Veals—50@60-lb weights, 6@6½c; 60@75-lb, 6¼@7½c; 75@100-lb, 7¼@8c; 100@110-lb, 8¼@9c.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, $1.10 per bu; cabbage, Illinois, 75@90c per large crate; Michigan celery, 40@50c per case; cauliflower, home grown, $1.25@1.50 per 12-head case; egg plant, 30@40c per doz; onions, Illinois, $1.00@1.25 per brl; string beans, green and wax, Illinois, 50@65c per 1¼-bu sack; lima beans, 15@20c per qt; squash, crooknecks, 15@25c per ¼ bu; sweet corn, Illinois, 25@35c per ¼ bu; tomatoes, Illinois, 25@30c per case; Indiana, 50@60c per bu; turnips, Michigan, 25c per crate; rutabagas, 30@40c per 1¼ bu.

Troopers for Tennessee Exposition.

By command of Major General Brooke, under instructions from the War department, four troops of the Third Cavalry, to be designated by the Post Commander, will leave Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, about Sept. 12 for duty at Tennessee exposition from Sept. 15 until Oct. 31. Transportation is furnished by the exposition.

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Wheat Higher

The influences that were so potent in recent sharp advance in wheat, and dormant for past few days, are again asserting themselves. Wheat easily advanced to $1.00 on first upturn, and can and will reach and pass that point again. People so influential before have transferred their holdings from September to December, foreigners are again good buyers, and record-breaking clearances all combine to make a healthy advancing market. Take advantage of the situation before too late. Corn is attracting more attention on decreasing receipts and damage reports, possibilities of early frosts making situation serious. Get your orders now. Don't wait for the advance. Margins 2 to 5c per bushel. Write for information, market letter and Reference Book, free. Orders executed on Chicago Board of Trade.
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REJECT BIDS FOR DAM

Drainage Trustees Quarrel Over Lockport Works.

NEW ONES TO BE ASKED.

Attempt to Reopen the Route Question Is Defeated.

SMYTH VOTES WITH BRADEN.

Request Read to Devote Money to Improving the River.

BOARD DROPS ENGINEER COOLEY.

The Drainage board yesterday rejected all the bids for the weir dam and tail race at Lockport and ordered new ones advertised for. Trustee Braden attempted to take advantage of the opportunity to reopen the question as to whether the east or west route from Lockport to Joliet should be adopted, but was beaten by a vote of 7 to 2.

The decision to reject the bids was reached in the Committee on Engineering, and that after a lively fight. The bid of Campbell & Dennis to do all the work was thrown out because of an alleged informality, the caption of their bid reading "We agree to do all the work under the specification," and then Trustee Jones made a hard fight to have the bid of Gahan & Byrne adopted. Mr. Jones entered into the contest with all the energy given him by a trip to Europe, he having just left Contractor Gahan there, and came home ahead of time in order to be present at the letting, but he was unsuccessful.

Gahan & Byrne's Bid.

Gahan & Byrne's bid of $550,890 for both jobs was something over $23,000 high, but it had a clause in it reading: "If, in case our bid is not the lowest on both contracts, and your honorable body should choose to award us both contracts, we will deduct 1 per cent from the above figures." This would take off $5,509 from their figures, bringing them within $18,000 of being low, and Trustee Jones argued this was concession enough on the part of the Democratic contractors.

Trustee Eckhart held, however, the Gahan & Byrne bid was a great deal more informal than the Campbell & Dennis one, as the qualifying clause above quoted, if allowed, would practically permit of the bidders putting in a second bid after they had found they were not the lowest on the first ones. So the committee finally decided to reject all bids and readvertise for more.

When the report came before the board meeting which followed, however, Chairman Braden of the committee struck out the clause providing for the readvertisement, but after it had been adopted Trustee Boldenweck put in a separate resolution instructing the engineer to advertise for more bids.

Braden Is Defeated.

This was opposed by Trustee Braden, who said the opportunity was an excellent one for the board to reopen the question as to whether the west route, some time ago decided on between Lockport and Joliet, should be adhered to. He declared every competent engineer in Chicago, including Mr. Randolph of the board, with the single exception of Benzette Williams, had decided against the west route; it was known it would cost at least $250,000 more than the east one; there would be always danger of flooding the Desplaines Valley in case of high water, and, so far as water power went, if the board was bent on developing water power it could get more by the east route than the west.

He was beaten, however, only Trustee Smyth voting with him, and bids for the west route ordered advertised for.

River Association's Request Read.

When the clerk started to read the request of the River Improvement association that the water power scheme be abandoned and the money spent on the river, Trustee Jones attempted to stop its being received by moving to place on file "this impertinent suggestion from a self-constituted committee." The other trustees were more courteous, however, and the communication was read.

Engineer Cooley was dropped from the pay-rolls. He was engaged as "consulting engineer" at $500 a month last winter and sent to Springfield to lobby for the board's bill, and has been carried on the pay-rolls ever since. There was a dispute about paying him a month ago, but his name was passed. Yesterday, however, when the vouchers for the August pay-rolls came up his name was dropped.

POLICE GUARD KRAUS' OFFICE.

Discharged Employes from the Water Pipe Extension Department Make Threats and Are Ousted.

President Kraus of the Civil Service commission had to send for the police yesterday to guard his rooms. Early in the day they were invaded by forty laborers in the water pipe extension department, who had just been discharged to make room for civil service appointees. They had called on the cashier in the water office for the money due them, and had been told it was not there because the Civil Service commission was keeping the pay-rolls back.

Then they invaded the rooms of the commission. They blamed that body anyhow for their discharge, and were not in too amiable a frame of mind.

President Kraus told them the pay-rolls were not there, but they would not believe him, and threats were made, and trouble seemed imminent until the police were sent for. They cleared the room.

The secretary of the commission then took the men back to the water office, and the cashier was forced to acknowledge he had not sent the pay-rolls to the commission. It has become a common thing around the City Hall for subofficials to unload the blame for all things on the Civil Service commission, in the hope of making it unpopular.

Corporation Counsel Thornton also called during the day to argue with President Kraus that a friend of his had not been rightly marked on his examination. It was suggested to him that his position was a good deal like Mr. Kraus' would be if the latter went into Mr. Thornton's office and took issue with him on the correctness of his legal opinions, whereupon the Corporation Counsel went away.

At the request of Commissioner McGann the commission yesterday changed its classification of laborers so as to allow men to be put to work near their homes, and to give the Department of Public Works more latitude in selecting the men best qualified to do the work.

Civil Service Commissioner Washburne returned home yesterday.

NEW WORK TO COST $1,250,000.

Local Board Orders Improvements—Complaints Are Referred to Engineer Erickson.

The Local Improvement board yesterday ordered work of an estimated cost of $1,250,000 begun. The forty-four complaints against sewer and water pipe extension improvements made at Monday's meeting were referred to City Engineer Erickson to be passed on.

Sets Surface Railways to Work.

As a result of Commissioner McGann's agitation regarding the down-town street railway tracks, all the companies put men to work yesterday relaying the pavements and otherwise repairing their dead and unused tracks.

Fruit Ordinance to Be Enforced.

The Health department yesterday put the inspectors at work to look after the enforcement of the Gunther fruit ordinance. There will be no attempt made to make it odious.

TWO SETS OF TEACHERS.

SPRING VALLEY SCHOOLS OPEN UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

Both Factions of the School Board Present and Two Teachers to Each Room—In Some Rooms There Is Clash of Authority and in Others Work Is Divided—Crowd Surrounds the Building Looking for Trouble—Efforts to Compromise.

Spring Valley, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The schools of this city opened today under police protection in anticipation of a riot over the two sets of teachers hired by different factions of the same Board of Education. Early this morning the citizens were astir over the complicated school situation. There was apprehension of trouble in the minds of many, who thought bloodshed might result in the clash between the two factions of the board. One, being composed of Messrs. Baxter, Williams, Noe, and Hercer, the latter acting as clerk, gave contracts to their set of teachers. The other, composed of Messrs. Haney, Keegan, and Franckey, J. J. Sweeny acting as secretary, gave contracts to another set of teachers, and claimed a legal quorum of the board, as Mr. Noe's seat had been declared vacant on account of his removal to Putnam County four months ago.

Both sets of teachers were on hand shortly after 8 o'clock. So were the police. Acting under orders of Mayor Nelson they stood at the gates and refused entrance to all except members of both sections of the board, the teachers, and the pupils.

By 9 o'clock, when the school bell rang, 1,000 excited persons lined the fences that border the high school yard, but made no attempt to enter the grounds when the men with the stars and clubs were seen patrolling the grounds inside. The houses in the vicinity of the scene were thronged with people, all attracted to view the anomalous scene of police interference with the schools. Chief of Police Michael Hicks had his force on the ground, and if it became necessary the chief was empowered to swear in deputies to assist him.

W. F. Jones of Hennepin had been hired on Monday night as superintendent of schools, and signed a contract to teach for ten months at a salary of $100 per month. Yesterday he weakened, but did not give up until he had reached the next station on his way home, when a telegram came announcing that he had changed his mind. E. S. Johnson, who had been hired as principal for the new school by the Keegan faction, was selected as superintendent at a meeting last night, and signed a contract for ten months at $100 per month, and the vacancy caused by Jones' flight was filled.

With two Boards of Education two secretaries, two sets of teachers and janitors, there was considerable clashing of authority. In some rooms the pupils were assigned different lessons and received conflicting orders. In other rooms the time was equally divided and there was harmony.

One of the janitors, a widow, locked out her competitor last night. At 5 o'clock this morning he hoisted a ladder to a second-story window and climbed in.

There was an effort made last night by Mayor Nelson to compromise the difficulty, but there is little prospect that his effort will prove successful, and serious trouble is feared tomorrow.

Both factions of the School board have made up their minds to let the other side teach until the courts can decide which is right.

Township Treasurer Cahill is in a quandry. He does not know upon whose orders to pay teachers. The anti-company members have elected a President and clerk of their own and they want the Treasurer to pay their warrants, and the other side demands the same treatment. Mr. Cahill's feelings are anti-company, but it is probable that he will not pay the warrants of either faction.

The anti-company members who claim that member Charles Noe's seat is vacant by reason of his moving out of the district issued a call for a special election this morning to fill the alleged vacancy. The election is called for Sept. 11. If a compromise is affected in the meantime the call will probably be retracted and Noe be allowed to take his sat without protest, but if no settlement is made it bids fair to be the hottest election ever held in Spring Valley.

LETTER CARRIERS TO 'FRISCO.

Four Hundred Members of the National Association Depart for the Coast.

Four hundred members of the National Letter Carriers' association departed over the Rock Island yesterday to attend their annual convention at San Francisco Sept. 7.

At 5 o'clock the banner delegation from New York arrived. It consisted of seventy delegates, with a band of fifty pieces. Disembarking at the Pennsylvania Depot the delegation formed a procession, and paraded the down-town districts to serenade the hotels. A visit was paid the Postoffice on the lake front, and then the procession disbanded at the Great Northern. The band of the New-Yorkers filed into the rotunda of the hotel to serenade the guests. Just as the leader gave the signal for attention the organist of the big organ, as a compliment to the visitors, turned on the music, and the strains of "El Capitan" rolled forth, much to the chagrin of the band leader, who had selected that piece with which to delight the ears of his listeners. He quickly changed his music, however, and as soon as the strains of the organ died away the band started up.

Next to the New York delegation the largest was from Philadelphia, which numbered fifty-four. Then came Chicago with thirty-five local members. Brooklyn had twenty-five delegates, Boston seven, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Louisville, three, Detroit seven, Toledo and Nashville two.

PIONEERS OF WILL COUNTY.

Some of the Old Settlers Travel Hundreds of Miles to Attend the Reunion.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Will County Old Settlers' association, held today in Masonic Temple, demonstrated the fact that the pioneers are possessed of plenty of grit yet. The hall was completely filled at 2 o'clock with those who came here in the '30s and '40s.

Many of those present came hundreds of miles, and had a royal time visiting; many had not met in half a hundred years. One of the most prominent persons in the audience was Andrew Smith of New Lenox. Mr. Smith was awarded the gold medal for being the oldest living resident of Chicago present at Cook County's old settlers' reunion a year ago, he having settled in Chicago in 1833. The old gentleman entertained the audience a half-hour with stories of early Chicago. It was decided to have the next reunion in a grove.

The necrologist's report showed that the ranks had been sadly broken the last twelve months, 129 having died. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Amos Savage; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Zarley; Assistant Secretary, Daniel C. Henderson.

Permit for the New Power House.

A permit was issued yesterday to the South Side Rapid Transit company to erect a one-story brick power-house at 3937 to 3959 State street to cost $65,000. This building will be used for the machinery which will furnish electricity as motive power to operate the company's cars. The power-house will be 199 feet wide and have a depth of 112 feet.

Ten Minutes for Dinner.

In Sweden the railway stations at which meals are served are known by the picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the place.

Mileage Tickets—Notice to the Traveling Public

The new one thousand mile ticket (rebate form) of the Central Passenger association, interchangeable over more than twenty thousand miles of railroad, will be placed on sale at principal offices of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1. The sale of present form of mileage ticket will be discontinued on and after Aug. 31.

SEE A LACK OF CARS.

Railroads Are Confronted with a Serious Problem.

GRAIN KEEPS POURING IN

Two Large Crops Already In and a Third to Follow.

GOOD PRICES ARE A FACTOR,

Present indications are that railroads in the West and East will soon be confronted with a serious shortage of cars. The prospects for business are that the roads will have more than they can handle, due to the fact that there are already in the country two large crops of grain and a third is following. The farmers have not room to store the new grain. The better prices prevailing also will have a good deal to do with the increased shipping. The coal trade generally also promises to be large after the strike is over.

There will undoubtedly be blockades at Eastern terminals where the grain is handled, for the reason that the equipment of the railroads exceeds the capacity of the facilities at the seaboard for handling grain and loading vessels. Cars accumulate and block the yards at such points, which not only causes delay at the harbors, but the grain is held in the cars on the tracks when the cars should be returning. In this way the cars are kept out of service and cause the shortage at home.

The facilities at the harbors for storing grain and loading vessels are not sufficient to handle the business which the railroads can deliver to them, and for this reason as long as lake navigation is open and grain is shipped via Chicago and the lakes there is no serious trouble from a scarcity of cars. The cars which come to Chicago elevators are unloaded and returned directly to the delivering road as long as lake navigation is open.

After lake navigation closes in October much of the grain is shipped East by way of other points than Chicago, and where it is transferred from Western to Eastern cars there will be delay, but the largest part of the grain goes East in Western cars and the delay in returning the cars causes a shortage at home.

SECRET REBATES ARE OFFERED

Merchant Offered Great Inducements by a Man Who Claims to Represent the Railroads.

A confidential circular, dated from Chicago and signed by one A. B. D. Searles, who is unknown here, has been sent to merchants here making them alluring offers of cut rates and rebates on shipments of freight if they guarantee a certain amount of traffic. His address for the next ten days, he says, will be at Pueblo, Colo., and propositions should be sent to him at that point. He says he has private arrangements with a number of roads guaranteeing large reductions in rates under certain conditions.

Railroad officials have been furnished with copies of the circular by the astounded merchants, who failed to see why the railroads should make such offers through an unknown individual. It is the opinion of the railroad officials that the writer of the circular is either a practical joker, a crank, or an agent of the Interstate Commerce commission who is trying to secure evidence against them that they are violating the interstate commerce law.

Reports from Grain Inspectors.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners today received reports from the grain inspectors at East St. Louis and Chicago. The increase in grain receipts for the week amounted to 88,797 bushels at East St. Louis and the net increase at Chicago was 1,901,913 bushels. The commissioners have settled the controversy between citizens of Herrin and the Chicago and Texas railroad by ordering the railroad company to provide an agent at the depot at Herrin.

Traffic Officials Promoted.

Changes and appointments in the traffic department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul are announced as follows: C. A. Boyden to be commercial agent at Pittsburg, Pa., in charge of the Pittsburg district; W. W. Hall, commercial agent at Toledo, in charge of the Toledo district; F. W. Boltz, freight and passenger agent of the Sioux City and Dakota Division, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia.; William Zang, traveling freight and passenger agent.

To Serve the Santa Fe on the Coast.

Andrew Smith has been appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the Southern California road. S. C. Annable is made car accountant of the Santa Fé Pacific, and A. P. Maginnis becomes claim agent for the same road. The headquarters of these officials will be at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dates of Sale Are Changed.

Tickets at reduced rates for the next meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at Chicago will be on sale in Western territory from Sept. 6 to 8, instead of from Sept. 4 to 6, as heretofore announced.

New Rock Island Connections.

The Rock Island road has abandoned the use of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. Arrangements have been made whereby the Texas and Pacific and the Houston and Texas Central roads will be its connections from Fort Worth to the gulf.

Lake Shore's Poor Showing.

Results of operation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway for the fiscal year ending June 30 show a decrease in gross earnings of $2,096,964, but owing to a saving in operating expenses the decrease in net earnings amounts to only $82,900.

Arthur Wells Gets a Promotion.

President Ripley of the Santa Fé announces the appointment of A. G. Wells as General Superintendent of the Southern California railway, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

PLANS OF CIVIC FEDERATION.

President Nathan to Call the Executive Committee Together to Lay Out Winter and Spring Work.

Adolph Nathan, President of the Civic federation, has decided to call the Executive committee together at an early date to lay plans for the winter and spring work of the federation. He has just returned from his vacation trip to the East.

Mr. Nathan said yesterday the Committee of One Hundred, which directed the legislative fight at Springfield, would be revived, and ward organizations would be rapidly got into the harness again in order to be prepared for the Aldermanic campaign next spring. He thinks the federation will decide to narrow the field of its political activity and devote its energies to the revision of the primary elections and revenue laws.

He expressed confidence that Governor Tanner would call a special session of the Legislature. The federation has a petition to this end now in circulation.

BOY ATTACKED BY A BIG DOG.

Little Louis Nippe Set Upon by a St. Bernard and Is Unconscious.

Louis Nippe, 10 years old, lies at his home, 368 West Fifteenth street, unconscious, as the result of an attack made upon him on Tuesday evening by a St. Bernard dog. Young Nippe was sitting on the front doorstep of his house with a pug dog when a St. Bernard belonging to a family named Powers living next door ran at the smaller dog. The boy interfered in behalf of his pet and was attacked by the St. Bernard, which lacerated his right hand severely. The boy fell to the sidewalk with the large dog upon him. Paul Nippe, the father, appeared at this juncture and rescued his son.

IN TOILS OF BUTTERINE.

SIX GROCERS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

State Dairymen's Association the Prosecutor—Warrants Out for Eight Other Large Houses on the Same Charges—Dealers Say They Will Fight to the End on the Ground the Statute Is Unconstitutional — Lay Blame on South Water Street.

Six Chicago grocers were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with having violated the butterine law by selling the product in a form colored to appear like butter. The prosecutions were brought by the State Dairymen's association, the information being laid before Justice Price of Austin on Monday afternoon. Those arrested were:

Nels C. Dahl,	H. R. Eagle & Co.,
Morris Mager,	Walter Le Blan,
John C. Walters,	Vaclav Janicek.

The accused each furnished a $500 bond for appearance at the hearing, which is set for next Tuesday afternoon.

At the same time warrants were sworn out before Justice La Mena of Austin, charging a number of other dealers with the same offense. Some of the largest firms in the city are included in this list, which is as follows:

Siegel, Cooper & Co.,	Theodore Freeman,
Frank Bros.,	Gustav A. Pudewa,
W. J. Moxley,	Frank G. Delezal,
Hans K. Bumie,	Elgin Butter company.

Grocers Talk Fight.

The grocers are indignant over the prosecutions and say they will fight the matter to the end on the ground that the butterine law is unconstitutional. Several months ago Braun & Fitts and two other firms accepted indictments on the same charge in order to make a test case to settle the constitutionality of the law. These cases have not yet been tried and the grocers insist no further prosecutions should have been brought until they are decided.

Many of the butterine dealers openly accuse the butter merchants of South Water street of having caused the prosecution for the purpose of intimidating the smaller grocers into not handling butterine.

F. M. Lowry's Protest.

"The prosecutions are an outrage," said F. M. Lowry of Braun & Fitts. "They are simply the result of the animosity of another set of merchants who want to get more money for their goods. The whole trouble is caused by the South Water street butter men. Since the price of butter has gone up many of the smaller grocers have started to handle butterine, as their trade is among the working classes, who cannot afford to pay the fancy price asked for eatable butter. Many of these grocers cannot afford to take out the $1,000 license required by the butterine law, which, we contend, is unconstitutional, and the butter merchants hope to so intimidate them with the fear of arrest that they will stop handling butterine. If they succeed the poor man will have to pay a fancy price for butter or do without.

"The evidence in the cases now on was all secured by a detective paid with money raised among the butter merchants. Butterine is sold for just what it is, and not for butter, as is claimed by the prosecutors."

The butterine dealers are considering a plan to unite and make an organized fight.

City Collector Martin has received the fee for a saloon license from Siegel, Cooper & Co., and has given the house a receipt for it, but no license. Under the anti-department store ordinance no license to sell liquor can be issued to such stores.

The legality of this ordinance, however, is being tested in the courts, and Corporation Counsel Thornton advised the above course be adopted until the case can be decided.

Yesterday was the first day of the second period for saloon licenses, and $23,667 was received by Collector Martin.

STRAW HATS LEGITIMATE GAME.

Law Protecting Them No Longer in Force and Hunters Need Not Fear the Warden.

With the coming of autumn and Sept. 1 comes the expiration of the straw hat law. Wood chucks and squirrels cannot be shot until the 15th of the month, but straw hats are now legal sport and if any one wants to hunt them he may do so without fear of the game warden.

The hunters were out yesterday in force. The straw hats this season seem to be scarcer than usual and much harder to trap. They are flying low and swiftly, so it will be necessary to act quick to secure enough for a mess.

Straw hats seem scarce in the city proper, but flock in large numbers in the vicinity of suburban trains, both morning and evening. Morning is the best time for them, as before evening the straw hat may have flown into a basement under a hat store, where it will stay until next spring. Hunters are not allowed to employ guns upon straw hats for a few days, but they can drive them into any inclosure near at hand and kill them with a club. The straw hats may be "shooed" along by loud and continuous cries of "Pass up the hat," "They're called in," and similar cries, which were used yesterday with great effect.

One straw hat, which had been perching on a man's head, flew under his arm at the sound and remained nestling there until the man reached the shelter of a train. The pleasant weather has had the effect of causing the straw hat to linger longer than usual, and there were almost as many visible yesterday as on the day before when the law protecting them was in force.

A few days of persistent hunting and driving, however, will greatly reduce their number.

CHICAGOANS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Numerous Arrivals Are Reported at the Hotels of the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The following Chicagoans are registered at New York's leading hotels today:

Astor—P. M. Wolsieffer, E. Banning, G. A. Barnes, H. M. Lake, F. N. Massoth, W. W. Reise, A. A. Templeton.

Albemarle—A. R. Flett, B. M. Holman.

Broadway Central—R. P. Sharples, G. A. Bishop.

Everett—C. S. Whalen, L. H. Bessen, R. B. Abbott.

Fifth Avenue—Miss M. Anderson, L. Laflin, S. E. Gross, Mrs. G. L. Brown.

Grand Union—C. Zueblin, J. G. Evans, C. W. Marks, R. B. Johnson.

Holland—Miss Davol, H. F. Gillette, W. H. Klapp, B. Sewell, P. D. Fenn, A. W. Kohn.

Murray Hill—H. C. Barnes and wife, E. Wrenn and wife, C. W. Marks, C. W. Mesick.

Manhattan—Miss B. Fish, Mrs. R. P. Fish.

New York—R. Waterman.

Park Avenue—R. R. Crouch and wife, C. W. Dean and wife.

St. Cloud—H. S. Clark, M. E. Monash, W. B. Reed.

St. Denis—E. M. Holbrook.

Vendome—E. J. Mayor.

Waldorf—G. A. McLintor, F. P. Frazier, Miss L. Bolton, H. K. Bolton, J. Bolton.

Windsor—H. Forsyth, Miss Forsyth, J. Forsyth, W. K. Gillette, Mrs. W. K. Gillette, H. H. Walker.

WANT A LOWER RAILROAD TAX.

Argument Before the State Board of Equalization Alleging an Unfair Assessment.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization met this morning at the State house and adjourned for committee work. Edward Scott of Jacksonville, representing the Chicago and Alton railroad, was before the Committee on Railroads and argued for a reduction in the assessment on all railroad properties in the State.

He read figures to show that the railroads have been paying 12½ per cent of the taxes of the State and said that railroad property constituted but 8 or 9 per cent of the property valuation of Illinois. The actual value of railroad property in this State, he said, was $400,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1897:

St. Lawrence-av., 149 n of 79th-st., e f, 150x124, Aug. 26 [M. W. Congdon to E. Mendel] $3,400
Courtland-st., 170 w of Rockwell, n f, 24 1-3x99 8-10, Aug. 30 [B. Johnson to O. Johnson] 1,800
Irving Park-av., n w cor Eberly, s f, 33x117, Aug. 12 [A. H. Hill to H. O. Jeschke] 1,000
Noble-av., 100 w of W. Ravenswood Park, n f, 25x125, Aug. 2 [S. Brown Jr. to C. Henning] 1,865
Junior Terrace, 245 w of Halsted-st., s f, 35x125, Aug. 25 [A. H. Hester to E. C. Smith] 3,325

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

O'Brien-st., 302 e of Union, s f, 25x101, und. ¼ int., Aug. 27 [est. of B. Bernstein to R. Bernstein] 1,050
Sunnyside-av., 37½ w of Leavitt-st., s f, 37½x125, Aug. 27 [M. V. Brandt to J. F. Voncky] 1,200
Sunnyside-av., 37½ w of Leavitt-st., s f, 37½x125, Aug. 27 [same to W. J. Dillon] 1,200
93d-st., n e cor Central-av., s f, 75x125; also 5 lots in same sub., Aug. 26 [F. M. McClure to P. J. Greene] 11,500
Jeffrey-av., n e cor 92d-st., w f, 23 76-100x124⅘, and 9 lots in same sub., Aug. 14 [same to C. H. Marsh] 11,700
Cottage Grove-av., 73 n of 88th-pl., e f, 284x125, Aug. 28 [L. Lee Kerr to C. A. Marsh] 1,800
Union-av., 148 s of 71st-st., w f, 25x154¾, Nov. 13, 1896 [M. in C. to J. J. Sturgeon] 2,464
Monroe-av., 341 n of 61st-st., w f, 50x177, June 28 [C. J. Bour to C. S. Barker] 6,250
41st-st., 200 e of Langley-av., n f, 25x120 7-10, Aug. 31 [T. Reilly to M. Dickey] 3,000
Halsted-st., 193 n of 36th, w f, 24x123 7-10, Aug. 17 [C. P. Holbrook to J. Wagner] 3,000
O'Brien-st., 150 w of Jefferson, s f, 25x90, Aug. 31 [B. E. Canfield to S. Falk] 2,500
Paulina-st., 25 s of W. 16th, e f, 25x110, Aug. 10 [J. Jirousek to A. Jirousek] 1,500
Elburn-av., 219 e of Ashland, n f, 24x102, Aug. 30 [M. in C. to M. S. Stevenson] 5,930
Robey-st., n w cor Cortez, e f, 24 1-3x103 7-10, Aug. 31 [M. in C. to Milwaukee Avenue State Bank] 5,987
Ridgeway-av., 168 n of Potomac, e f, 198x124, und. ½ int., Aug. 24 [K. Storgaard to P. Sorenson] 2,500
Ridgeway-av., 192 n of Potomac-av., e f, 99x124, Aug. 24 [P. Sorenson to K. Storgaard] 2,500
Johnson-av., 403 e of Sacramento, s f, 50x100, Aug. 27 [H. J. Krygsman to A. Janke] 6,000
N. 40th-av., 207 s of Wabansia, e f, 25x125, Aug. 31 [R. E. Nichols to M. Stengel] 1,500
Janssen-av., n w cor Waveland, e f, 37x122, Aug. 3 [G. Doehler to F. Q. Millelstaedt] 1,800
Magnolia-av., 162½ n of Berwyn-av., e f, 50x123, Aug. 13 [S. H. Austin to W. J. Stewart] 2,250
S. Chicago-av., 25 s e of Marquette, s w f, 50 through to alley, Aug. 30 [A. R. Kurtz to E. W. Mantonya] 3,000
Monroe-av., 275 n of 70th-st., w f, 75x125, Aug. 9 [F. Richter to J. Fahndrich] 2,000
Lowe-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 100x100, Aug. 9 [W. E. Furness to B. E. Tritt] 5,000
Hamlin-av., s w cor 63d-st., 10 acres, July 2 [Lewis S. Lehman, quit claims to Mark Kahn] 8,000
Garfield-blvd., 90 w of Elizabeth-st., n f, 25x150, Aug. 10 [H. Burgeson to C. E. Maloney] 1,700
Wentworth-av., 225 n of 51st-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 27 [T. A. Snow to C. A. Johnson] 1,000
Ada-st., 232 s of 47th, e f, 244x124, Aug. 20 [M. Luska to A. Capcuch] 1,100
Lowe-av., bet. 44th and 45th-sts., e f, 30x125, Aug. 30 [L. A. F. B. Lewis to S. P. Doane] 3,000
Kedzie-av., 224 s of 26th-st., w f, 24x125, Aug. 31 [J. J. Corrigan to D. McGinty] 3,000
Sawyer-av., 200 n of W. 13th-st., 25x124, Aug. 17 [H. L. Schleichter to J. F. Keefe] 2,000
S. 41st-av., n of 13th-st., w f, 25x125¾, Aug. 27 [J. Vilma to J. Dusek] 3,350
Jackson-st., 64 e of Throop, n f, 21 3-12x124, April 1, 1896 [C. E. Kreis to W. T. Little] 8,000
Harrison-st., 44 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 22x84, Aug. 12 [J. P. Rapp to J. C. Sterchie] 5,000
Lake-st., 169 e of Campbell-av., n f, 25x100, Aug. 19 [H. M. Liscom to S. Berkowitz] 3,750
Ontario-st., 200 w of N. 49th-av., s f, 37½x120¾, May 1 [M. V. Spaulding to G. H. Spaulding] 3,000
Paulina-st., 136 s of Grace, w f, 25x124⅛, June 1 [F. H. Truesdell to A. Rosenquist] 2,800
W. 48th-st., 200 s of Belden-av., e f, 125x117 8-10, Aug. 25 [J. McDonald to J. B. Holladay] 1,000
Lawndale-av., 221 n of Courtland-st., e f, 26x125¼, Aug. 27 [F. Schoen to J. Schoen] 5,000
Aberdeen-st., s e cor 85th, w f, 298x124, and other property, July 28 [M. in C. to E. W. Burke] 7,517
Bishop-st., 50 s of 56th, w f, 25x124, Aug. 12 [M. in C. to Grant No. 2 Homestead Assn.] 1,001
W. 13th-st., 312 w of Paulina, n f, 24x124, Sept. 1 [S. O. Duvall to W. Lorr] 1,600
Ewing-st., 299 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 35x162, Aug. 28 [C. H. Fleischer to H. Weinhardt] 6,000
Armitage-av., s w cor N. 43d-av., n f, 33x125, Sept. 1 [F. Germann to J. H. W. Keute] 2,500
48th-st., 189 9-10 w of Vincennes-av., s f, 60x163, July 30 [M. E. Harney to R. W. Leonard] 7,000
Hamlin-av., 277 s of North-av., w f, 75x124 1-3, Aug. 19 [J. C. Sterchie to J. P. Rapp] 3,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Charles Hammerer, 1-story and basement brick front addition, 5335 Carpenter-st. $2,000
C. A. Gardner, 2-story frame dwelling, 8606 Carpenter-st. 1,000
John Monk, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2283 W. Monroe-st. 5,000
C. T. Linberg, 1-story frame cottage, 2301 W. Whipple-st. 1,000
August Peine, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1567 W. Ohio-st. 2,000
August Kuckenbecker, 2-story and basement brick flats, 544 Grace-st. 2,500
South Side Elevated R. R. Co., 1-story brick power house, 3937 to 3959 State-st. 65,000
P. Merchant, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 324 59th-st. 9,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Russell Lane Piano company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Frank White, S. W. Bender, J. B. Paine.

The J. H. Deveney company, at Chicago; to conduct a general plumbing business; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, David F. Machett, Archibald Cattell, James H. Deveney.

The Ramensteins Home for the Friendless, at Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Fred Ramenstein, E. W. Allen, Catherine Allen, and others.

The Fitzsimmons-Kreider Milling company, at Jacksonville; to do a general milling business; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, E. C. Kreider, O. D. Fitzsimmons, Charles W. Fitzsimmons.

The Southern Illinois Christian College, at Salem, certified to a change of name to the Alma Industrial College.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT UNION DEPOT, AUG. 26, A BLACK curly water spaniel and Newfoundland dog, white under breast; suitable reward. E. MCFAU, 440 Root-st.

LOST—ON MARSHFIELD-AV., BETWEEN Taylor and Polk, diamond jewelry and cash. Liberal reward will be paid. Apply at 446 Marshfield-av., 3d flat.

LOST—LADY'S JEWELED BELT ON COTtage Grove-av., vicinity of 33d-st., Tuesday, about 4:30 p. m. Reward if returned to 192 E. 37th-st.

LOST—A LADY'S SEAL COLLARETTE, ON Sunday night. Liberal reward. JOHN SMALLWOOD, 5532 Monroe-av.

LOST—ON 43D-ST., BETWEEN COTTAGE Grove and Drexel, manuscript entitled "Mill on the Floss." Return to 3810 Langley-av. Reward.

FOUND—BICYCLE ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., in Austin, 5:30 Sunday morning. H. RASLIN, 123 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY warned not to give credit to my wife, Rosie Callaghan, without my written order. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

PERSONAL—401: VERY, VERY SORRY. Hurry and get well. Telephone me. 401.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON 1ST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR OUR WEEKLY MARket Review and "Statistics and Trading," containing valuable tables, etc; we give reference of 75 banks. WM. R. HENNIG & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? I HAVE exclusive inside information on two stocks; $100 invested immediately will make $500 profit. Write CHARLES HUGHES, 63 Wall-st., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN-AMERICAN, with large acquaintance, notary public, thoroughly posted on abstracts, conveyances, legal documents, in a law or real estate office, for office work; small salary and part commission. Address L 337, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and office man, aged 28; not out of employment at present but privileged to go; reference present employers; with same firm three years; rapid and accurate; salary moderate. Address M 243, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ONE WEEK'S SALary paid by first-class general accountant now employed unsatisfactorily for permanent position, $75 per month or more; plenty references. Address M 800, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT OFFICE man as bookkeeper, credit man, or position of trust; 15 years' experience; moderate salary; refs. and bond if required. Address L 324, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXperienced and competent bookkeeper and office man; age 33; six years with present employers; A1 references or bond. Address M 203, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR any office work; have had some experience and can furnish A 1 references. Address L 374, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20; experience in office work; understands bookkeeping; can furnish first-class references. Address L 319, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, NO. 1 bookkeeper, with reliable house; best references. Address L 389, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 25, as bookkeeper or German correspondent; can furnish first-class references. L 371, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper and stenographer; 4 years' experience; A1 refs.; salary $9. Address M 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and office man; 15 years' experience; first-class references. Address X K 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT WOULD like set of books to keep, day or evenings. Address G 500, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CAPable office man, by hour or day. L 382, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SOLICITOR, EXPERIenced; good talker; can get business; best references. Address L 320, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, SOlicitor, collector, or other work; best ref.; salary or guarantee bond if required. L 370, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SALESman wants staple line for the road; salary or commission. Address L 314, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 IN OFfice or wholesale house. L 313, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPholsterer will work at private residence by the day or job upholstering furniture and mattresses; A1 references. Address L 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE BEEN CUTTING in finest tailoring establishments in New York and Boston; can furnish best of references. Address M 230, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, TO work in repair shop; bicycle preferred. Address L 308, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; speaks French and English, as waiter in families, or first-class b.-house; city ref. Address L 363, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and steady man as coachman and for general work in private family, city or suburban; Swedish nationality; sober and reliable, willing and obliging, thoroughly experienced, with the best of reference. Address GUST WALLMAN, 1118 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE MAN, FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages, and harness; excellent driver; highly recommended by last employer, whose services I have fulfilled for last 3 years. Address L 329, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGlish couple; man for coachman and general work, woman first-class cook or can do second work; both thoroughly experienced; have first-class ref.; country preferred. M 264, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; is sober, honest, and willing; can give best of references. Address L 387, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH coachman, willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employer. L 303, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent Danish coachman; references. Address L 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, SINGLE coachman, German; good worker, obliging, strictly temperate; best reference. L 322, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman; Swedish; single; best refs. Address D B 413, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; ENGlish, married, no family; 17 years' experience; references; wages moderate. 67 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS coachman, general work; thoroughly experienced, sober and reliable; A1 refs. L 311, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR work around house, by a single man [Swedish]; references. L 312, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT coachman, thoroughly understands his business; good worker; best reference. L 306, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE COACHman; honest, steady, sober, industrious; careful driver; best city ref. Address L 318, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; good references. L 369, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY the COACHMAN at 777 Washington-blvd.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGrapher; long experience, moderate salary. Address L 359, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER wants deskroom and use of Remington for services. Address C X 215, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE TO GENtleman consumptives in early stages; can assure permanent cure; experienced. L 317, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK GIRLS, private families only; Chicago's best domestics furnished, city, suburbs, country; established six years. MRS. CLARK, 625 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL 19, WELL EDUcated, and of good family, through reverses seeks position for general housework, companion, or governess; good home training; any Chicago suburb within 20 miles. Address M 201, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL AND trustworthy woman as child's nurse of long experience; is middle aged; light duties included; best of city references. 317 Orleans-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITRESS IN REStaurant or hotel; 3 years' experience; South Side preferred. Address L 379, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS nurse in private family, and do plain sewing. MRS. TAYLOR, Station N.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent Swedish girl, general housework, in flat; $4 per week. 235 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED LADY to take care of invalid; understands cooking; highest refs. 1923 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK, BY GOOD recommended woman; washing and house cleaning. 2842 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED lady in private family to work in kitchen and attend baby. 763 Lake-st., 1st floor rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED girl to do housework in private family; references. 3846 Elmwood-place, near Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook in private family. Call at 2403 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in first-class family; good refs. Address X G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRUSTWORTHY German girl, general or second work; thoroughly competent; reference. 92 37th-pl., Flat 21.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swedish girl as second work; refs. Address or call 4559 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman cook and laundress. 4216 Langley-av., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4739 Tracy-av.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework in nice American family. 54 22d-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook in small American family. 2713 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork. 393 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK, WITHOUT washing; best of references. 90 Bismarck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBER MAID or second girl; 3 years' experience. L 378, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family; references. L 342, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress. Call 3542 Parnell-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SEAMstress, in private family, to assist with children or light housework; good references. Address L 367, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO LIVE WITH dressmaker to learn trade; will assist at housework; can sew; wages. Address X O 6, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST AND REspectable, poor and unfortunate, extra good housekeeper; satisfaction guaranteed. Address D F 344, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER in respectable family in city. Call 520 Winchester-av., top bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED, EDUcated young lady, who can also act as governess. Address L 309, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady, superior abilities; widower's family preferred. Address L 315, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; middle-aged American woman. Call 2015 Vernon.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, REfined young lady stenographer; rapid and accurate; 4 years' experience; mimeographs, and can assist on books. Address L 347, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY thoroughly competent, experienced lady stenographer; law or mercantile; A1 city references. Typewriter, 306 Washington-blvd. Tel. West 890.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, capable lady stenographer; can guarantee satisfactory work and strict attention to business. Address M 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer, Remington operator; wages $7 per week. Address M 631, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, Remington; law; experienced; graduate. Address M 254, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, WELL-educated lady stenographer; 2 years' experience; $6. Address L 336, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER by experienced young lady; bright, active; $6. Address L 361, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; bright, rapid operator; moderate salary. Address L 383, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent lady stenographer; salary $10 week. Address L 375, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, CApable stenographer; moderate salary. Address L 385, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced; Remington. Address L 316, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY stenographer desires work. L 364, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; 7 years' experience. M 250, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NICE FAMILY, AS governess; will teach music. B P 231, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK—BY A LARGE manufacturing concern. Address, stating salary expected and references. L 391, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—WHO CAN TAKE COMPLETE charge office of corporation; must invest at least $1,000; references positively required and the fullest examination allowed. L 330, Tribune oce.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands shorthand and typewriting. Address L 358, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT — AND OFFICE MAN, good, familiar with bicycles and general merchandise. The Quick Sale Auction House, 164 Wabash-av., city.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; unquestionable character and reliability required. Address L 398, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—A RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE traveling man, who travels extensively through Ohio will learn of an A 1 side line by addressing at once L 346, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING, for weekly publication. Address L 384, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—25.

Those who have any business ability can find lucrative employment selling my choice residence lots on the easy monthly installment plan. Can post you thoroughly in three days. No previous experience in real estate business is required. Am carrying 1,000 to 2,500 people on my excursions to inspect my choice, highly improved properties. Most of them are house renters who want to make their monthly savings pay for homes of their own. You can sell home sites to them and can earn good pay if you have any business energy and ambition. There is no necessity for a man who is willing to do his best to be any longer out of good paying employment.

CALL IMMEDIATELY AT ROOM 607, MASONIC TEMPLE.

S. E. GROSS.

MEN—A RELIABLE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY must have good standing in his community; to represent the largest and highest standing company for the sale of stocks and transportation to Alaska; references. G. GUMPRECHT, Room 509 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, EXperienced in life insurance preferred; liberal compensation to right party. Call at once, Room 439, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—GERMAN, FOR THE ROAD; SINgle man preferred. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. German Department, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—FEW GOOD SALESMEN, PERMAnent positions, season just opened, staple line, salary or commission with expenses. Luke Brothers Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN—GENTEEL AND INTELLIGENT, used to selling to people direct; quick returns; compensation good; no investment required. Ask for MR. CALDWELL, 760, 334 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—A FEW EXPERIENCED, TO sell our booming Klondike stock; big money. Room 509 Fisher Building.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS—FOR SILVER Democrat; good inducements. 602, 167 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOY—STOUT, BRIGHT BOY, NOT UNDER 16 years, with some office experience and who lives with parents; North Side preferred; a good future for the right boy. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and wages wanted, L 357, Tribune office.

BOY—ABOUT 16, IN MECHANICAL AND electrical work; one with experience in manual training school or shop practice preferred; permanent. Apply 2d floor, 149 and 151 E. Huron-st.

BOY—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, TO RUN ERrands and work in wholesale house. Address L 325, Tribune office.

Trades.

SHOEMAKER—TO DO REPAIRING, WITH tools ready for work. 72 S. Sangamon.

WATCHCASE REPAIRER—MUST BE ALL around man. Address M 280, Tribune office.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; ONE that can wait on table; references required. Address L 397, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—STEADY HAULING FOR SINGLE rig; some business house. L 335, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG MAN—FOR TRAVELING POSITION; $20 week and expenses; permanent; experience unnecessary; rare opportunity; cash security required. R. 14, 71 Dearborn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—GENTLEMAN; REMINGton, hardware; state experience, salary. Address C B 438, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

FOREMEN, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND salesladies now employed in large establishments can increase their salary $25 to $50 per month. Write for particulars. G. GUMPRECHT, Room 509 Fisher Building.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS—APPLY at once to L. SCHINDLER, Aurora Hall, Milwaukee-av. and Huron-sts.

MAN—RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO DEMonstrate a patent in a Chicago store and other cities. Address, stating age and wages, L 3[illegible], Tribune office.

MAN—GOOD—FOR WORK ON THE OUTSIDE; right man can make good salary. Address L 355, Tribune office.

MAN—ENERGETIC, EDUCATED, FOR OUTside position; references. 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

WINDOW TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS. APPLY at once to Manager Frank Bros., State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK — EXPERIENCED BILLING AND stock account clerk, one able to operate typewriter preferred. Address H H 58, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD GERMAN LADY COOK. 3714 Grand-blvd.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS. APPLY AT 1717 MICHigan-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, IN private family. 3166 Groveland-av.

GIRL—GOOD-LOOKING, NEAT, STRONG GERman or Swede, general work; good washer and ironer; references. 6326 Greenwood-av., cor. 63d-st.

GIRL—COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and children's nurse. Apply at 6067 Edgerton-av., 1 block east Ill. Cent. R. R.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED GIRL, SECOND AND general work; also nurse girl; city references. 3336 Michigan-av.

GIRL—FOR PLAIN SEWING AND HELP in housework; to sleep home. Inquire until Saturday. 246 43d-st.

GIRL—GOOD, STRONG GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl; must be over 25; understand gas stove. 3801 Forest-av. Apply Thursday.

GIRL—A RELIABLE GIRL AT 338 OAKWOOD-blvd.

GIRL—BETWEEN 19 AND 24, FOR SECOND work. 4557 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK — EXPERIENCED, STRONG German girl, aged 25 or 30, for general housework; 2 children in family. Apply 18 Fowler-st., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework, in family of two; must have best of references. 4000 Lake-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family. Call at 4212 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO GENeral housework, where second girl is kept; Scandinavian or German. 3155 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework; three in family; references. 3843 Vincennes-av.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; 2 in family. Call Thursday at 4650 Drexel-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small American family. 1757 Oakdale-av., two blocks north of limits car barns.

HOUSEWORK—WHITE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must have reference. 3744 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; family of 3. 268 E. 55th.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3230 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4955 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL GENERAL housework; small family; refs. 4022 Indiana-av.

KITCHEN WOMAN—$4 A WEEK. FIFTH-AV. Hotel, 171 Fifth-av.

NURSE GIRL—FOR TWO CHILDREN; MUST be Parisian French. Call at Room 34, 115 Dearborn-st.

WAITRESS—FOR COFFEE HOUSE, GERMAN preferred. 469 N. Clark-st.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER — GENTLEMAN IN THE country; woman with child not objected to. Address L 351, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WRAPPER HANDS — EXPERIENCED. TO take work out. S. WISE, 234 5th-av.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS—3, GERMAN; 2D GIRL, WAITRESS and laundress. 114A 35th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HELP—GERMAN, SCANDINAvian, etc. MISS SLEDERBURG'S Intelligence office, 114A 35th-st.

STENOGRAPHER—STRICTLY COMPETENT, refined; Rem.; leave city; $12. 1518 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; LAW EXPERIence; rapid S.-P. operator. 806, 112 Dearborn.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—WANT TO DICTATE BEtween 10:45 and 11:45 daily about 25 letters, to be delivered by 5 p. m.; wages $3. Adams, Clark. Address K N 45, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping. Call with references, Room [illegible], 32 Market-st., between 9 and 12.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; RAPID OPERATOR; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Address L 360, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES REquired; good home to right person; must be clean, neat, and speak English correctly; no others need apply. Suite 503 Vincennes Apartment Building, 38th and Vincennes.

LADIES—TO DO EMBROIDERY AT HOME; WE furnish material and instruction if necessary; steady work. 148 State-st., 5th floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS — NORTH-GERMAN; must have first-class references, and be able to teach German and French to beginners. Call Thursday morning after eleven [11] o'clock. [illegible] Calumet-av.

YOUNG LADY—OF NEAT APPEARANCE, AT once; no servants need apply. Address L [illegible], Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SAFES FROM $15 UP. A FINE lot of second-hand and new safes on hand. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CASH REGISTER, VERY CHEAP. 469 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—LARGE 2D HAND OFFICE SAFE; state price, where it can be seen. L 348, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

CLOSING OUT ST. BERNARD BROOD BITCHes, bitches in whelp, and finely marked pups. Send for catalogue. ROACH'S, 161 W. Madison.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS advanced; law business. 134 E. Washington, [illegible]

BOARDING AND [illegible]

South Side

107 37TH-ST.—UNFURNISHED [illegible] fronting Ellis Park; private [illegible] hot and cold water; also fur[illegible] table unsurpassed; near cable [illegible]

3543 VINCENNES-AV.—LARGE, [illegible] nished rooms, steam heat, [illegible] ences; strictly first-class; ve[illegible] board.

30 BOWEN-AV., COR. BER[illegible] rooms, overlooking lake and [illegible] elevator, bell service; I. C. a[illegible] cable, 43d electric.

3149 FOREST-AV.—WANTE[illegible] in my private home; will g[illegible] fast or full-board; home hosp[illegible] tended; references exchanged.

5958 DREXEL-BLVD.—[illegible] rooms, fronting east, with [illegible] sonable.

2802 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEG[illegible] ed rooms, first-class table b[illegible]

2315 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEG[illegible] ed rooms and first-class boa[illegible]

3941 DREXEL-BLVD.—DES[illegible] heated rooms with board.

4229 CALUMET-AV., NEA[illegible] tion—Pleasant home accom[illegible]

3306 WABASH-AV.—ROOM[illegible] few day boarders taken.

2536 MICHIGAN-AV.—NIC[illegible] rooms, excellent home cook[illegible]

4102 DREXEL—ELEGANT[illegible] with board, from $5 up.

3600 LAKE-AV.—DELIGHT[illegible] looking lake; excellent tabl[illegible]

5602 LAKE-AV., OPPOSIT[illegible] One double, also two single[illegible]

North Side

1831 ARLINGTON-PL., N[illegible] large furnished rooms, wi[illegible] and desirable; private famil[illegible]

298 E. ERIE-ST.—HANDSO[illegible] front room; steam heat; [illegible] board optional.

16 ASTOR-ST., MAISON [illegible] Shore drive and Divisio[illegible] house; choice neighborhood.

265 E. HURON—CHOICE A[illegible] modern conveniences; stea[illegible]

246 EAST OHIO-ST.—DOU[illegible] rooms, with board; steam[illegible]

464 LA SALLE-AV.—NIC[illegible] front and other rooms, wi[illegible]

West Side

30-32 OGDEN-AV., CAL[illegible] rooms.

Club of young men can [illegible] double connecting parlors fa[illegible] ly furnished; other fine room[illegible] preciate good accommodatio[illegible] excellent board; "Home cook[illegible] cleanliness" our motto; rea[illegible]

761 MONROE-ST.—ELEGA[illegible] rooms, congenial surroun[illegible] board.

Hotels

EDINBURG, 2124 MICH[illegible] nished rooms, American p[illegible] ropean plan; single or en [illegible] fine location; moderate rate[illegible]

Miscellaneous

ELEGANT, LARGE SO. F[illegible] two persons in quiet, fa[illegible] table; references. Address [illegible]

BOARD WA[illegible]

BOARD—WESTERN GENT[illegible] winter in Chicago, want[illegible] pleasant, refined private f[illegible] weekly. Address L 390, Tri[illegible]

BOARD—AND ROOM—FU[illegible] tleman and wife; state lo[illegible] dress L 350, Tribune office.

BOARD AND SINGLE R[illegible] lady teacher; location [illegible] Address 154 E. Twenty-seco[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

South Side

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-A[illegible] 18th-st. and Michigan-av. [illegible] under new management; la[illegible] rooms, single or en suite[illegible] ments; 10 minutes' walk f[illegible] special rate to permanent g[illegible] BRIAN[illegible]

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE [illegible] room for one or two gent[illegible] wife. Also two small, cheap[illegible] ington-av., cor. 57th-st., H[illegible] walk from I. C. ex. trains.

TO RENT—ROOM FACIN[illegible] gentleman preferred; priva[illegible] 5930 South Park-av.

West Side

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT[illegible] 49 Park-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT [illegible] Park. 562 West Lake-st.

North Side

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO[illegible] furnished front double an[illegible] convenience.

TO RENT—FURNISHED [illegible] born-av., cor. Chicago-av.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—F[illegible] room for practice and lod[illegible] preferred; South Side prefer[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT — [illegible] wishes room for light hou[illegible] Address A C 390, Tribune of[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—4 [illegible] nished complete for house[illegible] terms. Address L 394, Trib[illegible]

TO RENT—H[illegible]

South Side

TO RENT—3228 AND 3[illegible] brown stone fronts, 12 ro[illegible] redecorated throughout, co[illegible] trains. Inquire B. D. SLOC[illegible]

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 [illegible] large stone front houses, [illegible] make first-class boarding-h[illegible] tute. Apply 204, 167 Dearbo[illegible]

TO RENT—3151 PRAIRI[illegible] stone residence, 11 rooms, [illegible] board, hall tree, hardwo[illegible] premises.

TO RENT—6860 CALU[illegible] 69th-st.; $15 per month; [illegible] brick house, 8 rooms; $3.50[illegible] same. FADNER, 159 La Sa[illegible]

TO RENT— A first-class modern 12-r[illegible] 3343 Wabash-av. Inquire [illegible]

TO RENT—2417 SOUTH [illegible] stone-front house very c[illegible] Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2229 PRAIRIE[illegible] nished or unfurnished, [illegible] perfect order. Call betwe[illegible]

TO RENT—12-ROOM, MOD[illegible] house; hardwood finish, [illegible] trains; fine locality. 53 [illegible]

TO RENT—5563 LA SALL[illegible] ern detached house; low[illegible] WM. A. BOND & [illegible]

TO RENT—KENWOOD—[illegible] house; 10 rooms; perfect[illegible]

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOU[illegible] 50th-st.

North Side

TO RENT—MODERN 9-[illegible] house, near south end L[illegible] steam from across the s[illegible] Apply R. 204, 167 Dearbor[illegible]

TO RENT—NEWLY REF[illegible] ern house, opposite Linc[illegible] Roslyn-pl.

West Side

TO RENT—2 WEST SIDE[illegible] room brick houses, mode[illegible] J. L. McKEEVER, 5[illegible]

Suburban

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOU[illegible] sanitary plumbing, gas, [illegible] cation; terms reasonable. [illegible] Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL[illegible] men; fine cook. Address[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—9[illegible] house, West Side, 10 mi[illegible] Ashland. Address 605 W[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—10[illegible] house for first-class ten[illegible] Park. GRAHAM & M[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

South

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN[illegible] THE ROCK[illegible] Corner South Park-av. a[illegible] 3, 4, and 5 rooms, $21 to[illegible] Steam heat, elevator, [illegible] conveniences; must be kept b[illegible] LOUIS A. SEEBER[illegible]

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROO[illegible] $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, mo[illegible] hot water, elevator, mode[illegible]

TO RENT—2 TO 6 ROOM[illegible] heat, hot water, gas ra[illegible] vate storerooms; good lig[illegible]

TO RENT—A NEW DECO[illegible] flat; steam heat, janitor[illegible] venience. 3815 Vernon-av[illegible]

TO RENT—YOUNG COUR[illegible] steam-heated flat, 6804[illegible] OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st[illegible]

TO RENT—5943 AND 59[illegible] 6 rooms and bath; steam[illegible] Strictly modern; immed[illegible]

TO RENT—4 TO 9-ROO[illegible] low rent. F. D. [illegible] 108 Dearb[illegible]

TO RENT—FLATS—356[illegible] av., $13, $18, $23; stea[illegible] rooms.

TO RENT—6247 MONRO[illegible] I. C. and L stations, [illegible] with water. See janitor [illegible]

TO RENT—MODERN F[illegible] lanshee," and "Palo A[illegible] See, 174 23d-st., near W[illegible]

TO RENT—$15—4 AND [illegible] and 3836 Cottage Grove[illegible] MILTON, BEELYE & MC[illegible]

TO RENT—PARTLY F[illegible] couple. 255E 55th-st.[illegible] Flat A.

TO RENT—$15—LIGHT [illegible] hot water. 3558 Cottag[illegible]

TO RENT—FINE FLA[illegible] hot water. 36th and [illegible]

TO RENT—3731 LA[illegible] rooms; $30 up; steam[illegible]

TO RENT—6, 7, 8 ROOM[illegible] rooms and bathrooms. 1318 [illegible]

[W]ANTED—MALE HELP.

[S]alesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

[W]ho have any business ability can find employment selling my choice residence ... easy monthly installment plan. Can ... thoroughly in three days. No previous ... in real estate business is required. Am ... 000 to 2,500 people on my excursions to ... choice, highly improved properties. ... them are house renters who want to make ... monthly savings pay for homes of their ... can sell home sites to them and can ... pay if you have any business energy ... tion. There is no necessity for a man ... willing to do his best to be any longer out ... ying employment.

[I]MMEDIATELY AT ROOM 607, MA[SONIC T]EMPLE.

S. E. GROSS.

[R]ELIABLE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY; ... good standing in his community; ... the largest and highest standing com... the sale of stocks and transportation ... references. G. GUMPRECHT, Room 50[9] ...uilding, Chicago, Ill.

[M]AN—BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, EX... in life insurance preferred; liberal ... to right party. Call at once, Room ... Adams-st.

[M]AN—GERMAN, FOR THE ROAD; SIN[GLE] preferred. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. ... Department, 160 Adams-st.

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...IGHT, INTELLIGENT, TO RUN ER[RANDS] ... work in wholesale house. Address L ... office.

Trades.

...KER—TO DO REPAIRING, WITH ... ady for work. 72 S. Sangamon.

...ASE REPAIRER—MUST BE ALL ... man. Address M 280, Tribune office.

House Servants.

...AN—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; ONE ... wait on table; references required. Ad... Tribune office.

[Co]achmen, Teamsters, Etc.

...—STEADY HAULING FOR SINGLE ... business house. L 335, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

...MAN—FOR TRAVELING POSITION; ... and expenses; permanent; experience ...; rare opportunity; cash security ... 14, 71 Dearborn.

Stenographers.

...APHER—GENTLEMAN; REMING[TON] ...dware; state experience, salary. Ad... 438, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

...N, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS AND ... now employed in large establishments ... their salary $25 to $50 per month, ... particulars. G. GUMPRECHT, Room ... Building.

...ASS VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS—APPLY ... L. SCHINDLER, Aurora Hall, Mil... and Huron-sts.

...SPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO DEM... patent in a Chicago store and other ... stating age and wages, L 33...

...D—FOR WORK ON THE OUTSIDE; ... can make good salary. Address L ... office.

...ERGETIC, EDUCATED, FOR OUT... references. 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

...TRIMMER—FIRST-CLASS. APPLY ... Manager Frank Bros., State and Mon[roe].

[WA]NTED—FEMALE HELP.

[Bo]okkeepers and Clerks.

... EXPERIENCED BILLING AND ... count clerk, one able to operate type... ...red. Address H H 58, Tribune office.

Domestics.

...OD GERMAN LADY COOK. 3714 ...

...ST-CLASS. APPLY AT 1717 MICH...

...D LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, IN ... amily. 3166 Groveland-av.

...OD-LOOKING, NEAT, STRONG GER... ...wede, general work; good washer and ... references. 6326 Greenwood-av.; cor...

...MPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND ... children's nurse. Apply at 6067 Edger... ...block east Ill. Cent. R. R.

...PERIENCED GIRL, SECOND AND ... work; also nurse girl; city references. ...an-av.

... PLAIN SEWING AND HELP ... to sleep home. Inquire until Sat... ...43d-st.

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...WEEN 19 AND 24, FOR SECOND ...7 Lake-av.

...RK — EXPERIENCED, STRONG ... aged 25 or 30, for general house... ...children in family. Apply 18 Fowler...

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...RK—GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO GEN... work, where second girl is kept; Scan... German. 3155 Calumet-av.

...RK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR ... three in family; references. 3848 ...

...RK—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR ... housework; 2 in family. Call Thursday ...tel-blvd.

...RK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ... American family. 1757 Oakdale... ...cks north of limits car barns.

...RK—WHITE GIRL FOR GENERAL ... must have reference. 3744 Ellis-av.

...RK—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL ... housework; family of 3. 268 E. 55th...

...RK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL ... 3230 Prairie-av.

...RK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...5 Prairie-av.

...RK—COMPETENT GIRL GENERAL ... small family; refs. 4022 Indiana-av.

...WOMAN—$4 A WEEK. FIFTH-AV. ... Fifth-av.

...RL—FOR TWO CHILDREN; MUST ... French. Call at Room 34, 115 Dear[born].

...—FOR COFFEE HOUSE, GERMAN ... 469 N. Clark-st.

Housekeepers.

...PER — GENTLEMAN IN THE ... woman with child not objected to. ...l, Tribune office.

[D]resses and Dressmakers.

... HANDS — EXPERIENCED. TO ...out. S. WISE, 234 5th-av.

[E]mployment Agencies.

...GERMAN; 2D GIRL, WAITRESS, ... 114A 35th-st.

...S HELP—GERMAN, SCANDINA[VIAN] ... MISS SLEDERBURG'S Intelligence ...5th-st.

[Stenographers.]

...PHER—STRICTLY COMPETENT ...m.; leave city; $12. 1518 Masonic ...

...PHER—LADY; LAW EXPERI[ENCE] ...S.-P. operator. 806, 112 Dearborn.

Stenographers.

...PHER—WANT TO DICTATE BE... ... and 11:45 daily about 25 letters, part ... by 5 p. m.; wages $3. Adams, near ... K N 45, Tribune office.

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Miscellaneous.

...PERIENCED; REFERENCES RE... ...d home to right person; must ... and speak English correctly; no other ... Suite 503 Vincennes Apartments ... and Vincennes.

... DO EMBROIDERY AT HOME; WE ... material and instruction if necessary. ... 148 State-st., 5th floor.

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...OY—OF NEAT APPEARANCE, AT ...rvants need apply. Address L ...

[FURNITURE A]ND OFFICE FIXTURES.

... SAFES FROM $15 UP. A FINE ... second-hand and new safes on hand. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 Wabash-av.

... CASH REGISTER, VERY CHEAP ...

...ARGE 2D HAND OFFICE SAFE ... where it can be seen. L 848, Tribune ...

BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

...T ST. BERNARD BROOD BITCH ... whelp, and finely marked puppies ...louse. ROACH'S, 161 W. Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

...CKLY COLLECTED; COSTS A... ... business. 134 E. Washington, ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

... 37TH-ST.—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, fronting Ellis Park; private baths, steam heat, hot and cold water; also furnished single rooms; table unsurpassed; near cable and I. C.

... VINCENNES—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, steam heat, all modern conveniences; strictly first-class; very best home table.

... BOWEN-AV., COR. BERKELEY — CHOICE rooms, overlooking lake and Ellis-av.; good table, elevator, bell service; I. C. and boulevard trains; cable, 43d electric.

... FOREST-AV.—WANTED—3 GENTLEMEN in my private home; will give room and breakfast or full board; home hospitalities cordially extended; references exchanged.

... DREXEL-BLVD. — CHOICE ALCOVE rooms, fronting east, with excellent board; reasonable.

... MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, first-class table board.

... MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms and first-class board; all conveniences.

... DREXEL-BLVD.—DESIRABLE STEAM-heated rooms with board.

... CALUMET-AV., NEAR ALLEY L STATION—Pleasant home accommodations for two.

... WABASH-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD; A few day boarders taken.

... MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

... DREXEL—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS with board, from $5 up.

... LAKE-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, OVERlooking lake; excellent table.

... LAKE-AV., OPPOSITE I. C. STATION—One double, also two single rooms.

North Side.

... ARLINGTON-PL., NEAR CLARK-ST.—2 large furnished rooms, with board; convenient and desirable; private family.

... E. ERIE-ST.—HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room; steam heat; also single rooms; board optional.

... ASTOR-ST., MAISON DU NORD, NEAR Shore drive and Division—First-class family house; choice neighborhood.

... E. HURON—CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS; modern conveniences; steam; superior table.

... EAST OHIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; steam; $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

... LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front and other rooms, with board; reasonable.

West Side.

30-32 OGDEN-AV., CALIFORNIA DINING-rooms.

Club of young men can have special rates on double connecting parlors facing Union Park, nicely furnished; other fine rooms; those who can appreciate good accommodations are invited to call; excellent board; "Home cooking, good service, and cleanliness" our motto; reasonable.

761 MONROE-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, congenial surroundings, private table board.

Hotels.

EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—FURnished rooms, American plan; unfurnished, European plan; single or en suite; private baths; fine location; moderate rates. W. F. ORCUTT.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT, LARGE SO. FRONT ALCOVE FOR two persons in quiet, fashionable street; fine table; references. Address L 396, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WESTERN GENTLEMAN SPENDING winter in Chicago, wants room and board in pleasant, refined private family; price about $5 weekly. Address L 390, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FURNISHED—BY GENtleman and wife; state location and price. Address L 350, Tribune office.

BOARD AND SINGLE ROOM, FOR YOUNG lady teacher; location near Lincoln-av. car. Address 134 E. Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. 18th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests. BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Also two small, cheaper rooms. 5656 Washington-av., cor. 57th-st., Hyde Park. 3 minutes' walk from I. C. ex. trains. References.

TO RENT—ROOM FACING PARK; JEWISH gentleman preferred; private family; references. 5030 South Park-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOM, FLAT F, 48 Park-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM OPP. UNION Park. 562 West Lake-st., Flat B.

North Side.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished front double and single rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 215 DEARborn-av., cor. Chicago-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—PHYSICIAN WANTS room for practice and lodging; private residence preferred; South Side preferred. L 328, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — LADY EMPLOYED wishes room for light housekeeping, South Side. Address A C 399, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FURnished complete for housekeeping; please state terms. Address L 394, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3228 AND 3230 WABASH-AV., brown stone fronts, 12 rooms each, fine order, redecorated throughout, convenient cable and L trains. Inquire B. D. SLOCUM, 104 5th-av.

TO RENT—2414 AND 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV., large stone front houses, 14 and 16 rooms; would make first-class boarding-houses or private institutions. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3151 PRAIRIE-AV., DETACHED stone residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, library, sideboard, hall tree, hardwood floors. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—6860 CALUMET-AV., CORNER 69th-st.; $15 per month; new, modern 2-story brick house, 8 rooms; $3,500, $30 per month, buys same. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A first-class modern 12-room residence, cheap; ... Wabash-av. Inquire 3341 Wabash.

TO RENT—2417 SOUTH PARK-AV.—11-ROOM stone-front house very cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2229 PRAIRIE-AV., PARTLY FURnished or unfurnished, 9-room brick house, in perfect order. Call between 1 and 6 p. m. daily.

TO RENT—12-ROOM, MODERN, STONE FRONT house; hardwood finish, 2 baths, near express trains; fine locality. 53 53d-st.

TO RENT—5563 LA SALLE-ST., 8-ROOM MODern detached house; low rent. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—NICELY FURNISHED house; 10 rooms; perfect order. L 212, Tribune.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, CHEAP. 130 E. 50th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM STONE-FRONT house, near south end Lincoln Park; heated by steam from across the street without expense. Apply R. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY REFITTED 11-ROOM MODern house, opposite Lincoln Park; low rent. 42 ...lyn-pl.

West Side.

TO RENT—2 WEST SIDE BOULEVARD NINE-room brick houses, modern, $20 and $25. J. L. McKEEVER, 514, 105 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE AT WILMETTE; sanitary plumbing, gas, furnace, etc.; good location; terms reasonable. DRURY BROS., 1102 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL HOME TO 3 YOUNG men; fine cook. Address C X 216, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—9-ROOM FURNISHED house, West Side, 10 minutes' walk Madison and Ashland. Address 605 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED house for first-class tenant; Kenwood or Hyde Park. GRAHAM & MYREN, 708 E. 47th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS. THE ROCHESTER, Corner South Park-av. and 23d-st. 3, 4, and 5 rooms, $21 to $27. Steam heat, elevator, gas ranges, all modern conveniences; best kept building on South Side. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20, $22.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 6 ROOMS, $10 TO $25; STEAM heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; private storerooms; good light. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A NEW DECORATED EIGHT ROOM flat; steam heat, janitor service; $35; every convenience. 3815 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES—4-ROOM SUNNY steam-heated flat, 6804 Yale-av., $15 and $18. OWNER, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 53.

TO RENT—5943 AND 5945 CALUMET-AV., 6 rooms and bath; steam heated; $25. Strictly modern; immediate possession.

TO RENT—4 TO 9-ROOM FLATS, MODERN; low rent. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st. and 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3567 COTTAGE GROVE-av., $15, $18, $23; steam heat, hot water, bathrooms.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, 6 and 5 room flat, heated with water. See janitor or owner. BOYD.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN THE "FOLkestone" and "Palo Alto" from $15 up. Office, 374 23d-st., near Wabash. 'Phone So. 1172.

TO RENT—$15—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, 3924 and 3926 Cottage Grove-av. ...SON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED FLAT TO couple. 235E 55th-st., near Washington-av., Flat A.

TO RENT—$15—LIGHT FLAT, STEAM HEAT, hot water. 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, $25; STEAM HEAT, hot water. 36th and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—4731 LANGLEY-AV.—6 AND 7 rooms, $20 up; steam, cable, electric; janitor.

TO RENT—6, 4, 5 ROOM FLATS, WITH RANGE and bathroom. 1518 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE RECOMMEND THIS LIST: "THE FLEUR DE LIS," 3600 Wabash-av., elegant 3 and 4 room apartments, only $22.50 to $25; most modern and desirable in city; all conveniences; refrigerators, sideboards, carpeted halls and stairs; no dark rooms; janitor at building. "THE MINNETONKA," 3244-46 Wabash-av., 7 rooms, all conveniences, extra fine; $35 to $40. "THE NAVARRO," 6320 Drexel-av., stone front, all conveniences, L road and cable; 7 rooms; $25. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—490-96 BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-room flats in stone front building; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, laundry, storerooms, and janitor service; fine location; near elevated road and electric cars; rents reduced, $12.50 to $20; agent at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE HANCHET, 529 E. 50TH-PL., overlooking Washington Park; 5-room flat on 1st floor, 4-room flat on 3d floor; gas range, bath, marble entrance.

North Side.

TO RENT—

ELEGANT APARTMENTS of six and seven rooms in THE MAJESTIC, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, 52 and 54 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passenger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, and every conceivable modern convenience. Superintendent at building.

Also a Very desirable twelve-room apartment in THE SHERIDAN, 576 and 578 La Salle-av., cor. of Carl-st., on upper floor, with southern and eastern exposure. For term and particulars apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—

SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE SHERIDAN. FIREPROOF. 576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st., near Lincoln Park; steam heat, elevators, telephone, and every modern convenience; elegant light, large rooms; rentals, $40 and $50; for further particulars inquire of janitor at building or apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—

CHOICE 9-ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE MONTAGUE.

489-91 DEARBORN-AV., north of Goethe-st.; steam heat, hot water, janitor service. H. S. DIETRICH & CO., 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—Rooms, single and ensuite, elegant new furniture; first-class in all respects; porcelain bath tubs; electric lights, hot water heat, hardwood floors, stationary washstands; American and European plan.

TO RENT—7 AND 9 BURTON-PL., ONE BLOCK from south end of Lincoln Park, east of Clark; nice location, elegant light 6 and 7 room modern heated flats; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS ONE BLOCK FROM south end of Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc.; $26 to $30. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—410 OAK-ST., NR. LAKE, SECOND flat, 9 large, elegant rooms, modern; janitor; moderate to first-class people.

TO RENT—632 LA SALLE-AV., OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park, modern 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water. Keys 4th flat.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS; bath, gas ranges, hardwood finish and floors; $16 and $18. 1607 Buckingham-pl.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 7 ROOMS, DIrectly opposite Lincoln Park; steam heat, gas range; very desirable. 835 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—176 OHIO AND 203 N. CLARK-ST., 6-room flats, $14 and $16. GALT, 804 Opera-House.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; gas ranges; cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $14.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS—494 MADISON-st., 5 rooms and bath. First-class parties only. H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

TO RENT—CHOICE SECOND FLAT, OVERlooking boulevard, w. and s. front; price $15. J. L. McKEEVER, 514, 105 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—LIGHT, modern 6-room flat; steam heat, hardwood floors; 4 adults; $25. Address L 362, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT ON South Side for one or two months. Address Flat M, 251 66th-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW STORES, 43D-st., s. w. cor. Evans-av., 1 block west of Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms in rear; inside stores, $30 per month. MATSON HILL, owner, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—DRUGGIST, ATTENTION! ELEgant new cor. store, 35th and Calumet-av.; low rent. See owner, 244 35th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE, ROOMS, AND barn, corner of Talman and Bloomingdale road; good parties only. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—

OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 and 189 Dearborn-st. Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM; $5. Room 45, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH FOR DESKROOM or the front of basement office. 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT BASEMENT ROOMS, IN the Devonshire, 374 Dearborn-av., suitable for doctor's office or living rooms. Apply to janitor.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, 10,000 or 12,000 feet space for light manufacturing purpose, with power and steam heat. Address L 381, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

KLONDIKE—GOLD—ALASKA.

FREE information given how to reach there, what to take, and money necessary; outfitting and grub-stake contracts made. Address KLONDIKE-YUKON INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 213-214 Bailey Building, Seattle, Wash.

A CEYLON HOUSE OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in the tea trade is desirous of opening up a connection in Chicago; it would be willing to act as buying agents in Colombo at fixed limits or to consign teas on Chicago agent's advice. Apply by letter, with references, to BRANWELL & CO., 10 Basinghall-st., London, E. C., Eng.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN THAT HAS $1,000 to invest, with services, can get ½ interest in an established business paying $4,000 a year net.

KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—SANITARIUM, 100 rooms, in first-class condition; 100 acres; natural mineral spring, pure water, ideal location, lake and park, located 85 minutes from Chicago. Address M 202, Tribune office.

I HAVE A PROPOSITION IN ALASKA FOR A sensible business-man with a few hundred dollars; Chicago and Seattle references. A. G. LANE, Deputy Sheriff, Seattle, Wash.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF MERchandise, city or country; quick action. LOWENICK & MENDHEIM, 506 Medinah Temple, Jackson and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINEST RESTAURANTS IN city, bar attached, in big office buildings. Address X Y 171, Tribune office, or call M. G. KURZ, 906 Stock Exchange Building.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR sale, or will exchange for farm or city property; medium sized stock; Northern Iowa. Address M 614, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS DOWN-TOWN restaurant worth $1,500; will sell for $500 cash; no humbug; owner leaving city; move quick. DORN, 309 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABlishment in the best South Side location for cash only; good reason for selling. Address L 372, Tribune office.

$2,000 BUYS OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS paying $800 per month; written guarantee backed by first-class real estate security; experience unnecessary. Address L 365, Tribune office.

SECRETARY EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION; $2,000 required; salary $150 to $200 a month. Call 412 Handel Hall, 40 Randolph-st., bet. 3 and 4 p.m.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCK; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing Company, 127 Market-st.

HAVE $300, WITH SERVICES, FOR MANUF. or office business; no brokers. Address L 326, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ILL. CHARTERS, $5,000,000 AND $1,000,000; make best offer. L 380, Tribune.

RESTAURANT AND BAKERY LUNCH STAND, furniture for rent, cheap. 396 Dearborn-st.

DRY GOODS—FIRST-CLASS OPENING; INVEStigate. J. HORNSTEIN, Boone, Ia.

WANTED—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN good paying steam laundry. L 388, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, 115 53D-ST., NEAR Lake-av.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, NOTION, AND CONfectionery; cheap. 776 E. 43d-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—KLONDIKE CAPE, CAMPS' cooking outfit; caligraph, typewriter, bicycle skirt; week's board at resort; etc; what have you? Address L 354, Tribune office.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER IN EXCHANGE for camera or photographic goods; machine must be new or nearly so. Room 204 Stewart Building.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS in exchange for upright piano. Address X K 113, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ONE MOTT'S STAR FURNACE for brick set; good as new; very cheap. 2951 Michigan-av.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Co., 359 and 361 W. Madison-st.; new building; rooms, $2 up; vans for moving. Tel. W. 229.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—610 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—

The following described property is offered for sale at a great sacrifice:

257-261 Dearborn-st., 3-story and basement brick.

148-156 Pacific-av., 5-story and basement brick.

1222-34 W. Lake-st., 2-story and basement brick.

755-765 Fulton-st., six 2-story brick and frame buildings.

539 So. Clark-st., vacant lot.

N. W. cor. Jackson-blvd. and Kedzie-av., vacant lots.

Address LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE IMproved property in every part of city for vacant. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 5170.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Very fine modern house, built two years ago, $45,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome modern house, No. 2917, surrounded by costly homes.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house, No. 3545, N. E. cor. 36th-st., full of sunshine.

KENWOOD—Elegant home on corner, 50 ft., $40,000.

KENWOOD—New St. Lawrence marble house, $45,000.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN CORNER RESIdence in Kenwood, $20,000; owner wants a smaller house from $8,000 to $10,000.

Elegant modern residence on Ellis-av., south of 45th-st., cost $17,000 2 years ago; owner leaving the city; will consider an offer of $13,500.

Large list of houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 39TH-ST. —2-story brick flats, value $5,500; will sell at $3,600. Champlain-av., near Washington Park, 3-story stone, 6-room flats, will sell less than $9,000; this building is all modern. GRAHAM & MYREN, 708 E. 47th-st.

FOR SALE—

Northwest corner Everett-av. and 55th-st., 120 x150. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD DETACHED HOUSE—Thoroughly well built, all modern improvements; choice location, large lot, trees; easy payments. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—4402 MICHIGAN-BLVD. Elegant brown stone residence, 12 rooms; hardwood finish, hot water heat, 3 bathrooms, handsomely decorated; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-FLAT BLDG. NR. GRAND-blvd. and 46th; rents $1,450 year; worth $13,000; sell for $10,500. Address X K 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—48 FEET ON DREXel-av. and a corner North. H. W. PETERS, Owner, 152 La Salle, R. 13.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Fine corner residence, Dearborn-av., east front, near Lincoln Park. For part payment other clear real estate taken. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X131, SOUTH FRONT, ON LAWrence-av., within 200 feet of lake; will sell at $85 per foot, one-half cash, if taken at once; nothing so near the lake for less than $100; investigate prices. Address L 338, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SNAP—MUST HAVE CASH—A modern, 12-room stone front residence, brick barn, and large lot; State-st., near Goethe; $11,000. HOFFMAN, 1215 Dunning-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SNAP, A NEW 7-ROOM house, lot and half; finest location Ravenswood, west of track; must sell. Address X K 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—467 LA SALLE-AV., CHOICE 3-story stone; perfect condition; $7,500; bargain; easy terms. W. DICKINSON, 849 Rookery.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—YOU WILL BUY IT IF YOU SEE IT—

705 Monroe, near Lincoln, stone-front house, 11 rooms, fine condition; frame barn.

839 Adams, 2-story; base. and attic brick house; 10 rooms; fine condition, inside and out.

If you want to buy it will pay you to see these at once. H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R 6.

FOR SALE—26X140, EAST FRONT, ON DOUGlas-blvd., near 12th-st., $1,850; a snap. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot, 13th-pl.; $2,500 cash. Address L 345, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, FLATS, STORES, and lots. 418, 84 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—

9-room frame house, with bath, on corner lot, 80x132 ft., facing park; price $4,000; incumbrance $1,500.

FREDERICK W. ROCKFELLOW, 827 Stock Exchange Building.

FOR SALE — OAK PARK — WASHINGTON-blvd.; 2-story residence; furnace heat; oak finish; large lot; price $6,200. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SUBURBAN HOMES, easy payments. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROAD-HOUSE LOCATION, HIGH grove, river bank; might exchange. STILES, Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PICK OUT YOUR LOT AT WILmette and buy quick, or you will be disappointed. DRURY BROS., 1102 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK PROPERty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL PUT IN CASH AND $11,000 equity in $20,000 new modern residence; want small new flat bldg. or business property. BODDIE & HEATON, 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—

If you have good city real estate to exchange for farms see us. Owners only. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY PURCHASER, DIRECT FROM owner, modern residence, 10 to 12 rooms, on Michigan-av.; must be best location; 50-ft. corner lot preferred; state when house was built and lowest spot cash price. Address L 393, Tribune.

WANTED—$. S. CLEAR RESIDENCE, VAcant, or incumbered, improved, for $9,000 equity in Indiana-av., poorly improved, with stone enough for flat building. Address L 353, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 OR MORE ACRES WITH RIparian rights, North Shore, south of Waukegan; will pay cash; must be bargain. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—50 TO 150 FT., GRAND-BLVD.; will assume, pay cash, and give Cottage Grove and Oakwood-blvd., etc., clear. E. A. CONGDON, 115 Dearborn.

WANTED—$20,000 TO $30,000 FEE ON BUSIness street paying 5 per cent net. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET NORTH OF 55TH-st., east of Wabash-av. R. N. BADENOCH, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—WE HAVE $20,000 CASH FOR GOOD garden farm within 15 miles of city, $100 acre. SPENCER & McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn.

WANTED—DOUGLAS-BLVD. LOT NORTH OF 12th-st.; must be bargain for cash; no agents. Address L 334, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERN BRICK DWELLING, about $5,000, vicinity of Humboldt Park. Address L 331, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE—AN IMproved South Dakota farm. L 341, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — INVESTIGATE — $9,000 equity in six-flat brick building, with 45x125 ft. vacant adjoining, near 71st-st.; bldg. all rented, $74.50 per month; $1,000 cash and lightly incumbered cottage or lot takes it. FRANK WELLS & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FINE RESIDENCE [OR WILL CONsider two] in exchange for an $8,500 inside business property, all rented; incumbrance only $30,000; might assume or pay cash difference. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN PINE lands in exchange for a large, choice, Chicago income property. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—$14,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER cent, no commission, on lot, 150x200 feet, near Drexel-blvd. and 47th-st., worth $35,000. Address L 352, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

TO LOAN—MONEY—5 AND 6 PER CENT AND 1 per cent commission, $1,000 and upwards. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $30,000, 4 PER CENT net; security and applicant A1. No brokers. Address M 643, Tribune office.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VAcant; $300 and upwards, in sums to suit. PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4213 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT. WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,500 ON 50-FT. LOT, Cottage Grove and 69th-st., worth $4,000. Address L 376, Tribune office.

I HAVE $17,000 TO LOAN AT ONCE ON GOOD real estate. R. N. BADENOCH, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

C. L. HAMMOND, 410, 205 LA SALLE-ST., real estate loans; $500 to $50,000; lowest rates.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 East Washington-st., s. e. cor. of 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago and suburban real estate and to build at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1¼ per cent commission; small and large amounts; prompt service.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

SPECIAL FUND FOR CHOICE RESIDENCE loans, North or South Side, at 5½ per cent, in sums of $2,500 and up. BODDIE & HEATON, 140 Dearborn-st. ARTHUR LUEHR, Mgr. Loan Dept.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN., Room 10, 99 Randolph-st., has money to loan without commission; no delay. JOS. G. PETERS, President. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PERSON TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. I loan my own money, and can give the lowest rates. I loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower. LOUIS F. HOPKINS, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702, N. e. corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.; also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PIanos—As we have a large sum of money on hand we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BORROWERS for this month only. Come and get our rates, which you will find the lowest in the city; you can have as much time as you desire in which to pay back. WE MAKE NO CHARGES FOR DRAWING PAPERS. ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGE than the monthly interest. No publicity. No references required. HIGGINSON, 97 Washington-st., Room 25.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture and pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BTWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc. without removal.

MONEY WANTED—I WANT TO BORROW $2,500 for one year on collateral good for ten times the amount. Will pay 6 per cent interest and a bonus of $500; shall deal only with reliable party having the money; no brokers. Address L 333, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

INVESTORS—PRIVATE INFORMATION IN advance; personal attention given to small investors in railway stocks and bonds listed in Chicago, New York, and Boston; house prominent member New York Stock Exchange. Address X K 101, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, AND may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds, stocks and bonds of local corporations, city warrants, etc., bought and sold. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party, quietly and quickly; easy payments. 939 Marquette Bldg.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names without security; can pay back weekly. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617 New York Life Bldg. Est. 1873.

PURCHASE MONEY, 1ST MTGE. FOR SALE; about $4,000. R. N. LLOYD, 1242 Ravenswood Park.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY AT low rate on diamonds or other good security. Address L 386, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT, $500 TO $500,000. Campbell Investment Co., R. 431, 108 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, CONFIdentially, on furniture and pianos at lowest rates on easy monthly payments. 70 LaSalle, 3d fl., R. 34.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS-MAN WANTS $1,000; liberal interest. Address L 382, Tribune office.

MINES AND MINING.

KLONDIKE GOLD—THE INTERNATIONAL Gold and Copper Mining Company, now owning and operating gold and copper mines in Mexico, will send an experienced miner and prospector to the Yukon and Klondike country. For this reason a limited amount of the treasury stock of the company will be placed on the market for the next 30 days only. Parties buying this stock will receive dividends from the Mexican mines, regardless of the result of the prospector's trip to Klondike, and in the event of its prospector proving successful will have dividend-paying properties in both countries. For particulars call on or address International Gold and Copper Mining Company, 603 Manhattan Block, 315 Dearborn-st.

KLONDYKE—

THE ALASKA GOLD COMPANY offers the fairest plan for division of profits ever devised for small or large investors. It has no stock for sale. The company owns a full claim, 500 by 600 feet, on the El Dorado Creek, one of the first locations made, near the famous Clarence Berry claim, valued at $2,000,000.

Write for particulars of company's grub stake certificates, Alaska Gold Company, Suites 1310 and 1312 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

KLONDIKE EXPEDITION IN THE FIELD—Own and work rich mines in the Kootenai; strong mining, exploration, and trading company. Prest., Sir W. P. Howland, Toronto; Z. P. Brosseau, Board of Trade, Chicago, and others; shares 25 cts.; par value $1; buy before advance; new map free. The Gold and Silver Mines Developing Co., 1101 Ashland Block, Chicago.

KLONDIKE—WANTED, MAN WITH $500 TO invest in legitimate enterprise; no grub staking; handle your own money; will bear investigation. Address L 390, Tribune office.

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PROF. ROACH AND WIFE, THE WELL-known teachers and champions of the world, and $1,000 cash says they are the only teachers in Chicago that can properly fit ladies, gents, and children for the stage in all styles of dances, tumbling, or musical acts; the waltz with the reverse taught to young or old in 10 minutes; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal them. 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg.; largest, finest academy in the world; open day and evening; keep address.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—COURSES OF INstruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, and office practice. Day and night school. Autumn term begins Sept. 16. For further information address RUPERT P. SORELLE.

WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, INSTRUCtion on the banjo and mandolin by thoroughly competent teacher; terms must be reasonable; walking distance. Address E. C., 247 Michigan-av.

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AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. If looking for profitable business write at once. Monroe Mfg. Co. X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

CAN YOU SELL A MECHANICAL DEVICE BY which any person can cut any skirt any style perfectly in three minutes? It has no competitor or rival; no quicker, easier, surer moneymaker in your reach; "trying is proving." FOLLETT & CO., factory 150 East 56th-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED LADY agents for the sale of our booming stock; no others need apply. Room 509 Fisher Building.

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10 CAR LOADS OF FURNITURE JUST ARRIVED—SALES AT AUCTION DAILY, 10 & 2. Why pay a profit to the dealer when you can buy at a loss to the maker? Also big sales of office furniture and bicycles. QUICK SALE AUCTION HOUSE. WABASH AND MONROE.

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FOR SALE—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INvestors: I own a large corner lot in the most desirable location on the South Side for an apartment building; will consider 99 year lease, 4 per cent, on valuation. Address X K 108, Tribune office.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE—SECOND-HAND WOODworking machinery; good as new; double iron saw table, mortiser, tenoner, double borer, rip-saw; also one iron dryhouse, suitable for inside shop, 8x18x10. 151 Michigan-av.

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A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANT SEALSKIN CLOAK; 40 BUST; CHEAP, for cash. Address L 396, Tribune office.

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There are many excellent pianos manufactured in the East. Sold in the West, they of necessity cost very largely in excess of their original valuation. The large sum asked by the railroads for bringing them West and the profit that goes to the Western merchant must come from the pocketbook of the purchaser.

The Kimball piano is made in Chicago at the largest, best appointed, and most thoroughly modernized piano and organ factory in the world. While the cost of production and the manufacturers' price are thus strictly minimized, the Kimball piano in point of tonal qualities, as in faithful mechanical construction, is conceded by the artists of the world to be unsurpassed by any instrument made.

The purchaser of a Kimball piano in the West gets the manufacturer's lowest prices without having the merchant's profit and the cost of transportation added to it. Easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., s. of Jackson-st.

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Upwards of 8,000 HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS are in use in Chicago alone. No other piano has attained anything like such popularity.

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Call and investigate them for yourself.

Economy in every department brings them to the people at a price lower than ever before—while the instruments are better than ever.

Factory prices. Easy terms if desired.

We have in stock also a full line of less expensive but very desirable instruments.

We can suit every purse and every taste.

We just now have a few extraordinary bargains, worth your while to investigate.

A fine, modern stool and scarf free with each instrument.

Tuning, repairing, and moving skillfully, carefully and promptly done, at lowest rates.

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IF YOU WILL VISIT STEINWAY HALL you will find the largest stock of pianos to be found in this city. We are offering special inducements, and call your attention to our unequaled line of pianos, comprising

STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, HAZELTON, STERLING, AND HUNTINGTON.

You can be suited in tone, case, price, and terms. Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. Expert tuning and repairing. A few sample uprights at low prices; also good second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos surprisingly cheap. Tel. Har. 780. LYON, POTTER & CO., Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

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Salesrooms 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st., opposite the John M. Smyth furniture house. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A high-grade $500 upright piano, slightly used, $225.

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Square pianos, $25 to $100.

Organs, $15 upwards.

We handle the Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs, Vose & Sons, Smith & Barnes pianos, and other makes.

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$120 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, 1 Steinway, 1 Chickering, 1 Mason & Hamlin, Sterlings; all uprights; every one a bargain; $5 monthly payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$60 BUYS PRESTON PIANO.

$75 buys second-hand upright Lyon & Healy.

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MRS. DR. BENSON'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies desiring an expert specialist in all delicate diseases of women; prompt relief and speedy cure in monthly irregularities; success guaranteed or money refunded; separate apartments for legitimate cases; experienced nurses always at hand; no matter what your trouble is we can help you. Call and see us in time. Consultation free. Located at 111-113 Honore-st. Take Madison-st. cable to the door. Down-town office, Van Buren and State, Richmond Hotel, Room 4.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, between Ashland-blvd. and Laflin-st.—No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases; hospital surrounded by spacious lawn; fresh air in abundance; special apartments, with first-class care, for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free; it will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere; one taken to work for board. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician—Tumors, monthly irregularities a specialty; never-failing method; painless; no operation; no danger; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

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LADIES DESIRING CONFIDENTIAL MEDical advice, safe and sure in all complaints, or private home during illness of any kind, call on MRS. DR. SWARZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

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PROF. J. D. CALL—

The eminent spirit medium, has located permanently at 428 West Madison-st., and can be consulted on all affairs of life. Honest, fearless, and capable, he fully realizes the responsible position in which his remarkable gift places him, and will exert himself to the uttermost to please and benefit his patrons. As a test he will not only tell you your name in full, but the names of your dead and living friends. If you are interested in sickness, death, changes, travels, lawsuits, business transactions—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions, or desires, call on this gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser, and bolder than ever before. He advises you through his spirit, guides by a higher than human power as to the proper course to pursue. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Letters with $1 answered. Fee 50c and $1 for one week, after which his charge will be higher. 428 W. Madison-st.

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ANOTHER 4,000 BICYCLES AT AUCTION—SALES DAILY, 10:30 AND 2:30.

We have got the dealers on the run. We are doing nearly all of the bicycle business in Chicago—could not fill our mail orders for three days last week. Follow the crowds, and you won't go wrong. Every bearing guaranteed for TWO YEARS. Your money back if dissatisfied. All sizes, all styles, all grades. The Quick Sale Auction House, wide-awake sellers of everything. Wabash and Monroe.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO SELL THE best wheels in the market today for $25 to $50; $5 down and $2 per week; we mean what we say; there are none better built to sell for $100; must be sold now for what they will bring under the hammer; come early in the week and have your pick from our large stock. Open evenings. GEO. W. PHALIN CYCLE CO., Phone 861. 69-71 31st-st.

BUY NOW—THE FINEST BICYCLES BUILT, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, ON YOUR OWN TERMS. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE JEWELERS, COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

WANTED—BICYCLES—WILL TRADE FINE mandolin or violin, either for bicycle suitable for 10 to 12 year old girl; must be in good condition. Address L 377, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash, confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

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Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
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Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 am	Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10am
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 am	Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 am

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Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 am | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 am

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Barbarossa	Thursday, Sept. 2, noon
Karlsruhe	Thursday, Sept. 9, noon
Koenigin Luise	Thursday, Sept. 16, noon
H. H. Meier	Thursday, Sept. 23, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 4....10 am	Werra, Sept. 18, 10 am
Ems, Sept. 11....10 am	Fulda, Sept. 25....10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. At 10 a. m.

Paris ......Sept 8	St. Louis ......Sept. 22
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Shortest and most convenient route to London.

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SIX MONTHS' TOUR.

Membership being limited, early application is necessary. SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves Sept. 25.

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Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

"Germanic"	Sept. 8,	Oct. 6,	Nov. 3
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First cabin, $75 upward; very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Telephone Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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Columbia......Sept. 2	Normannia......Sept. 23
A. Victoria......Sept. 9	Columbia......Sept. 30
F. Bismarck......Sept. 16	A. Victoria......Oct. 7

Hamburg Service by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.

Pennsylvania......Sept. 4 | Patria......Sept. 11

First cab., $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $30.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL. EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.

Ethiopia......Sept. 4	Anchoria ......Sept. 18
City of Rome....Sept. 11	Furnessia ......Sept. 25

For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE. Tel. Main 1505. 176 Jackson-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco.

AZTEC (freight only)..........Sept. 11, 1 p. m.

GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 21, 1 p. m.

CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu....Oct. 2, 1 p. m.

For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

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GOODRICH LINE—For Racine daily, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., and 8 a. m. Sun. and Mon.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Sat., and Sun. 8 a. m.; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, Thurs. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Manistique, Sat., 8 p. m.; Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily, 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Co.—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday, 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Send for Tourist. $11 to Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac and return, meals and berth included. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town office, 220 and 234 Clark-st.

TO ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Graham & Morton line steamers leave dock foot of Wabash-av. at 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily, including Sunday. Special trip leaves 2 p. m. Saturdays and 10 a. m. Sundays. Round trip excursion on 9:30 a. m. steamer, $1, arriving in city on return at 8:30 p. m.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily, except Friday and Saturday, 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. 'Phone, Main 4648. Office, 1 State-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*4:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 3:00 pm	*12:10 pm
St. Louis Limited Express.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:15 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:32 pm	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2389 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, DesMoines, Marshalltown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sycamore and Byron Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm / *10:30 pm	*9:30 am / *7:45 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	c7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:15 am	*9:30 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	c7:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm / *10:15 pm	†6:20 pm / †9:55 pm / *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	* 5:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am / * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm / †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am / * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am / *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr.B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 pm / *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm / *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:20 a. m., ss:30 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †9 a. m., †8:15 a. m., s6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 p.m., †7:00 a.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except N. O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. station. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:40 pm	*12:50 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 5:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:30 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:00 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:45 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 6:20 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	† 4:15 pm	†11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	† 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:49 am
Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Sun. only. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 6:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	*11:30 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	5:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	7:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:55 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	4:38 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	* 9:32 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 162 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	* 5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:10 am	* 5:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	†10:10 am	* 5:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	† 1:30 pm	†11:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Phila., New York	† 7:00 am	* 5:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	†10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. July 4, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 2:10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 5:15 pm	* 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	* 9:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	†11:40 pm	† 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:55 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:55 pm	7:20 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:25 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	3:05 pm	4:20 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:50 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass Lake Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR A BIG CARNIVAL.

Plan for Celebration in Week Ending Chicago Day.

ON TYPE OF MARDI GRAS.

Project Suggested to Replace Exposition Scheme.

NOVELTIES FOR PROGRAM.

Business-Men Give Indorsement to Festival Idea.

MEET AT GREAT NORTHERN TODAY.

Chicago is to have six days of holiday and carnival celebration during the week ending Chicago day, Oct. 9, if present plans are carried out.

The original project for three days was first published in THE TRIBUNE Aug. 15-16, when it was proposed by the North Side Business-Men's association to hold a six-day celebration after the plan of Mardi Gras of New Orleans or the Veiled Prophets' carnival of St. Louis. Street parades alternating afternoon and evening were to be held on the there sides of the city; ending with a big display in the down-town streets on the night of Oct. 9.

Within a few days the plan has been revised and launched anew on a much grander scale, and now the big down-town merchants have taken it up, and it is proposed to spend at least $100,000 to inaugurate the grandest carnival ever held in this country.

Business-Men to Meet.

An important meeting of business-men will be held today at 4 p. m. at the Great Northern Hotel. The meeting was planned by the promoters of the Illinois Industrial Exposition for the purpose of "getting at the sentiment" of the representative business-men in regard to the scheme.

From the views expressed yesterday by several prominent men who will attend, it is believed the gathering will result in rejecting the exposition idea and uniting all efforts in planning and carrying out what is considered a more feasible plan for an autumn festival and carnival during the week ending Chicago day.

The leading business-men along State street are strongly in favor of the carnival feature, but objection is raised to the exposition plan on the ground that October is too late for such a show and too late to catch the crowds. It is considered the best policy to confine all effort and expenditure this year to making the carnival a success and begin the revival of the exposition next year, when it is proposed to open the celebration early in September and close it with a "blaze of glory" on Oct. 9.

Sponsors of the Meeting.

The call for the meeting is signed by the following firms and individuals among others:

Gage Bros. & Co.,	Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.,
A. H. Revell & Co.,	Frank Bros.,
A. M. Rothschild & Co.,	F. H. Secord,
DeMuth & Co.,	Siegel, Cooper & Co.,
John T. Shayne & Co.,	Stumer, Eckstein & Rosenthal,
Parisian Suit company,	R. R. Donnelley & Sons company,
A. H. Andrews company,	A. Booth Packing company,
Chicago Edison company,	C. P. Kimball & Co.
Chicago Carpet company,	
Economical Drug company,	

Charles De Garmo Gray, the chief promoter of the exposition plan, says he will be on hand to explain to the meeting the details of his scheme and he hopes to secure the indorsement of the business-men. He says he has expended $3,000 and six months' work in promoting the show. He wants this amount made good to him and also asks a percentage of the net profits.

He says he has secured many exhibitors and has all the preliminary work completed, and now wants an Executive committee appointed by the business-men to take charge of the exposition and secure reduced rates on railroads. His plan is to make the exposition the chief attraction and the carnival an incident.

Favor the Carnival.

The business-men say, however, that the carnival will be "the whole show," and if it is decided to hold the exposition it must be simply one of the many attractions. They say the Coliseum, where it is proposed to hold the exposition, is too far away from the center of the city, and they favor the carnival plan because it will keep the crowds down-town.

It is proposed to hold all the street parades at night instead of alternating afternoon and evening, as was first proposed.

M. L. Rothschild's Suggestion.

M. L. Rothschild wants the celebration to be given the general appearance of a gigantic old-fashioned "harvest home" in recognition of the return of prosperity and the higher prices of farm products. He suggests that the street decorations should be made up largely of farm products, such as pyramids of wheat, oats, and other grains in the sheaf, with plenty of fruit and vegetables piled in profusion on the sidewalks, to give the city a decidedly "rural" appearance.

"We could easily turn the whole down-town districts into one big country fair in the open air," said Mr. Rothschild. "Such a show would be a decided novelty, and would bring visitors from far and near. What we need is something new."

To start the ball rolling Mr. Rothschild says he will offer a liberal prize for the best display of farm products in State street, and other merchants say they will give prizes for floats and other displays during the carnival.

L. Schlesinger Talks.

L. Schlesinger of Schlesinger & Mayer said:

"I am strongly in favor of the carnival idea, but I am not at all in favor of the exposition plan until next year. The carnival is bound to succeed under the proper management, because we can put enough new features in it to make it attractive, and it will be a novelty in Chicago.

"The exposition plan should have been started earlier in order to make it a success, and it should be held in September. October is too late. Our firm will do its share toward the carnival plan, and I suggest the name of Harry G. Selfridge as President of the Executive board. If we can get such a man success will be assured. The business-men will not hesitate to spend a liberal sum on the plan if the right man will take the lead."

L. M. Stumer's View.

L. M. Stumer of Stumer, Eckstein & Rosenthal said:

"I am in favor of both the carnival and the exposition. We can't have too many attractions, and we can well afford from a purely business standpoint to invest our money in such a scheme. It is bound to come back.

"As for the success of the carnival, there is not the slightest chance of failure. The electric companies alone will make such a display as would attract a city full of people, and just now the big firms are willing to spend liberal sums in any legitimate advertising scheme.

"I have been planning this thing for months. I estimate the cost at about $100,000, and that sum can be raised on State street alone if necessary. If the business-men attend the conference tomorrow the thing will be a go. It will require unity of action and a hustle from the start. I believe it will succeed."

H. G. Selfridge's Opinion.

H. G. Selfridge of Marshall Field & Co. said:

"If the thing is started at once it will be a success. The time is short between now and Oct. 4 to do credit to the city and conduct the celebration in Chicago style, but if all work together failure will be impossible."

Charles A. Stevens, the silk merchant, says the plan is just what is needed to attract people to the city, and the carnival should be made an annual celebration.

A. H. Revell says: "The plan should attract hundreds of thousands of strangers to the city, and too much cannot be said in its favor."

REPORT CARMEN IS DYING

MRS. MIDDLETON'S FRIENDS REFUSE TO CREDIT THE RUMOR.

Wife of the Museum Manager Herself Pronounced in a Serious Condition—Declares She Intended Merely to Disfigure the Woman with Her Knife—Attorney Kern Says Desperation, Not Jealousy, Prompted the Deed.

Belle Carmen, the actress, who was stabbed by Mrs. George Middleton, wife of the museum and theatrical manager, last Monday night, was reported by Dr. Campbell yesterday as extremely ill, with her recovery a matter of doubt. All friends were denied admittance to the sickroom except Dr. Campbell and Beatrice Carmen, her sister, and nurse. A penciled notice on the door of the Carmen apartments at 210 Clark street requested visitors not to knock or even whisper a request for admittance, as Miss Carmen was sinking rapidly.

Dr. Campbell was in constant attendance during the day, and not until late in the afternoon did he leave the sickroom for his office.

Friends of Mrs. Middleton do not believe the girl is even seriously ill.

Ante-Mortem Statement.

However, on the strength of Dr. Campbell's statement that Miss Carmen's death was likely to result at any moment, the police authorities took an ante-mortem statement of the wounded girl as follows:

"Belle Carmen, residing at 210½ South Clark street, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"On Aug. 30, 1897, about 7:30 p. m., I went for a bicycle ride in company with one George Middleton. We rode to the Bismarck Garden on the North Side and remained there about a half hour. We returned home about 11 o'clock p. m., and when we came to Madison and Dearborn streets I parted with Mr. Middleton, and proceeded to my home alone. When I was about to enter my door I saw two women standing in the doorway, one of whom was dressed in black and wearing a veil, and whom I later identified as Mrs. Middleton. She sprang from the doorway, and, drawing two knives, cut me twice on the left shoulder, once on the left side of the face, and three times on the right hand. I bled profusely and was taken to the office of Dr. Campbell, 133 South Clark street, where my wounds were dressed. I never was acquainted with Mrs. Middleton, and believing that I am about to die from the effects of the wounds she inflicted upon me I make this as my last and ante-mortem statement.

her
BELLE (X) CARMEN.
mark.
JOHN D. RYAN, Notary Public.

Mrs. Middleton's Condition.

The condition of Mrs. Middleton is reported as serious. Since her release under bonds from the Harrison Street Police Station late on Monday night she has been confined to her bed at her home, 3322 Michigan avenue, under the constant care of physicians. She is suffering from shock and excitement, and it is feared her illness will take a dangerous turn at almost any moment. The fear her victim is dead and that she will be held for murder seems to haunt Mrs. Middleton, and it is only while under the influence of powerful opiates that she is able to secure even the most troubled rest. She says she meant only to disfigure Miss Carmen.

In the meantime attorneys for both sides are preparing for the coming battles in the courts, which promise to be bitter and full of sensational developments. The names of Miss Carmen's lawyers could not be learned, but it is known a prominent firm of lawyers has been engaged to prosecute the case in the event of her recovery. Ex-State's Attorney Jacob Kern is Mrs. Middleton's lawyer and bondsman, and is busily engaged in preparing his defense.

Attorney Kern's Version.

"The whole affair is exaggerated," said Mr. Kern. "The Carmen woman, who will probably be sorry that she ever interfered between husband and wife before we get through with her, is not very badly injured. This talk about her going to die is all nonsense.

"If she was so seriously ill and so near death that her ante-mortem statement was rendered necessary, it is very queer that some surgeon was not called in to hold a consultation with Dr. Campbell. It was solely upon his statements and representations that the additional warrants were sworn out and the ante-mortem statement taken, and we believe he perjured himself in both instances. I can prove when the case comes to trial that Dr. Campbell made a statement to the police that Miss Carmen was very near death, while at the same time he assured her friends and sister that there was absolutely no likelihood of her death."

Leading Up to the Deed.

According to Mr. Kern the stabbing of Miss Carmen was not the result of jealousy, but was the act of a desperate woman, crazed at the belief that her husband's health was failing. The acquaintance between Mr. Middleton and Miss Carmen is said to have existed over two years. Mrs. Middleton's efforts to break up the attachment were of no avail. It was hoped that, if Mr. Middleton were prevailed upon to visit some summer resort far away, he would forget Miss Carmen. He made several such trips, but, said Mr. Kern, they were without success, and all attempts to separate Miss Carmen and Mr. Middleton were given up as hopeless. A month ago, however, Mrs. Middleton made a final effort to break up the attachment, but again met with failure. Grieved and desperate at the result she became maddened, and lay in wait for Miss Carmen, and the stabbing resulted.

Mr. Middleton could not be found during the day.

It was understood mutual friends were at work with a view of stopping all further proceedings and reconciling the Middletons. It was stated only Mrs. Middleton's present condition prevented a successful carrying out of these plans.

GAMBLING IN CLARK STREET.

Sports Pitch Dollars at the Car Tracks in Sight of Many Justices' Shops.

There was wide-open gambling in Clark street yesterday afternoon, and hundreds of persons witnessed the game. It was several minutes, however, before the police learned of the gambling, and then a stop was put to it. The game was started by two men, who were fashionably dressed and wore diamonds. After visiting a number of saloons along the thoroughfare they stopped in front of Lansing & McGarigle's. One of the two suggested they engage in a game of "pitch," and the next instant, in full view of several justice courts, the two began to pitch silver dollars. The game was to pitch a dollar into the street, and the one throwing nearest to the car track took both dollars. One man lost nearly $50 within ten minutes. Several others came along and joined in the game, and several newsboys caught the fever and "crap games" developed in abundance. At one point the two gamblers became excited and began pitching $10 gold pieces. A citizen found a policeman at Clark and Madison streets, and the officer put a stop to the games. The players disappeared.

NEW MICHIGAN AVENUE LIGHTS.

Old Gas Jets Give Way to Arc Lamps as Far South as Thirty-ninth Street.

Long, yellow lines of flickering gas jets stretching down Michigan avenue until they seem to join in the far distance disappeared last night, and in their place glowed great white lights that bathed the avenue in a flood of brilliancy. From Fourteenth street to Thirty-ninth the old gas lamps had been replaced by modern boulevard electric arc lights. The lights were erected under the personal supervision of City Electrician Ellicott, and, although lighting a boulevard controlled by the South Park board, will be maintained by the city. The new soft light along Michigan avenue last night attracted great crowds of bicyclists and people in carriages. Instead of plunging into inky darkness after passing a crossing, as during the time of the gas lamps, the riders could be seen for over a block each way.

It is easy enough to get along without tea and coffee. You have only to drink Blanke's Kofeko, the original malted grain coffee. It builds up what tea and coffee tear down—gives health, strength, and pleasure. Nature's substitute for coffee. Boiling water makes it ready in a minute. At all grocers'.

TO TELL ON BRIBERS.

Friends Urge E. F. Simonds to Make an Affidavit.

SAY THEY WILL TESTIFY.

Want West Town Assessor's Office Carefully Investigated.

BOARD HEARS MANY CASES.

It is believed now that when Edward F. Simonds, manager of the Simonds Manufacturing company, returns home from Fitchburg, Mass., he will comply with Chairman Allen's request and make an affidavit against the officials of the West Town Assessor's office alleged to have solicited a $1,200 bribe to place a low tax valuation on his property. Any way, it is the wish of Mr. Simonds' friends—some of whom intimate they could, if necessary, furnish interesting information—that he push the matter. He is at the Massachusetts town attending the annual meeting of the directors of his company, but everything he said to Chairman Allen and the Taxpayers' league about having been approached by an official of the Assessor's office, who offered for $1,200 to "fix" his assessment satisfactorily, was verified yesterday by members of the firm, who claimed to know a good deal about it.

Several West Side taxpayers called at Mr. Simonds' office during the day to urge that he take the initiative in a movement over there to expose the manner in which property-owners say they were "held up" by representatives of the Assessor's office for bribes to get their assessments cut down.

Only Want a Leader.

"Yes, but those fellows traveled in pairs," said one citizen, "and they did not try to do business with a man in the presence of witnesses. So Mr. Simonds feels that if he should undertake to prosecute it would simply be his testimony against that of the accused and would not result in any good being accomplished."

"O, there would be no trouble," suggested another, "in getting plenty of corroborative evidence. There are many men in the West Town who, I firmly believe, would go to the front and tell their experience if we could only get some one to take the lead."

Such was the drift of conversation all over the West Town yesterday, and it was occasioned by publication of the report that an attempt had been made to secure money from Mr. Simonds. Everybody hoped the matter would be given to the grand jury to investigate.

One more of the big business firms listed by the Taxpayers' league as not having been assessed protested. Kieckhefer Bros., given as having a store at 78 Lake street and a factory at Sixteenth and Rockwell streets, stated that they have been assessed on their store but not on the factory, and for the reason it is not located in Chicago. The concern is rated at $1,000,000, said a member of it, but the plant is in Milwaukee.

"We never had a factory at Sixteenth and Rockwell streets," he continued, "or any place else in this city. Our property here is confined to this retail store, and I know we got notice of our assessment."

Hampshire Building Case.

Property-owners along La Salle street and a block on either side are wondering how the owners of what is known as the Hampshire Building, at Monroe and La Salle streets, managed to have an assessed valuation of only $29,000 placed upon it, when in almost every instance their assessments are so much higher. Prominence has been given to this particular case because of the fact that Chairman Allen informs every complainant coming before the committee, offering that valuation in comparison with his, that it has been rejected as a criterion.

The Swift commission—and its figures are the standard the Board of Review adopted—placed a valuation of $594,870 on the Hampshire property. Any assessment complained of on realty falling below 10 per cent of the Swift commission's valuation the committee declines to reduce.

Requests Refused.

Owners of the Oriental Block, 112 La Salle street, asked the committee yesterday to lower their assessment of $55,000. But the Swift commission fixed its full value at $662,000, consequently the request was rejected.

At 2601 Calumet avenue the Chicago Title and Trust company owns a block of ground 130x170 feet, on which stands a modern seven-story apartment building. Assessor Gunning put a tax valuation of $16,400 on it. The company complained to the committee that this was $6,000 more than it ought to be, but the committee decided to look at the property before doing anything.

Jonathan Clark wanted a reduction of the assessment on his building at the southwest corner of Sherman and Jackson streets. It was valued at $339,880 by the Swift commission and assessed by Assessor Gunning at $39,100. The petition was disallowed.

HORSE SHOW FOR THIS FALL.

Plan Arranged at Sherman House Meeting—John A. Logan for Director General.

Chicago will have a horse show this fall in connection with the fat stock show at the Coliseum. It will be under State Board of Agriculture auspices and John A. Logan will be director general. This was decided yesterday at a preliminary meeting at the Sherman House at which the Chicago Horse Fair association was formed with this Executive committee:

Arthur Caton,	John Dupee,
H. C. Chatfield-Taylor,	G. Harry Wheeler,
G. M. Alexander,	Charles P. Bryan,
Frank Gorton,	Walter W. Keith,
C. Fred Kimball,	E. C. Green,
P. E. Studebaker,	J. Ed Doane.
Joseph Leiter,	

REVELL'S SEPTEMBER SALE.



SECOND DAY OF THE PARLOR ROCKER SALE.

1,500 more Parlor Rockers will be placed on Sale This Morning.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Large $3.00 Arm Rockers	$1.65
Handsome $4.00 Arm Rockers	$2.35
Carved $6.00 Arm Rockers	$3.85
Beautiful $4.50 Arm Rockers	$2.75
Dorothy $5.00 Fancy Rockers	$2.50
Mahogany $18.00 Arm Rockers	$10.75
Bedroom $4.00 Dainty Rockers	$2.75
Handsome $6.50 Malachite Rockers	$3.75

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REVELL'S WABASH-AV. & ADAMS-ST.

BROWNING KING & CO. Wabash and Madison.

New FALL NECKWEAR Displayed in 4 and 11

"Two remarkable windows."

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Neckwear 50c

European and American latest shapes and widths for early Fall wear. The colorings are *almost exact reproductions of the $1.50 and $2 grades.*

Sale now in progress.

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1,500—26 and 28 inch Silk and Silk and Linen Umbrellas—"seconds" of grades regularly selling at from $3 to $8—black and colored—each with ease, tassel and steel rod. *First floor, annex*—today—each $2.00

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